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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TIDE OF OPINION TURNING

An Opportunity for England to Gain American Good-will.

LORD SALISBURY MUST DECIDE

Senator Gray Believes It Would Be Easy to Arrange a Treaty for General Arbitration.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT TO HARVARD MEN

Notable Change in English Feeling Reflected in The London Times—Concessions Urged.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The American Commissioner of The Daily Chronicle cables to that paper from Washington to-day as follows:

"The tide of opinion here regarding England seem to me to be distinctly turning, owing, I believe, both to The Chronicle's utterances and to England's anxious foreign crisis. I quoted yesterday sympathetic words from The New-York Sun. The Tribune to-day says there is something magnificent in the way the British themselves face their international situation. The Tribune speaks of the everlasting birthright of the British people in the memories of Agincourt, Plassy, and Trafalgar, and declares that the present opportunity is equally momentous and advantageous to both countries. It adds that worthy diplomacy should now make easy the way for an equitable and amicable settlement with Great Britain. 'Upon the Governments of Washington and Westminster it rests to determine whether this noblest opportunity of the age shall be neglected or shall be improved, to the perpetual profit and glory of both the great divisions of the English-speaking race.'

"Many similar utterances prove the truth of my assertion that all the best American opinion is earnestly desirous of a friendly and dignified settlement. I to-day had a conversation on this subject with Senator Gray of Delaware, an intimate and devoted friend of Mr. Cleveland, and a prominent member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

"Senator Gray said: 'I do not think the President made or intended to make a threat toward the British Government in his message, but he did mean to express, in the strongest way possible, his own feeling, and what I believe to be the feeling of all the people of this country, regarding the supposed British refusal of arbitration in the Venezuelan matter, except with reference to an arbitrary line made by the British Government itself. I know there is sincere regret and dismay among all right-minded people here that a more conciliatory disposition was not accepted by Lord Salisbury in regard to the general principles of arbitration. If the British Government should show a kindly disposition toward this principle, I believe it would be greatly welcomed by the people of this country. So far as there being any loss of prestige to the British Government in this course, it would make me more hopeful that the great principle of arbitration will find expression in a convention between the two countries covering all questions that might arise.'

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES also describes my statement of the American case as superior and entirely truthful.

"The present moment is a golden one to secure American good-will. Can England afford to lose it? If Lord Salisbury takes no step and sees no way, then let him reflect that his attitude is identical with that fatal one which lost Great Britain her American colonies more than a century ago. The American people are eagerly listening for some word from him. The cost of it would be slight and the gain colossal."

The Chronicle, commenting editorially on the foregoing, will to-morrow say: "Was there ever a situation which called more imperatively for an advance to meet a contention which seems to us to offer no kind of menace to our interests or honor? We call for expressions of opinion on this matter. Surely Lord Salisbury, surely Mr. Chamberlain, will see the wisdom and necessity of finding a diplomatic equivalent for the American desire for arbitration. If diplomacy has no such expedient left to it, then we are indeed governed by forces that fight against peace, mutual forbearance, and all the good and promising relationships of mankind."

NOTABLE CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

The London Times Talks Reasonably About Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan 6.—The Times to-morrow will say:

Not allowing that anything has occurred since President Cleveland sent his Venezuelan message to Congress to substantially alter the position, we would welcome any reasonable method of settling the dispute without a resort to force.

There is no particular sanctity in the Schomburgk line, but it was regarded by Great Britain as marking off virtually settled districts from those still unoccupied.

It ought not to be difficult to determine what districts have been actually occupied by each nation, and, excluding these, to arbitrate on the unsettled districts as a whole. It would not then be necessary to deal with the Shomburgk line at all, while the objects of Lord Salisbury's restriction would be attained.

But the people of the United States must not suppose, because we share the desire of the best among themselves for a peaceful ending of the dispute, that we are willing to surrender, whether we have troubles in Europe and Africa or not, the principles for which we have contended.

The Times urges a strengthening of the nation's defenses, and concludes: "Our position is purely a defensive one. We have attacked nobody, insulted nobody, but to defend the British Empire is no light task. It will make large demands upon our resources, but what we have to guard is worth fighting for. Fighting probably will not be needed, if we show that we are strong, prepared, and thoroughly united."

AN OPINION FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

The Situation Is Considered Critical By Georgetown Statesmen.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Dec. 21.—President Cleveland's special message relative to the boundary dispute is the topic of conversation in every circle, and the situation is considered critical.

General confidence is expressed in the statesmanship of Lord Salisbury, but on the other hand there are indications that the question of right of possession of the contested territory, even to the Schomburgk line, is a matter for doubt. Of course, the proposal to arbitrate within the Schomburgk line is not received here with favor, but it is just possible that the recent utterances of the Administration of British Guiana have more to do with this than anything else.

The British Legislature is now in vacation, and the local Government officials are more than usually reticent upon this question.

LAUDS THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Roosevelt Writes on What He Considers the Duty of Americans.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 6.—A letter will appear to-morrow in The Harvard Daily Crimson from Theodore Roosevelt on the Monroe doctrine.

It reads as follows:

I have seen a newspaper statement that various professors and students of Harvard have urged through your columns the Harvard graduates and undergraduates to bring such pressure as they could upon Senators and Congressmen in order to prevent their upholding the honor and dignity of the United States by supporting the President and Secretary of State in their entirely proper attitude on the Venezuelan question. I do not believe that any considerable number either of Senators or Congressmen would consent to betray the American cause—the cause not only of National honor, but in reality of international peace—by abandoning our position in the Venezuelan matter; but I earnestly hope that Harvard will be saved from the discredit of advising such a course.

The Monroe doctrine had for its first exponent Washington. In its present shape it was in reality formulated by a Harvard man, afterward President of the United States, John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams did much to earn the gratitude of all Americans. Not the least of his services was his positive refusal to side with the majority of the cultivated people of New-England and the Northeast in the period just before the war of 1812, when these cultivated people advised the same spiritless submission to improper English demands that some of their intellectual descendants are now advising. The Monroe doctrine forbids us to acquiesce in any territorial aggrandizement by a European power on American soil at the expense of an American State.

Let no one pretend that the present Venezuelan case does not come within the strictest view of the Monroe doctrine. If we permit a European nation in each case to decide whether or not the territory which it wishes to seize is its own, then the Monroe doctrine has no real existence, and if the European power refuses to submit the question to proper arbitration, then all we can do is to find out the facts for ourselves and act accordingly.

England's pretensions in this case are wholly inadmissible and the President and Secretary of State and the Senate and House deserve the highest honor for the course they have followed. Nothing will tend more to preserve peace on this continent than the resolute assertion of the Monroe doctrine; let us make this present case serve as an object lesson, once for all. Nothing will more certainly in the end produce war than to invite European aggressions of American States by abject surrender of our principles. By a combination of indifference on the part of most of our people, a spirit of eager servility toward England in another smaller portion, and a base desire to avoid the slightest financial loss even at the cost of the loss of National honor, by yet another portion, we may be led into a course of action which will for the moment avoid trouble by the simple process of tame submission to wrong. If this is done it will surely invite a repetition of the wrong; and in the end the American people are certain to resent this.

Make no mistake. When our people as a whole finally understand the question they will insist on a course of conduct which will uphold the honor of the American flag; and we can in no way more effectually invite ultimate war than by deceiving foreign powers into taking a position which will make us certain to clash with them once our people have been fully aroused. The stock jobbing timidity, the kind of statesmanship which is clamored for at this moment by the men who put monetary gain before National honor, or who are still intellectually in a state of colonial dependence on England, would in the end most assuredly invite war.

A temperate, but resolute insistance upon our rights is the surest way to secure peace.

Mr. Roosevelt concludes by declaring that if Harvard men wish peace with honor they will heartily support the National Executive and National Legislature in the Venezuelan matter, will demand that our representatives insist upon the strictest application of the Monroe doctrine, and will further demand that immediate preparation be made to build a really first-class navy.

AN ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

Commissioner Coudert's Sentiments Shown in a Recent Publication.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Arbitration has a strong advocate on the Venezuela Commission in Frederic R. Coudert. In selecting him for a place, the President not only seems to have remembered his ability as a lawyer, which was displayed in the Bering Sea arbitration, but also to have borne in mind the opinions Mr. Coudert has published to support the idea that the settlement of international disputes by force is a relic of barbarism which the United States can afford to put aside as a method not to be employed again unless it be actually necessary to fight for peace.

Mr. Coudert wrote in November, 1893, after the Bering Sea arbitration, a paper on "Arbitration," which was published in Harper's Monthly. In this paper he gave the history of arbitration in a brief and graphic manner, and in some paragraphs which are just now interesting to support the President's demand that the contention between Great Britain and Venezuela be settled in a peaceful way. Mr. Coudert showed that the tendency for years had been away from the method that makes light of human life, of human feelings and sympathies; that madness which takes no account of the wastefulness of war, and also of its clumsiness as a means of deciding controversies.

"The Anglo-Saxon race," he said, "prefers to express its preferences, and to make converts in another way. It is now in the ascending period. Its influence upon the world is vast, and growing. The United States is the leading Nation of a hemisphere, and bids fair in a brief period to be the first of the civilized world in population and general prosperity.

"We have all the territory that we require, so that wars of conquest hold out no temptations. Our Government is so free that revolution would border on the ridiculous. So far as we may now foresee there is no reason to apprehend such aggression from other nations as to make armed resistance imperative.

"The people of these States have proved their ability on too many battlefields to make their prudence suspicious. On the same principle that a tried dulist may refuse to fight because he has shown his mettle, sword in hand, nations with honorable records of brave deeds may be slow to wrath."

Further on he said, in sketching the various arbitrations of note in which the United States Government has participated: "She has been ready at all times, whether her own interests were concerned or those of others, to promote arbitration and to discountenance war. We cannot overestimate the value of her conduct in this respect, and if the closing decade finds nations more ready with every passing year to permit reason to take the place of force, we may claim that it is in a large measure due to her influence."

JOHNS HOPKINS RETURNS THANKS.

For the Naming of President Gilman on the Venezuela Commission.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University, at its annual meeting to-day, re-elected the present officers. Resolutions were adopted thanking President Cleveland for the selection of D. C. Gilman, President of the university, as a member of the Venezuelan commission, and expressing the hope that the work of the commission would result in the amicable settlement of the disputed boundary question.

Dr. Gilman has not determined upon the map or maps which he will recommend for the use of the commission, which duty was devolved upon him at the initial meeting of the commission.

FELL BELOW ZERO POINT

Coldest Jan. 6 for the Past Quarter of a Century.

ONLY FOUR COLDER DAYS SINCE 1873

Low Temperature and Chilling Winds Keep Pedestrians Moving and Overcrowd all Conveyances.

TROUBLE ON THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

Many Passengers Walk Across the Structure, Trains Being Blocked Both Morning and Evening.

There have been but four colder days than yesterday since Feb. 24, 1873. The thermometer yesterday registered 3° below zero between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning. It touched 4° below zero Feb. 24, 1873, and the other records were: Jan. 10, 1875, to 6° below; Dec. 30, 1880, to 5° below, and, on the following day, 6° below. It touched 3° below zero Jan. 3, 1879, and the same figure Feb. 6, 1895, the day of the blizzard last year.

There has not been so cold a Jan. 6 as yesterday by 13° in the last twenty-five years. The low temperature and high winds of Sunday night last continued into the morning, and the mercury gradually descended until 6 o'clock, when it stopped at 3° below zero. It was 3° above at 1 A. M., 2° above at 2, 1° above at 3, 2° below at 4, 2° below at 5, and 3° below from 6 until 9, when it once more began ascending the tube. It reached 1° below at 10, touched zero at 11, and mounted gradually until 2 P. M., when it registered 8° above zero.

The wind, which blew from the northwest, registered thirty-four miles an hour during the early morning, but lost force between 9 and 2 o'clock, and then registered but twelve miles an hour.

The cold wave was central over Canada, and, moving rapidly eastward, passed out to sea to meet incoming vessels, which may for a day or two be heavily coated with ice.

The lowest temperature on this continent yesterday was at Minden, Canada, where it was 44° below zero. It was 22° below at Northfield, Vt., 20° below at Quebec and Montreal, 18° below at Oswego, 12° below at Portland, Me., 10° below at Albany, and 8° below at Boston.

The zero line was a little south of New-York. It was 6° above at Philadelphia, 8° above at Washington, 30° above at Atlanta, 38° above at Jacksonville and New-Orleans, 18° above at Chicago, 6° above at St. Paul, and 42° above in Miles City, Mon., and Rapid City, S. D., where there was a change of from 70° to 80° in twenty-four hours.

The only places where it was colder yesterday than it was during the preceding twenty-four hours were in the Atlantic States and in Eastern Canada.

Forecaster Dunn said at sundown that all indications pointed toward fair weather, with possibly flurries of snow over the lake regions and in the Northwest for the next few days.

The low temperature along the North Atlantic coast was caused by the cold wave that came east from Montana and the Dakotas. The moment it started from there the temperature of the region, that had been from 25° to 30° below zero, began to rise, and continued to do so until the mercury had mounted to 70° or 80°—and this within twenty-four hours.

In this city yesterday morning every one quickly realized the change in temperature from Sunday morning, although then it was thought to be extremely cold.

For the first time this Winter vendors of ear muffs hawked their wares about the street and did business. Those who had occasion to pass through the streets did but little walking, and sought the cars for even short distances.

Until the temperature became more bearable, all the street cars were uncomfortably crowded, and the elevated trains were filled almost to suffocation. House, store, and car windows were heavily frosted, and all pedestrians were diligently engaged in rubbing their ears and slapping their hands for warmth during all the hours of the day.

Ice began to form in the lakes in Central Park, and in Van Cortlandt Park Saturday night, and was materially increased in thickness by the low temperature yesterday. If the cold weather continues today, the lakes will probably be thrown open to the skaters to-morrow, as those having charge of the lakes said yesterday that an additional thirty-six hours of freezing weather would in all probability make the ice safe and strong enough.

Some of the shallower ponds in Central Park now have ice three inches thick upon them, and it is possible that Superintendent Parsons may allow skating upon them this afternoon.

A peculiar effect of the cold weather was noticed yesterday morning by all those who came to the city from Staten Island. At the time that the weather was the coldest a vapor arose from the water and hung over the entire upper bay. It remained over the water for three or four hours and then disappeared.

TROUBLE ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Trains Blocked Morning and Evening —Many Take to the Promenade.

The Brooklyn Bridge again emphasized its ability yesterday to do the wrong thing at the right moment to inconvenience the greatest number of passengers within a certain time.

A train slipped the cable about 8:15 A. M., just after it had left the Brooklyn station, and so delayed the traffic for a full half hour, while hundreds of passengers stood on the platforms awaiting transportation. The biting northwest wind swept through the station and chilled them through and through.

For a time, until the platforms were so crowded that it was impossible to get another person on them, no effort was made to keep passengers from going up stairs, and nothing was said about the delay to those who passed the ticket takers, anxious to get to this city. Consequently, about four times as many as the platforms are meant to hold became massed on them, and no one was able to leave the exposed position and come to New-York in another way.

After it became impossible to get another person on the stations or in the lower part of the building, the street doors on the lower floor were closed, and those who were inside the building were kept

Continued on Page 7.

THE GOVERNOR COMES TO THE CITY

Probably Will Hold a Consultation Regarding the Presidential Campaign—Col. Bliss Partially Explains His Attitude.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy and Col. George Bliss of New-York called on Gov. Morton this morning. They came to Albany on the same train, although they said this fact was by accident, rather than by design.

Gen. Tracy discussed with the Governor the proposed Greater New-York legislation, giving his views as to the feeling of the people in the two cities on the question of consolidation.

Col. Bliss said he simply called at the Executive Chamber as a matter of courtesy. He came to the city to attend to legal business.

Gov. Morton went to New-York on the train with Col. Bliss and Gen. Tracy. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin was on the same train.

The Governor, it is asserted, is making the visit to meet social engagements—the opera to-night and the Old Guard ball to-morrow night. He will be in New-York City to-morrow, and is likely to see some of the Republicans who have been putting him on the track in the Presidential race. It is expected that some of the anti-Platt men will take the occasion to further elucidate their attitude toward his candidacy.

John E. Milholland discussed this matter with the Governor last week. Col. Bliss it was said to-day, was one of the band of Republicans whose hostility to Mr. Platt was so strong that he would oppose Mr. Morton in his efforts to secure a Presidential nomination. The story was that Milholland had so told the Chief Executive.

"I haven't seen Mr. Milholland for a year," said Col. Bliss to-day, "and he is not authorized to represent me."

To a United Press representative Col. Bliss stated his position with reference to the Governor's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination. He merely declared that he had said in New-York that a large number of persons who were supporting Gov. Morton in public were in private saying things from which it was only a short step to active opposition. He had thereupon been classed as opposing Gov. Morton for saying that. He still insisted that what he had said was true about the other persons.

The Republican leaders who decided to bring Gov. Morton into the race, and back him until the close of the balloting at the St. Louis Convention, have allowed the information to filter out through various channels that the State organization will take immediate charge of the Morton boom. That means that ex-Senator Platt will have the matter in hand. Some of the details of the campaign have been discussed. One thing which has been suggested is that trusted representatives of the State Committee be dispatched, as soon as convenient, to various States which are regarded as fighting ground—that is to say, States which have no candidate of their own, and are not, for any other reason, necessarily given to the support of any of the other candidates. It would be the business of these men to work with the State Committees of the Commonwealths visited, and by the employment of such agencies as are within their command arrange for Morton delegates to the convention. It is likely that representatives of the State organization will also invade the territory of Harrison, Reed, McKinley, and Allison, to ascertain the plan of campaign which is in progress in behalf of those candidates.

Morton boomers here point to certain congratulatory messages they have received from Vermont and New-Hampshire during the last few days as especially significant. These messages have expressed pleasure that Gov. Morton is in the field. The Governor's friends think this indicates a friendly feeling in those States. Speaker Reed's friends have been claiming for him a solid New-England delegation. Morton men say that New-England may be solid for Reed now, but, if the time ever comes when Reed is out of the race, the votes of New-Hampshire and Vermont will then go to Morton. The Governor was born in Vermont, and lived for a time in New-Hampshire and has family connections in that State. Morton boomers here think they see where they can secure 200 votes for him on the first ballot.

SHOT TWO WITH HIS REVOLVER

And Then Himself Killed by the Enraged Husband of the Woman Whom He Had Wounded Fatally.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this afternoon Patrick Galvin of 178 Deloss Street shot Samuel Paugh through the stomach and Mrs. Mollie Murphy through the abdomen, and was in turn shot dead with his own revolver by the husband of the injured woman, W. B. Murphy, an employe of the Consumers' Gas Company.

The houses of the families adjoin on Deloss Street, and as a result of family trouble about two years ago, they had not been on speaking terms. Samuel Paugh boards with the Murphy family, and did not even know Galvin by sight. This afternoon as he was leaving an outbuilding he heard the report of a revolver. He looked up and saw a man, who afterward proved to be Galvin, standing in the next yard and pointing a smoking revolver at him. Before he could make a move a second shot was fired, and the bullet passed through his stomach.

He fell to the ground, and as he did so Galvin jumped over the fence, made a dash for the back door of Murphy's house, rushed in with the revolver in his hand, and shot Mrs. Murphy through the abdomen without a word. He then turned on Murphy, but before he could shoot again Murphy seized him about the body. Galvin managed to deal Murphy several stunning blows on the head with the butt of the revolver, but Murphy, who is a powerful man, by a quick move jerked the pistol from the murderer's hand, and while they were still locked in each other's arms he fired a shot into the back of Galvin's head, killing him instantly. The other two victims will die. Murphy gave himself up. It is thought that Galvin was temporarily insane.

ENGINEER MELVILLE TO BE HONORED

Secretary Herbert Will Reappoint Him Chief of the Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The term of Engineer in Chief G. W. Melville will expire on the 16th inst. He has been Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for eight years, and as such he has had charge of the machinery which entered into the latest ships of war. He is responsible for most of the improvements and new devices which make the engines of these vessels such marvels of the machinist's skill.

There has been no candidate for the Chiefship among engineer officers, as is usual with the approach of the termination of a Bureau Chief's term. Secretary Herbert promptly appreciated Commodore Melville's abilities, and recognized the value he was to the service. He has decided to reappoint Melville for another term of four years.

The honor thus extended Commodore Melville is unusual. There have been few bureau chiefs who have occupied the position for more than two terms. Notable exceptions are Admiral Walker, who was the head of the Navigation Bureau for a long time, and Admiral Ramsay, who is filling his third term as chief of the same bureau.

Appointed for the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The following appointments have been made in the Supreme Court, New-York City, after a non-competitive civil service examination: Assistant Clerks—Obed H. Sanderson and Arthur D. Truax; Stenographers—Henry G. Smith, John P. Martin, and Henry H. Alexander; Attendants—George J. Wooley, J. A. Gibbs, John J. Doyle, James P. Rogers, William A. Clark, Lynn W. Thompson, William P. Meegan, Alexander B. Smith, Joseph H. Treanor, James W. Ledwith, and James Owen, Jr. All appointees are of New-York City.

Made an Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President today appointed Francis E. Loupp, a Washington newspaper correspondent, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, vice William E. Russell of Massachusetts, declined.

BRITAIN AND TRANSVAAL

Frequent and Prolonged Conferences at the Foreign Office.

STARTLING REPORTS DISCREDITED

Rising of the Uitlanders Against Kruger and Release of Dr. Jameson Have Not Happened.

TROOPS TO CAPE TOWN RETURN HOME

Kaiser Wilhelm Promises that Germany Will Recognize the Independence of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Frequent and prolonged conferences have taken place throughout the day among Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the heads of the War and Admiralty Departments. Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British forces, and the entire headquarters staff busied themselves at the Horseguards until a late hour to-night.

The Colonial Office has heard nothing of the alleged rising of the Uitlanders against President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic, nor have the authorities of that office received any information that Dr. Jameson has been rescued by the Uitlanders. Both reports are discredited by the Colonial authorities.

In regard to the report that the British Government is rushing troops into Cape Colony and the story that 1,200 soldiers left Bombay yesterday, and more are to follow, it is learned at the War Office that no troops have been specially ordered to the Cape.

The only transport ship conveying troops from Bombay is the steamer Victoria, which is bringing 1,200 soldiers home from that place. The Victoria was ordered to call at Cape Town on her way home to learn if the men she has on board would be needed in Ashantee. The report that troops were being sent from Bombay to the Cape undoubtedly originated in a misconception of the destination of the men on board the Victoria.

The Central News says that it has been decided to land at Cape Town the 1,200 troops who were recently ordered home from Bombay on the transport Victoria. The transport is due to arrive at Cape Town Jan. 16. Some of the soldiers are invalids, while others are men whose time has expired.

In an interview to-day, Sydney Buxton, who was Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, said that the Government would doubtless receive the unanimous support of the country in its policy in the Transvaal. He cited statements made by the late Government in the House of Commons, the purport of which was similar to those made by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, to the effect that the Government would adhere to its obligations under the convention of 1884, and would uphold that convention in all its provisions.

KAISER WILHELM HEARS DR. LEYD.

The Triple Alliance Will Recognize Transvaal's Independence.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Emperor gave an audience to-day to Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic.

It is said that the Emperor promised Dr. Leyd that Germany would recognize the independence of the Transvaal Republic by appointing a German Resident at Pretoria, instead of a Consul, as heretofore, and also assured the Transvaal Secretary of State that the Triple Alliance would recognize the independence of the South African Republic.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was not present at the interview, although it is customary for the Foreign Minister to be present upon occasions of an imperial audience with the head of the Foreign Department of a regularly constituted Government.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Frankfort Gazette supports the statement that Emperor William promised Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the South African Republic, that Germany would recognize the independence of the Transvaal. The paper says that the German Government will appoint a Consul General at Pretoria, who will exercise the functions of a diplomatic agent.

PRIME MINISTER OF THE CAPE.

Sir Gordon Sprigg Appointed in the Place of Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Dispatches received from Cape Town this morning say that the resignation of Cecil Rhodes as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony has been accepted by Gov. Sir Hercules Robinson, and Sir Gordon Sprigg, Treasurer of the Cape Government, has been appointed in his place.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg, K. C. M G., Commander of the Legion of Honor, is the very opposite of Cecil Rhodes, in temperament. Son of a Baptist minister, born at Ipswich in 1830, he went to the Cape Colony for his health in 1858. He was returned to the House of Assembly for the first time in 1869. He was twice Prime Minister of the Colony, and has held various Ministerial offices. He resigned office in 1890, but was again appointed Treasurer in the Rhodes Ministry of 1893.

JAMESON FOUGHT STUBBORNLY.

Dutch Journals Advocate Incorporating Rhodesia with Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Cape Town, under date of Jan. 6, received by a news agency here, says that the force which Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of the British South Africa Company, led into the Transvaal to assist the Uitlanders numbered only 460 men. This force Wednesday fought a battle with 2,000 Boers, who occupied a strong position near Krugersdorp. Failing in their attempts to dislodge the Boers, Jameson's column moved southward, fighting all night, along the road toward Johannesburg.

Jameson, it is stated, expected that 2,000 men from Johannesburg would join him. His command fought for thirty-six hours without any relief.

The Dutch press advocates the incorporation of Rhodesia (that part of South Africa lying to the north of the South African Republic and to the south of the southern boundaries of the Congo Free State and of German East Africa) with the Transvaal Republic.

Additional dispatches from Cape Town say that the column under the command of Dr. Jameson reached Viakfontein, six miles from Johannesburg, Thursday morning, when desultory fighting began between Jameson's men and the Boers, who outnumbered the former six to one.

Jameson's men were repulsed and fell back, still fighting. Finally, their cartridges were exhausted, and they were obliged to surrender. Dr. Jameson, however, did not order the hoisting of the white flag.

MILITARY COLONISTS FORMING.

Dr. Leyd Has a Secret Fund to Import Many German Settlers.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cape Town, dated Monday, saying that Dr. Leyd, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, with a secret fund that was placed at his disposal, has floated a German colonization company which will introduce 5,000 German military settlers into the Transvaal.

The dispatch adds that President Kruger has stopped food supplies from entering Johannesburg. The whole National Reform Committee has been arrested. Nobody is allowed to enter the Transvaal without a passport bearing the visé of President Kruger.

On Jan. 1, despite their own grievances, the Germans in Pretoria sent a cable dispatch to Emperor William, through the German Consul, imploring his Majesty to bring pressure to bear on England not to interfere in the Transvaal.

RIBOT'S VIEWS ON TRANSVAAL.

Attitude of British Government Has Been Clear and Dignified.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Le Gaulois publishes a report of an interview with ex-Premier Ribot, in which that statesman expresses the opinion that it would not be a difficult matter for England to emerge with dignity from the situation in the Transvaal.

The attitude of the British Government, he thinks, has from the first been clear, enabling it to cope with any eventuality.

Jameson's Reported Release Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Pretoria says that Dr. Jameson, who has been a prisoner there, has been set at liberty. No details are given. The Globe denies the report.

Death of the Hon. Charles Coventry.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Colonial Office is informed that the Hon. Charles Coventry, Captain in the Bechuna land police, and son of the Earl of Coventry, has died from the wounds received in the battle between the Boers and the followers of Dr. Jameson.

Uitlanders Gain More Recruits.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Jan. 1, says that the German and American residents of that city, after unsatisfactory interviews with the Government, joined the National Union of Uitlanders, which is now a united body.

Fatal Railway Accident in Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that a railroad train which had been delayed and was running at a high rate of speed between Johannesburg and Durban, Dec. 31, was thrown from the track, and twenty-eight passengers were killed and twenty-three injured.

LIBERALS TO BE IN CONTROL

No Doubt that There Will Be a Change of Government in Canada—Laurier Summoned to Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been wrestling all day with the few colleagues who were left him in the Cabinet to endeavor to get his vacant portfolios filled, so that he might be in some shape to meet the House to-morrow. So far he has not succeeded in doing anything.

The seven Ministers who resigned removed the papers from their offices to-day. They cannot join any Cabinet now, unless they go back to Bowell without re-election; to get re-election is impossible. There appears to be no doubt that the Liberals are to have an inning. Laurier, the Liberal leader, arrived to-day, and is now mapping out his plans for to-morrow, when the House meets. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will, of course, ask for an adjournment of a couple of weeks, but it is doubtful if he can get it. At most the Liberals will give only a couple of days.

The excitement here has not been great, there being few members in town.

QUEBEC, Jan. 6.—An evening paper announces that Mr. Laurier was called to Ottawa by Lord Aberdeen.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—Municipal elections took place throughout Ontario to-day. Robert J. Fleming was elected Mayor of Toronto by a majority of 1,790 over Alderman John Shaw (Conservative). Fleming was Mayor during the years 1892 and 1893.

A BITTER FIGHT IN KENTUCKY

When the Republicans Unseat a Representative the Democrats Will Throw Out a Senator—May Break a Quorum.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 6.—It is said that the Democratic members of the Senate have decided to expel a Republican Senator for every Democrat the Republicans unseat the House. If this plan fails a majority of the Senate and House Democrats will absent themselves from the joint assembly, thereby breaking a quorum and making the election of a United States Senator impossible.

The Republican caucus has unanimously nominated Charles Blanford for Speaker of the House.

W. J. Deboe, (Rep.,) of Crittenden County has withdrawn from the contest for United States Senator. Congressman Godfrey Hunter's friends say this will give him eight more votes and make his nomination certain.

BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE

New-Yorkers to Build a Structure to Cost Millions.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—It is announced that the Montreal Bridge Company has made arrangements with a big New-York syndicate to construct a bridge over the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Longueuil at a cost of about $6,000,000.

Reed Boomers Come to Town.

Joseph H. Manley, Republican National Committeeman from Maine; William M. Crane, the member from Massachusetts, and James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, Mass., all Reed Presidential boomers, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

Gov. Morton has been knocking down some of Mr. Reed's New-York fences, and the boomers will try to patch them up while they are in the city.

St. Nicholas Club Celebrates.

The St. Nicholas Club last night celebrated Twelfth Night in a fitting manner. The guests of the evening were General James and St. Clair McKelway, who made speeches suitable to the occasion. A banquet and smoking of long pipes were features of the evening.

Money for Mount Holyoke College.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6.—A letter has been received from Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, announcing that he at once will forward $25,000 as the first installment of his gift to Mount Holyoke College. He offered to give $50,000, provided the alumnae would raise $150,000.

New-Hampshire Earthquake.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 6.—An earthquake of sufficient force to awaken people from sound sleep and shake buildings was felt here at 4 o'clock this morning.

A New Cotton Mill.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—The Whittier Cotton Mill, on the Chattahoochee River, near Atlanta, was put in operation this morning. Its cost was $200,000. It has 10,000 spindles.

SMALL OFFERS EXPECTED

Popular-Loan Advocates Doubt if the Bonds Will Be Taken.

LESS TALK ABOUT HOARDED GOLD

No Evidences of Great Popular Eagerness to Take Up the Hundred-Million-Dollar Loan.

SOME INFORMAL OFFERS FOR SMALL LOTS

The Action of the President Indorsed by Sound-Money Democrats in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Now that the President has bowed to the sentiment expressed by the Congress, and has decided to rely upon the desire of the people to take up the new bonds to the amount of $100,000,000, at 4 per cent., and to give gold for the bonds, it will remain for the advocates of the popular loan to stir up the people to invest in the new securities.

It is assumed that Senator Elkins, who was so enthusiastic about the popular loan, but who did not answer Senator Hill's inquiry as to how many thousands of dollars West Virginia would supply in case the opportunity was afforded, will exert his powerful influence to have the gold hoards of West Virginia released to the Treasury.

There were some curious inquiries at the Treasury to-day to learn whether there had been any popular response to the advertisement of the bond call. It was supposed that the public, which had been fed on the stories about the contemplated "steal," involved in selling bonds privately, would send in many bids for bonds. It is not expected that there will be any rush for the bonds. Barring a public offer recently made by a private citizen of New-York to take $1,000,000 of the bonds, there has not been any large response by would-be investors. As a matter of course, the people who laugh at the offer made by the opulent New-York man who has a million in gold to invest, take that offer as an advertising dodge, and not with any expectation that it will be a serious one. If the man puts in bids they will be apt to be so low as to render it useless in the competition.

There is not by any means the confidence in a popular loan among the anti-bond Senators that there was before the President made the call, and occasionally an advocate of popular bonds has revealed the fact that there is a public lack of eagerness to invest, and a great fear that the syndicate may be called upon to make good the shortcomings of the general public. Many Senators have approved the utterances of THE TIMES on this subject, privately expressing the opinion that it would have been greatly to the advantage of the Government to have sold bonds at private sale to men who would promise not to draw the gold out of the Treasury only to merely put it in again by purchasing bonds with it.

Although the call issued by the Secretary of the Treasury calls for sealed proposals for bonds, many telegrams already have been received by Mr. Carlisle from intending purchasers, asking that certain amounts be set apart for them. Some of the telegrams received this afternoon announced that letters containing full particulars had been forwarded.

The National Bank of Steubenville, Ohio, telegraphed late this afternoon that it would take $20,000 worth of bonds at 112¾. One of the Poughkeepsie banks asked for an allotment of $60,000. A bank in Los Angeles, Cal., telegraphed for a certain amount on a 3 per cent basis.

Although such dispatches are irregular the officers of the Treasury assume that they are but the forerunners of sealed proposals, and will not make their contents known. The facts contained in this dispatch leaked out this afternoon, in spite of the efforts of the Division of Loans to keep them secret.

A well-known officer of the Treasury said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that, in a few days, probably, it would be known whether the country stood ready to supply the Treasury with the gold it required. This officer added that he did not believe that the individual offers would aggregate $10,000,000.

Orders were given to-day to Chief Johnston of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to prepare the distinctive paper for the printing of the new issue of bonds. As all the plates are ready, all that will be necessary will be to print the face of the bonds when it is known how many of each denomination is wanted. The Treasury has not figured officially on what the new bonds should sell for to bring them up to the market price of the bonds sold to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, but it is stated unofficially that 119 to 119.25 is about the proper rate to put them on a 3 per cent. basis.

CONGRESSMEN NOT HOPEFUL.

The Belief General that the Public Will Not Take the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There was little discussion among the members of the House to-day respecting Secretary Carlisle's bond circular, although all the Representatives were familar with its terms. This fact is significant only as showing how thoroughly the action of the Administration had been discounted. The sound-money Democrats who were spoken with, indorse the circular with great unanimity. The free-silver Democrats, as might be expected, oppose any fresh issue of bonds, and for this reason are ill-disposed to talk for publication, except to say that if the Government must authorize another bond sale the Secretary has done wisely in making the loan a popular one, and giving the people the first opportunity to purchase. This is the opinion briefly expressed by ex-Speaker Crisp of Georgia and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, both members of the Ways and Means Committee, and also by Mr. Maguire of California.

While the Republicans generally were willing to be quoted, their interest in the circular was, at best, of a passive nature and not wholly commendatory. One of the most influential Republicans in the House expressed the fear that "the circular means a postponement of a matter that

WHAT THEY SAY.

Some Words of Encouragement From Persons Whose Experience Is Valuable.

"Indigestion is the curse of this country," says a New-York medical journal in a recent editorial. "Both men and women suffer from this distressing complaint and it causes a tremendous amount of misery."

This is all very true, but there is no reason why any man or woman should suffer from indigestion when there is a ready means of preventing it. Thousands of people have discovered a sure cure for this much-dreaded complaint and some of them have given the public the benefit of their experience.

Mrs. E. Tarlton, 345 Park Avenue, Cincinnati, says: "I had dyspepsia for fifteen years and was entirely cured by taking Duffy's pure malt whiskey. I have tried almost everything, and know that this whiskey cures where all others fail. I am advising all my friends to use it."

W. F. Anderson, 617 W. Indiana Street, Chicago, says: "I used Duffy's pure malt whiskey for indigestion and dyspepsia. My stomach is now in better condition than it has been for years past. Seven of my friends are using it with the same results."

These are only two cases selected from thousands of others, but they are sufficient to prove that dyspepsia and indigestion can be always avoided by the regular use of Duffy's pure malt. It will not only keep the digestive organs in perfect condition, but give tone and energy to every part of the body. There is no other whiskey like it; nothing else that can take its place. Therefore, make sure that you get no inferior imitation when purchasing from your grocer or druggist.

demands immediate attention, with a little liability of injuriously affecting the market." Further than this the Representative in question declined to speak.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Ways and Means Committee, regarded the Administration's action as a practical triumph for the Republicans, since the drift of sentiment on the Republican side, as expressed in the debate on the bond bill, was all favorable to the "popular loan" idea.

Other Republicans, among them Mr. Quigg of New York, think that the circular will lose its practical effect, inasmuch as, in their judgment, the Morgan-Belmont syndicate will in the end secure the bonds. One Republican, Mr. Powers of Vermont, is disposed to regard the circular approvingly. His argument is that if the people can obtain the gold to purchase the new bonds without drawing upon the supply in the Treasury, the popular loan is the proper thing. If the Government must borrow money, Mr. Powers says, the people are the most desirable creditors it can have. It places the debt in friendly hands and identifies them more closely with the public weal. In his opinion the American people will respond to the Government's call, and it will swell the heart of every American with pride if he can say that we are no longer in the grip of foreign money lenders who are our friends for revenue only. "As we are now insisting upon American rights in diplomacy," he continued, "let us demand them in our financial transactions."

Mr. Quigg's fear that in the end the syndicate will secure the bonds is shared to some extent by Mr. Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) who has been conspicuous in his advocacy of sound money. Mr. Patterson expresses his gratification with the call, and predicts that it will meet with popular favor. "I am," he said, "especially pleased with the last clause, which, in the event that the Senate should concur in the House bond bill, will allow the public to bid for bonds therein provided for." The call, he asserts, places the Administration in the best possible attitude, and he expresses the hope that the public will subscribe for the bonds. He doubts, however, if this will be the case, and frankly states his apprehension that the bonds, after all, will be taken, as usual, by some syndicate of bankers.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, whose relations with President Cleveland are most cordial, who is also a champion of sound money, feels that the Secretary's action meets the necessities of the situation, and that Mr. Carlisle could not, with safety, have waited much longer. In reserving the right to reject all bids, the Secretary can avail himself, Mr. Catchings says, of any law that may be in the meantime enacted. He commends the Secretary, also, for increasing the loan to $100,000,000. He thinks that if the legal-tender notes continue to be offered for redemption with reasonable rapidity, a very large part of them would be absorbed before the reserve could again be seriously depleted. These, added to those now in the Treasury through previous redemptions, would, he thinks, make it much more difficult to continue the raid upon the Treasury.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) said: "If bonds must be sold, then it is certainly better that they should be offered to the public than that they should be sold secretly to a syndicate of bankers. I am not, however, overconfident that the people generally will subscribe for them. In the first place, few men have the gold hoarded and the banks will not be anxious to reduce their deposits by furnishing it. Again, except at the places where subscriptions are received, the inconvenience will deter small subscribers. The issue will probably be taken by bankers and capitalists, but they will be compelled to bid against each other, and this will bring the Government a better price for its bonds."

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, said that little short of execration would be visited by the people upon the heads of the Administration for its course in the matter, especially for its defeating, in the light of its subsequent transactions, the proposition advanced by Mr. Reed in the last Congress for low-rate short-time bonds. There existed in Congress, he said, an almost unanimous feeling that the issuing of these bonds was one of the greatest financial outrages ever perpetrated upon the people. The people would now insist upon increasing the revenues to a sufficient sum to pay off all the bond debts created by this Administration."

THREE OTHER BOND ISSUES.

How the Present Administration Kept Up the Reserve—Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The present Administration has made three bond issues, aggregating $162,315,400, for which $182,000,000 in gold was received. These issues were made as follows:

First issue of $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, Jan. 23, 1894, for which $58,633,295 in gold was realized; second issue of $50,000,000 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, Nov. 17, 1894, for which $58,538,500 in gold was received; third issue of $62,315,400 of 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, to the Morgan-Belmont syndicate, for which $65,116,244 in gold was realized.

These bonds were sold at slightly less than 105, and in the market are now quoted at 115 and over.

The public debt of the United States March 1, 1893, including certificates and Treasury notes, aggregated $1,565,110,098, and Jan. 1, 1896, the public debt, including certificates and Treasury notes, aggregated $1,693,349,135, or an increase of $128,239,037.

The general cash balance of the Treasury March 1, 1893, was $124,000,000, of which $100,000,000 was in gold, and Jan. 1, 1896, the general Treasury balance was $178,000,000, of which $63,000,000 was in gold. Since July 1, 1892, and up to Jan. 1, 1896, three and a half years, the expenditures of the Government have exceeded the receipts in round figures by $127,000,000.

PRODUCT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

The Value of Gold and Silver Mined in 1895 About Equal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint, has received an approximate estimate of the gold and silver product of the United States in 1895 from the mint officers and other agents employed to collect these statistics.

The value of the gold and the number of fine ounces of silver produced by the several States and Territories is estimated to have been $52,614,000 in gold, and $51,000,000 in silver.

The Director of the Mint is of the opinion that the estimate of the gold product of Oregon, and that of Montana and South Dakota are excessive, and that when the final figures are compiled the production of gold by the mines of the United States in 1895 will be found to have been from $46,000,000 to $47,000,000, and the silver product about 46,000,000 fine ounces.

Early Theatrical Benefits.

From The Boston Journal.

They say the first benefit was granted to Mrs. Barry, Jan. 16, 1687. But what does this sentence of Sir H. Herbert mean? "The benefitt of the winters day from the Kings company * * * upon the play of 'The Moor of Venice' comes, this 22 of Nov., 1629, unto 9l. 16s. 0d." ?

BANKERS ARE SATISFIED

President Cleveland's Course Approved As Wise.

POSITION OF THE SYNDICATE

Mr. Morgan and His Associates Counted As a Sure Reliance Should the Popular-Subscription Plan Fail.

J. Pierpont Morgan, in a few words, yesterday, stated the view of the bond situation held in the financial district.

"There are thirty days," he said, "in which to decide upon subscriptions under Secretary Carlisle's proposals. This is ample time for preparation. The plan for syndicate purchases stands. No subscriber has shown any disposition to part company with the syndicate. Responses to the call will not be impeded by a syndicate corner in gold. Talk of a corner is not true, as any one may see who will think of it for a moment."

This statement meant that bankers understood what had impelled the President to make a test of a popular loan, and that the syndicate's attitude had not been changed in any degree. Several days ago bankers had intimations that the call would take some such form as that which the newspapers printed yesterday. They knew that the majority in Congress would seek occasion to condemn the only method for prompt and full subscription to the loan if the President were to adopt that method.

Individual judgment cheerfully yielded to this sense of political expediency. The censure of Congress, little as it might mean here, where partisan conditions are known, was considered with reference to its effect on credit abroad. President Cleveland's course in keeping clear of that complication called forth only approval. Risk of an adverse expression by Congress, of which the President had been warned, could be avoided, they perceived, only in the way the President took. While they would have favored a less devious method of floating the bonds, appreciation of the influences at work in Washington disarmed criticism.

The feeling of bankers appeared in an interview with a personal friend of the President, the chief officer in one of the large trust companies, in which he made clear the President's purpose, and at the same time indicated the danger of some petty financial mischief while the popular-loan test goes on. He said:

"Congress practically served notice on the President to the effect that if he sold bonds to a private syndicate—the Morgan or any other syndicate—a joint resolution would be introduced in the House of Representatives and in the Senate at once condemning the sale of the bonds. He was also notified that such a resolution would without doubt be passed by such a large vote as to make it practically a unanimous vote.

"He knew perfectly well that while such action by Congress could not affect the legality of the bonds, yet that it would cast a cloud, perhaps, on the issue, and it looks to me very much as though he had said in effect, 'You have clamored for a popular, or public, loan; now here you are,' and let us see what the outcome will be.'

"In my opinion it is very unfortunate, and what I particularly fear is that three persons will be induced to draw gold from the Treasury and hoard it where one person will subscribe to bonds. The Treasury daily statement is what you want to watch now, for that will give the key to the situation. If there is no rush on the part of the public to hoard gold, then matters will run more smoothly. This hoarding will not be done by the banks and large financial institutions, but, I am afraid, by people of moderate means, who, being afraid of a silver basis, and a consequent premium on gold, will want to protect themselves and their families."

Bankers did not believe that the President had given a thought to the vaporings of a newspaper which ascribes victory to itself in this matter, but which they well knew had suddenly become a popular loan advocate only to cover its retreat from a blundering policy regarding the Venezuela controversy.

As to prospects for a popular loan, opinions in the speculative field were reflected in the stock market. Orders came in the first dealings from customers who supposed that the market must rally with the issue of proposals. When this demand had been supplied, operators gave their attention to the possibilities on the other side. The delay of thirty days in opening bids, the chances that subscriptions might not be sufficient and that they might be based largely on arrangements to withdraw gold from the Treasury, and fear of light money, gave prices a shock. Declines reached several points for nearly all of the favorite stocks in trading.

Market quotations carried only the first effect of a critical reading of the proposal. They were not intended to imply a doubt that the Government would get $100,000,000 in gold. On the contrary, expectation seemed confident that the bonds would be sold, but not in the way proposed. It was sufficient for the purposes of dealers to trade on the lack of directness in landing the issue with bankers. With a timid and sensitive market awaiting the outcome, dealers naturally availed themselves of their opportunity to make a temporary depression in prices.

While it was assumed by nearly every one that conditions did not favor the success of a popular loan and that banking interests would obtain the bonds at first hand, a general disposition, based on reasons, as stated, was shown to make the best of the situation, in the belief that in some way the main object in view would surely be reached. The temper of bankers appeared in opinions by Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Loan Committee, and Col. John McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank. Mr. Tappan said:

"I think the call for a loan is a good thing, and I think it will succeed. At any rate it will settle the question whether the people want the bonds or not. If they don't, the bonds will have to be placed through a syndicate. By making the loan a popular one the people will have an opportunity to take the bonds if they want them. I do not care to say what I think the bonds will sell for: I do not think the delay of thirty days which is to intervene before the bids will be opened will cause any trouble. We can get along during that time. I have not heard of any other syndicate being formed to underwrite the bonds or to take such of them as may not be subscribed for. There is no need for a second syndicate; one syndicate is enough. In the meantime, the fact that the loan has been called for and the President's determination to maintain the public credit thus once more made manifest will have a reassuring effect on the public mind."

Col. McAnerney said: "In the generally disturbed financial and business conditions throughout the world, I think it would have been better for President Cleveland to have followed his usual heroic manner of treating questions of great and immediate public importance by arranging the gold question with a strong syndicate of bankers on fair terms. The President, doubtless, finds himself in a delicate position and feels compelled to adopt the published method of appealing to the public. If our National finances could be adjusted, we are certainly on the eve of an era of business activity and prosperity. The President has, no doubt, gravely considered the method of bond issue, and now that it has been published I believe it the patriotic duty of every one to stand by him. Success largely depends upon the co-operation of the great financial interests, and I believe that after the first feeling of disappointment has passed a spirit of American patriotism will prevail, and the proposed loan prove a success."

The popular loan view was upheld by Russell Sage, who has fortified himself for a subscription by withdrawals of gold from time to time from the Sub-Treasury.

"I am jubilant," said Mr. Sage, "over the situation. Everything will come out all right now. I am glad that Mr. Carlisle believes in the popular loan idea, for it certainly will prove successful.

"It will result in keeping the bonds in the country and will give our small banks sound assets. When a man has sound assets he cannot fail. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 National banks in this country, and they will all subscribe to the loan, and it is a grand idea.

"Had the Government accepted a proposition from the syndicate, the bonds would have gone abroad. We may now all show our patriotism with the proper spirit and at the same time keep the solid securities here for our own protection. Why, if small banks or business men carry these Government bonds, they may borrow money on them at any time.

"Another good effect will be that by the popular loan persons hoarding gold will relinquish it, and I can see better times in the future. It is as clear as the unclouded sun. The business outlook is brighter to-day than it has been for a long time.

"On Saturday I met Henry Clews, and he agreed with my views upon the subject, and I can't find any one who is opposed to the popular loan. I am certain that the entire amount of the bonds will be subscribed for.

"I have statements showing that there are more than $400,000,000 in gold held by banks and individuals, which may be used in bidding for the bonds.

"I am certainly going to bid for these bonds. It is a chance for every one to show his patriotism. The poor man who cannot attend the meetings of bankers will now have a chance to invest his gold. I venture to predict that there will be no bid under 108. The majority of bids, I imagine, will be more.

"The syndicate cannot hold the $200,000,000 which it has hoarded. The popular loan will have the effect of causing the syndicate to unload the gold. It's a grand scheme, this popular loan, and the profit will go to the Government, and not to a few and the foreigners."

If Mr. Sage's followers among those in humble life give 108 for the bonds, they will have an investment on which the Government will pay something under 3½ per cent. The following shows how the Government will fare by a scale of premiums on a basis of from 3 to 4 per cent., the term of the bonds being twenty-nine years.

Price.	Basis.
119.28	3.0 per cent.
117.14	3.1 per cent.
115.04	3.2 per cent.
113.00	3.3 per cent.
111.01	3.4 per cent.
109.06	3.5 per cent.
107.16	3.6 per cent.
105.31	3.7 per cent.
103.50	3.8 per cent.
101.73	3.9 per cent.
100.00	4.0 per cent.

The last public proposals for bonds, in November, 1894, resulted, it may be recalled, in what amounted to a syndicate arrangement, through John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company. Bids amounted to $154,370,900. Mr. Stewart's syndicate made two bids, one for part or all of the issue, and one for all or none. They amounted to $100,000,000. The bid accepted was at 117.077 for 5 per cent. bonds for ten years, the basis being 2.878 per cent. Bids higher than the syndicate bid amounted to $10,324,150, which represented the popular subscription. Other bids were made by banks or their allies. They included duplicates, or a scale of prices which had no chance of acceptance, as bidders must have known. In spite of the imposing exhibit which they made on paper, Secretary Carlisle proved that the syndicate bid, which he accepted, yielded the Government $49,517.62 more than would have been received by the acceptance of the syndicate alternative bid of 116.8898 and all of the higher bids.

Patriotic offers to take the bonds on a 3 per cent. basis cannot fail of appreciation in Washington, for the price would be 119.28 in gold. Sales over the counter yesterday for bonds of the same class and term were made at 115½ to 116½, closing at 115 bid and 117 asked. Sellers were most willing yesterday to take paper money or checks in payment against gold required by the Government.

Premium on gold, which reached as high as 1½ per cent. last week, disappeared yesterday. No one wished to buy it with the demand thirty days off. It was said that foreign houses, which had been holding gold for a week or more, would now export it, rather than incur the expenses of interest and storage on it for a month. They will expect, of course, to bring it here again when they need it.

Reassuring talk among bankers, of which examples have been given, and the complacency of members of the syndicate, brightened the situation late in the day. The banks supplied all demands for money, and rates continued low all day. Fears of stringency were dismissed by banking men, who said that the Treasury Department would doubtless consent to arrangements to provide against any such danger. There are outstanding and in circulation $230,855,873 in greenbacks, $115,825,143 being in the Treasury. Treasury notes in circulation amount to $115,726,769, the Treasury holding $22,044,511. The total of circulating notes redeemable in gold is thus $346,582,642. Banking men thought that depositories for notes or gold would be named by the Treasury, as had been done before, if any business or financial interest required it.

When the markets had closed and there was opportunity to discuss the outlook without the distraction of the ticker, confidence became general that, whatever might come of the bond undertaking as officially promulgated, financial interests would adapt themselves to developments. Not the slightest doubt appeared that the bonds would be floated and the credit of the country maintained. The Morgan syndicate is counted down town as a sure reliance for the Government, should the popular loan plan not meet the expectations of its advocates. No other or opposition syndicate will be undertaken.

Sour Stomach

Caused by indigestion may be avoided by stimulating liver, stomach, and bowels with

Hood's Pills

25c. at druggists, or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO BANKERS DIVIDED.

John J. Mitchell Thinks the Bonds Will Be Placed Easily.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—While there is some difference of opinion among Chicago bankers and brokers in regard to the action of the National Administration in issuing a call for a popular loan of $100,000,000, the general impression is that the President did the proper thing, and that Chicago capital will do its part in floating the bonds.

President John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank said: "There is no doubt about the amount called for being subscribed for many times over. It was the only thing the President could do under the circumstances, and it was necessary for his vindication in the eyes of those who opposed his policy in such matters in the past." Mr. Mitchell thought bids would range from par to 4 cents premium.

President Lyman J. Gage of the First National Bank said: "As a matter of patriotism there will doubtless be ample bids, but people are beginning to think Congress should exhibit a little patriotism in such matters. I do not think the move altogether advisable, when the country is in its present financial situation and with the air full of war rumors. It would have been better, particularly from the cold, business point of view, if the President had arranged the matter with a syndicate. That would not have been an experiment. This is."

President George Schneider of the Illinois National Bank said: "It is an experiment, just as the President has said. The advisability of the step, as in all experiments, must be determined by the result, and the result yet remains to be seen."

A BALTIMORE VIEW.

The Treasury Must Yet Sell Bonds to the Syndicate.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—In connection with the proposed Government loan, Messrs. Hambleton & Co. said: "We fear that the popular loan now proposed by Secretary Carlisle will be a failure. The Government wants what the public does not possess—gold. It is true there are about $200,000,000 gold held by the National banks all over the country, nearly half of it at New-York, but this gold is generally counted as the bank reserve fund, and any very large portion of it could not be released, even if the banks desired to buy the bonds. Certainly the banks will not give up their gold to their customers. In deference to the sentiment of the United States Senate, the President is justified in trying a popular loan, but we have no idea that he proposes to wait thirty days before taking steps to strengthen the gold reserve fund and anticipate that he will, should it become necessary, not hesitate to sell bonds privately to a syndicate."

FREE COINAGE BILL READY

The Finance Committee's Substitute Completed.

SENATOR HILL WILL FIGHT THE PLAN

The Report Made Possible by the Republican Dicker with the Populists — No Prospect of Passage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The bond bill has been changed into a free-coinage bill, and to-morrow it will be reported to the Senate by Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The new bill was framed practically by Mr. Jones of Arkansas. It provides for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1; for the coinage of the seigniorage in the Treasury, and the application of that coinage to the payment of Treasury obligations. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, in redeeming both Treasury notes and greenbacks, to use his option in redeeming them in either gold or silver, the holder not to have any option in the matter.

Provision is also made for the retirement of all National bank notes of less value than $10, and the substitution therefor of silver certificates, notes of denominations above $10 to take the place of the bank notes.

There was no trouble in getting this bill through the committee. Mr. Voorhees moved that it be substituted for the bond bill, and the free-silver element sustained the proposition.

The bill is certain to be debated at length in the Senate. Mr. Hill is preparing to make the hottest kind of a fight against it, and it is expected that other Democratic Senators will follow his lead. Mr. Hill will be able to prolong the fight indefinitely, in case his support is of the right character. A half dozen Senators, if they combine against this measure, can hold it up. The rules of the Senate will operate to the advantage of the opposition. It is presumed that some Republican Senators will go on record against the bill, but the fact that the Republicans, as a body, combined with the Populists, and gave the majority of the Finance Committee to the silver men, shows that they are not averse to letting the bill go to the President.

The Elkins resolution which sought to tie the hands of the Administration, and prevent the sale of bonds to a syndicate, has been nullified by the action of the President in issuing a call for a popular loan. Mr. Elkins to-morrow may endeavor to push this resolution to a vote, but such action will amount to nothing in the long run. The Administration is indebted to Senator Hill for side-tracking this unfriendly proposition.

Having destroyed the bond bill, the silver Senators imagine that the subject of bonds will be eliminated from the proceedings of the upper house for the present, at least; but it undoubtedly will be discussed, although nothing will come of it.

The fact that in a financial emergency like the existing one the only tangible result of the first month's work of the session is comprised in two measures, which the President cannot accept, ought to convince the country that the President alone must be looked to for relief from present and prospective dangers to the Treasury.

The full text of the Free Coinage bill that will be reported by the Finance Committee follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver, and there shall be coined dollars of the weight of 412½ grains troy, of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, as provided by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, and upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal-tender quality of gold; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates may be issued therefor in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin into standard silver dollars, as soon as practicable, according to the provisions of Section 1 of this act, from the silver bullion purchased under the authority of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury Notes thereon, and for other purposes," that portion of said silver bullion which represents the seigniorage or profit to the Government, to wit, the difference between the cost of the silver purchased under said act and its coinage value, and said silver dollars as coined shall be used in the payment of the current expenses of the Government; and for the purpose of making said seigniorage immediately available for use as money, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue silver certificates against it, as if it were already coined and in the Treasury.

Sec. 3. That no National bank note shall be hereafter issued of a denomination less than ten dollars, and all notes of such banks now outstanding of denominations less than that sum shall be as rapidly as practicable taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of ten dollars and larger denominations shall be issued in their stead under the direction of the Controller of the Currency.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem the United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and also the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, when presented for redemption, in standard silver dollars or in gold coin, using for redemption of said notes either gold or silver coins, or both, not at the option of the holder, but exclusively at the option of the Treasury Department, and said notes, commonly called greenbacks, when so redeemed, shall be re-issued as provided by the act of May 31, 1878.

This measure was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 8 to 5.

MAYOR WURSTER AND HIS CABINET

Police Commissioner Welles Said to be Sure of Reappointment.

Mayor Wurster continues to be visited by delegations in favor of his appointing certain persons to positions in his Cabinet. He receives them all with courtesy and listens to what they have to say. He, however, is not biased by the kind words said in favor of the candidates, as he has settled upon his Cabinet, and will announce the members next week.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was informed last night by a man who usually knows what is going on that Leonard R. Welles will be reappointed Police Commissioner. He said:

"Mayor Wurster gave the apppointment to Mr. Welles a week ago, and the Police Commissionership is settled.

"Mr. Wurster has been taking his time in making the appointments, because there were three of the Cabinet officers who lived in the Seventh Ward, and he decided to drop two of them. The question was which two would be dropped. He has after considerable worry dropped Health Commissioner Emery and Fire Commissioner Lawrence.

"Mr. Barrow will not be appointed Fire Commissioner, and he will be lucky if he is allowed to remain as Deputy Fire Commissioner. It seems to be the general opinion that Mr. Barrow did yeoman service toward bringing about Mr. Wurster's nomination, but the truth is, he came very near causing Mr. Wurster to lose the nomination."

Senator Wray asked Mayor Wurster yesterday to appoint John C. Burns of the Twenty-third Ward Fire Commissioner. Mr. Burns is President of his district association, but is not in accord with the members. Another delegation had no candidate, but begged the Mayor not even to consider Mr. Burns.

West 14th St.

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ANTI-PLATT MEN AT WORK

Committee of Twenty-five Enlisting Other Republicans.

SOME HINT OF NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE

Officials Under the Present City Government Attend—Sixteenth District Sends Protest Against the Enrollment.

The temporary Executive Committee of Twenty-five, raised at the recent Windsor Hotel conferences for the purpose of investigating the Republican enrollment, met last night at 69 East Fifty-ninth Street, and conferred with several leading Republicans outside of their number, and also with representatives of Assembly district organizations that are not controlled by Thomas C. Platt.

The main purpose of the meeting was to enlist the support of the anti-machine Republicans in the work of the investigation, and in any plan that may result from the present agitation against Mr. Platt's methods in this county.

Officeholders under the present municipal administration were well represented at the meeting, among those who were present being President Roosevelt of the Police Department, Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis, President Joseph Murray of the Excise Department, President S. V. R. Cruger of the Park Department, and City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook.

Paul D. Cravath presided, and, besides those already mentioned, there were present ex-Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, John Sabine Smith, ex-Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling, City Magistrate Wentworth, John E. Milholland, Assemblyman S. G. French, Alderman C. H. Woodward, Alderman Elias Goodman, Martin H. Healey, Dennis Shea, Simon Gavin, John J. Collins, Henry Clay Piercy, William H. Huber, John Simpson, Julius M. Mayer, counsel to the Excise Board; William F. Daly, and T. C. Campbell.

The discussion was very lengthy and was held behind closed doors.

A petition from the Sixteenth District, presented by W. H. Huber, and signed by 1,000 Republicans in that district, who had not been able to enroll because they were not Platt men, asked for a new enrollment or for a new County Committee. The reading of this precipitated a discussion as to whether there should be a bolt from the old organization at present. The general opinion was that there should not be such a bolt.

John E. Milholland suggested that the committee of twenty-five should be increased to 100 or 200 members.

President Roosevelt said that such an increase was not wise, because the smaller committee of twenty-five could do the work more expeditiously.

A proposition that a general committee should be formed by those present for the purpose of aiding and assisting the committee of twenty-five in its investigation was adopted. This leaves the committee of twenty-five as the executive body, and does not increase its actual membership. At the same time, it interests many additional men in the work, and if it is finally determined to form a new County Committee, this general committee will form the nucleus of the new organization.

The report of the committee of twenty-five on work already done was adopted, and the plans of the projectors of the movement were approved.

The suggestion was made that the revelations in reference to the fraudulent enrollment be not made made public, on the ground that it might injure the Republican Party. There are some anti-Platt Republicans whose own hands are not clean in this enrollment matter. The suggestion might not have emanated from them.

Gen. Anson G. McCook opposed the idea of secrecy, and said that it was time that the Republicans of the city were made aware of the things that those who were fighting corrupt practices in the party had to contend with. He said the work had been started in the right way, and after the report had been made on the enrollment he, for one, would be perfectly willing to follow any course that the committee might suggest.

This was taken as an expression of Gen. McCook's willingness to go into a new County Committee, if necessary, and he was heartily applauded.

A reprint of an editorial in a Buffalo newspaper, declaring that Gov. Morton is ten years too old to be seriously considered as a candidate for the Presidency, and headed "Shameful," was circulated at the meeting, but none of the advocates of the new movement could account for it. It was declared by some to be a mischievous scheme of some Platt man to make the public believe that the Committee of Twenty-five is opposed to Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate.

John Sabine Smith invited all those who could furnish evidence about the recent enrollment to report at 173 West Forty-first Street.

M. Dennery Plans an Opera House.

From The London Daily News.

M. Dennery, the French dramatic author, has for fifty years been turning in his head the creation of a popular opera house. The difficulties in the way are financial. He would have his opera house in a crowded and busy neighborhood, and prices low enough to make it available to the working classes. There would be no boxes, unless a few at the sides.

M. Dennery proposes that the Town Council of Paris appropriate the Châtelet Théâtre to this use. It would not need a very great sum to remodel the inside. If the Town Council gave the theatre rent free, a good company and good scenery could be afforded. The operas of great composers only should be performed. Perhaps it might be well to have a committee named by the Town Council, besides the manager, to help him to choose the scores. The highest price would be 5f., the intermediate price 3f., and the lowest 50c. M. Dennery knows what sort of drama the people best like, and thinks he is right in saying there would not be an empty place in a popular opera house, however large, were the masterpieces of the great composers given there.

The dramatist is now well on the shady side of eighty. He is very rich, and has no children nor near relatives except his wife, who is nearly his age. The amusement of both for more than sixty years was to collect Oriental curios. They have made over their collection, one of the finest of its kind, to the State.

Contested Legislative Seats.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

Our advice to all in the three Senatorial contests now in progress in this State is to deal with the facts as judicially as possible. No partisan advantage won by a contested election has ever done good. As a rule, an election contest is a boomerang.

NAPHTHA TANKS EXPLODED

One Man Killed and Three Injured in a Brooklyn Factory.

BUILDING AND PLANT DEMOLISHED

Narrow Escapes for Those Who Got Out Alive—William Miller Ran, His Clothing on Fire, and Is Expected to Die.

The United States and Canada Degreasing factory, at Montrose Avenue and Stewart Street, Brooklyn, was blown up by the explosion of two naphtha tanks shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

One man was killed and three others were hurt, one so badly he is not expected to live.

The Killed.

The man killed was:

ZECK, GEORGE, a laborer, employed in the works.

The Injured.

The injured are:

MILLER, WILLIAM; severely burned; not expected to live.

MILLER, GEORGE, the engineer; burned; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

PARKER, ALBERT C., the Superintendent; severely burned; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

The factory proper, which was a three-story brick structure, about twenty-five feet square, is a mass of ruins. The upper story was blown several hundred feet away by the force of the explosion, and the entire plant, which Manager F. Lamb says cannot be replaced for less than $20,000, was broken into fragments.

The place of the accident is near the city's dumping ground, on the outskirts of the city and in an almost impassable swamp. It is bounded on one side by an arm of Newtown Creek, and is surrounded by a number of small factories, which for several years have compelled the neighboring residents to keep their windows tightly closed during windy evenings. The factory had been in existence for four years. It was one of a dozen manipulated by a syndicate of English capitalists, at the head of which is a Mr. Turner, who is now in Europe. The names of the other stockholders are not known to any Brooklynite, and all information as to their personality and whereabouts was yesterday refused by Manager Lamb, who answered all inquiries with the stereotyped evasion: "That don't make any difference in an accident of this kind."

The company makes a specialty of extracting grease from sheep and other skins and preparing them for the tanner. The force generally employed at the factory consisted of Manager Lamb, Albert C. Parker, the Superintendent; George Zeck, a skin handler; George Miller, the engineer; Sam Monk, George Alfred, and William Miller.

There were no floors in the factory. A few platforms served this purpose. On the second tier stood two naphtha tanks 12 by 6 feet and 5 feet deep. These are the tanks which exploded. The skins were placed in them preparatory to undergoing the process of cleansing.

Shortly after lunch hour Zeck and his partner, William Miller, returned to their posts on the second floor. Superintendent Parker, Engineer Miller, and George Alfred went into the engine house, which was a shanty a short distance away from the factory proper.

Alfred told to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the story of the disaster.

"It seemed as if the very earth trembled," he said. "I saw the roof and walls of the old engine house falling directly upon Engineer Miller and Mr. Parker. The débris pinned them underneath, but I got outside the ruins of the engine house and shouted for help. On reaching the outside, I was horrified to see poor William Miller running like a madman toward the swamps. He was a mass of flames, which shot over his head high up into the air. I followed him, and finally caught up with him in the swamp. He appeared to be too dazed to help himself. Finally I knocked him down, tore off his burning clothing, and threw my own coat over him to extinguish the flames."

It was a fortunate circumstance for Engineer Miller and Superintendent Parker that Mounted Policeman Nichols of the Sixth Precinct was within a few hundred yards of the factory when the explosion occurred.

"The report was deafening," the policeman said, "and the explosion shook the boats on Newtown Creek and broke several windows on Johnson Avenue. As soon as I saw the flames I galloped my horse to the headquarters of Engine 27, and soon had Foreman Wackerman, his engine, and a force of men at work rescuing the men who were caught and held fast among the falling timbers. I hurried back to the factory so as to give what relief I could."

Zeck's body was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station House, where it was viewed by Coroner Eason. The Sergeant at the desk and others believed it was the body of Manager Lamb until otherwise informed by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Zeck was unmarried and boarded near Irving and Flushing Avenues. He was twenty-five years old.

William Miller, Alfred Parker, and George Miller were taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, on Bushwick Avenue. William Miller's face, hands, head, and body were frightfully burned, and the doctors said he would die. He is twenty-four years old and lived with his wife and family, at 432 Jefferson Street.

SHORT SESSION IN THE HOUSE

All the Business in Hand Transacted in a Space of Twenty Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House to-day was in session twenty minutes.

After some preliminary routine business, unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) to have Clarence E. Allen sworn in as Representative from Utah. Utah, he said, had been admitted as a State, and Mr. Allen had credentials signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, though not in their official capacity, as they were to be sworn in to-day.

Objection was made by Mr. Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,) and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) offered a joint resolution appointing William L. Wilson of West Virginia a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in place of Henry Coppee, deceased, and it was passed.

Contested Cases to be Decided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Committee on Elections, No. 3, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts Chairman, will probably dispose of two contested cases on Wednesday next. These are Davis against Culberson, from the Fourth Texas District, and Newman against Spencer, from the Seventh Mississippi District. No testimony whatever has been taken in these cases, and resolutions will undoubtedly be reported declaring Messrs. Culberson and Spencer (Democrats) the sitting members, entitled to their seats.

Salaries of Post-Office Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Congressman Sperry of Connecticut to-day introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for the classification of clerks in first and second-class post offices, and a readjustment of their salaries. It is said the bill has the approval of the Post Office Department.

Men in Tax Department Sick.

Three members of the office staff in the Tax Department are ill, and the families of three other members are bereaved. Mrs. Tyng, wife of Secretary Tyng, died Sunday night, as did also a child of George Brown, one of the clerks. The mother-in-law of Thomas J. Neallis, a Deputy Tax Commissioner, also died Sunday.

Bernard Reilly, a map clerk, is suffering from a paralytic stroke. J. H. Whitney, a clerk in the Real Estate Bureau, and Deputy Commissioner William Kelloch were both reported as very ill yesterday.

Park Department Investigation.

The Commissioners of Accounts are going to put two expert accountants at work in the Park Department to-day to investigate the department from top to bottom. It is said that this investigation may result in another public hearing as to the conduct of the department under Tammany.

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CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Queseda, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

CAN'T AGREE ON THE TARIFF BILL

Republicans on the Senate Finance Committee at the Mercy of a Populist—A Caucus Called for This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Republicans of the Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock to consider the Tariff bill now pending before the Senate Finance Committee.

The Republican members of that committee have been unable to agree, and no headway was made to-day in the full committee. Immediately after the vote was taken on the free-coinage substitute the Democratic members left the committee room, and the Republicans remained in conference for upward of two hours. Several tentative propositions were submitted looking to modifications of the House bill. These consist of a raising of the House increase of 15 per cent. on all schedules of the Wilson act to 20 per cent. in the schedules covering agricultural products, crockery, tobacco, and spirituous liquors. Mr. Jones of Nevada insists that the duty on raw sugar, which was not touched by the House, shall also be increased by 15 per cent. In this matter Mr. Jones is indorsed by the Senators from Nebraska and the Senators from California. As the vote of Mr. Jones, who is now ranked as a Populist, is necessary to enable the Republicans to report their bill from the committee, it is thought that if he persists in his views with regard to this schedule he will compel the change to be made.

The Republicans, being unable to agree among themselves, and not knowing what policy would be pursued by their associates, it was determined temporarily to lay the bill aside and call a caucus. At this meeting a full interchange of views will be held and an effort made to get the Republicans to agree upon some policy that will find them standing together when the bill is reported, and ready to vote down any and all amendments the opposition may offer.

The Republicans, when the bill reaches the Senate, expect to meet a broadside of amendments intended to kill the measure, but if they can marshal their forces so as to maintain a solid front they expect eventually to carry the bill through the Senate. The caucus of to-morrow will, therefore, be an important one, and will indicate the success or failure of the Tariff bill.

Saved from the Foreign Legion.

From The London Daily News.

Our Berlin correspondent writes: "The liberation of a Berlin recruit from the Foreign Legion at Algiers has been brought about in a very interesting way. The young man in question, who belongs to a wealthy family here, was plucked at his examination some months ago, and took it so to heart that he ran off to France, and enlisted in the Foreign Legion. He was soon drafted to Siddi-bel-Abbes, in Algiers, whence he wrote heartrending letters to his family, describing how badly he was treated and imploring them to obtain his liberation. The parents did their utmost, but steps taken by the German Foreign Office were fruitless. A Berlin commercial traveler named Appiores, who had formerly served in the legion, and heard of the case, offered for a reward of £100 to bring the young man home, and after twenty-three days' absence, has just returned with him, having overcome the greatest difficulties and dangers in his task. There is little doubt that if the French had caught him, they would have sentenced him to many years' hard labor for enticing to desertion. Herr Appiores served in the legion thirty years ago, during the Mexican campaign."

Wheat's New-Found Friends.

From The Washington Post.

By the strangest coincidence three men met in the House restaurant the other day, whose names were Wheat, Oates, and Barley. They began to hunt around, and found another man, whose name was Rye. They had never met before, and immediately cemented their ties of relationship by a liberal patronage of the bar. The only remarkable feature about the story is that it is true.

50 cents

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

LONG CONTEST BY WOMEN

Heated Meeting of Daughters of the Revolution.

VOTING UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

The "Independents" Win in the Election of Officers — Balloting Under Distressing Circumstances.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution was held yesterday in the Mott Memorial Hall, at 64 Madison Avenue. The meeting was a unique one and was one of the most protracted ever held in the history of women's organizations.

In the rooms where the ballots were cast five policemen in citizens dress were on duty, and a professional stenographer took notes of the proceedings. In addition to these outside assistants was a professional parliamentarian, who has recently become a member of the society.

The meeting was opened at 2 o'clock, the members of the general body of the society gathering in the narrow corridor outside the rooms, where the meeting was supposed to be held, and where the voting was being carried on.

The voting took place in a small room, capable of holding probably 100 persons. The women who were present to cast their votes were admitted into this room one at a time by one of the policemen standing at the door. The surging crowd outside was kept back by main force.

The hallway was filled to suffocation with women of all ages, from young girls to gray-haired grandmothers. The crowd, heat, and close air became insufferable before the so-called meeting had fairly begun. One after another, four or five women fainted, and were taken to the basement to be revived.

It was found necessary to open the extra outside door of the entrance, and from that time on the crowd in the narrow space breathed with some comfort, but shivered as well. In its component parts, the crowd at times made desperate but ineffectual efforts to pass the human barricade just inside the door of the place of meeting.

"I have been standing here since 1:55 o'clock P. M.," said one woman, who had at last reached a place near the door at 5 o'clock P. M. "I have only managed to get as near as this, but I hope I shall get into the room soon."

Other women, after the first dreadful crush, had gone home to stay for an hour or two, and then return and find no better chance for getting into the voting room.

Some of the women left the cold corridor where it was impossible to keep their feet warm, and spent the time in an upper hall, making frequent excursions down stairs to see how matters were progressing.

In the meantime, inside the small front room the voting was going on surely, if slowly. Opening from this room was a larger one capable of accommodating the entire party. It was connected by folding doors, on either side of which stood one of the policemen in citizens' clothes. As the members appeared at the door of the small room their names and standing in the society were looked into before they were allowed to drop their ballots. As soon as this was done they were passed through the small opening in the folding doors to a position of comparative comfort—a place where there were plenty of benches and a warm fire.

The cause of all this precision, appeal to police protection, and extreme discomfort was a disruption in the body politic of the society, which was brought about last November.

The society has in reality been divided for a year into two sections. These were called at the meeting yesterday as the "Regulars" and "Independents."

The "Regulars" were made up of the officers of the General Society and their adherents, and the "Independents" were largely members from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Long Island.

The officers who made up the "Regulars," and who were on the regular ticket yesterday, were: President—Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers; Vice-President—Mrs. Louise Frances Rowe; Secretary—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham; Treasurer—Miss Lucretia V. Steers; Register—Mrs. Mary C. Martin-Casey; Historian—Mrs. Maurice Kingsley; Librarian—Mrs. Louise Scofield Davis.

Some of the members of the Executive Committee were in favor of the "Independents." Among these were Mrs. Horatio C. King and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle of Brooklyn. Mrs. William Lee of Boston, wife of the publisher of that name, was one of the leaders in the "reform movement." Mrs. Daniels and Mrs. Weed were other influential workers. Mrs. Anna R. Pierce, Mrs. Phebe L. Geran, Mrs. Margaret S. Yardley of Orange, N. J.; Miss Adaline W. Sterling, Mrs. Frances Hicks Rae, and Mrs. Isabel Canning Knickerbocker were also leaders. The six ladies last named signed a circular expressing their view of matters. This was sent out to the members of the society last month. This circular took exception to statements made in a circular previously sent out by the society's officials.

The real trouble seems to have been that the officers and members of the State chapters considered, according to the belief of other members of the society, that the government by the officers of the general society was autocratic, that they were not acting as representatives of the general body. This was against the principle of "no taxation without representation," and that no loyal Daughter of the Revolution could stand.

The first strong expression of feeling occurred, the "Independents" say, at the last annual meeting of the society. There the polls were closed, they declare, in an hour and a half, when, according to the Constitution of the society, they should have been open two hours. In this way the "Independents" say, they were not allowed to talk over the candidates and did not have a proper opportunity to select proper officers. The government of the society, so they declare, then went into the hands of a clique.

All this the society officers deny, and they say they have spent much time and unselfish effort for the good of the society. The ill feeling at the election last year was not made public, but it was a strong undercurrent which soon began to work.

A circular was sent out from Boston proposing constitutional amendments. The officers say this was done in an underhand manner, and that they were not notified. The "independents" say they notified everyone whose address could be obtained. They allege that names and adresses of members have been kept private.

The real outbreak came on Nov. 26, 1895, when the proposed amended constitution was brought up by the "independents."

The whole manner of doing this was irregular, the "regulars" said, but they would hear it at a certain time in the day's proceedings, but their opponents would not accept this courtesy.

The hearing was quite in order, the "independents" said, but they were not allowed to be heard until later in the afternoon—too late for their out-of-town adherents.

They had a special meeting as soon as the regular one adjourned, and there was a general feeling that war was declared.

Since then an official circular has been issued, which declares:

> We have hitherto rejoiced that our society was harmonious and pursued a quiet, dignified, conservative course, not greatly caring for rapid growth, nor counting our strength by mere numbers, but rather exercising extreme care, and the effort to avoid mistake.
>
> The Board of Managers now regrets the necessity of announcing that within the past few months, the Regent of the Massachusetts State Society issued a circular addressed to individual members of the General Society throughout the country, (omitting certain members of the board and others,) recommending certain changes in the plan of organization. This was followed by anonymous circulars (doubtless from the same source) on the same subject.
>
> At the meeting of the society, on the 26th of November last, these communications and the efforts of those who inspired them had the effect of producing a scene of discord, which must have shocked all who were present.

This circular went on to state the trouble in detail.

In a circular dated Dec. 22, the "Independents" make answer as follows:

> The official circular of the Board of Managers of the General Society, bearing no date, but mailed on the 16th inst., is so far from being a fair presentation of the case in point that the other side of the question is herewith presented, as a matter of simple justice, and that members may be able to vote intelligently at the coming election.
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> Notice of the feeling of the New-Jersey Society was duly given the board by the New-Jersey member. The alterations and amendments of the constitution of the General Society proposed by the Massachusetts Society were submitted as far as possible to every State Society, and were openly discussed: the fact that they were printed that they might be the more intelligently considered is in itself an answer to the charge of "clandestine preparation."

Only a part of each circular is quoted, but enough is given to indicate the general feeling. The "Independent" circular was signed by the six names previously given.

There was a meeting yesterday morning of the official board in the regular society rooms. The disaffected members also met in the parlor of the Home and County Club, 12 East Twenty-second Street.

The regular meeting was held at 2 o'clock, as previously described.

Considering the discomfort of the gathering, a wonderful amount of good temper was displayed. There were many jokes, though many of them had a sarcastic ring. The presence of the officers created a great deal of ill feeling.

"But who are those gentlemen?" queried a sweet-faced, middle-aged woman who joined the crowd in the cold hall about 5 o'clock and looked over its head into the room.

"Policemen," was the bitter answer. "We have to be kept in order by main force."

"Policemen?" said the first speaker, as if hardly believing that she had heard aright. "I thought they might be members of the Advisory Board, but I didn't understand why they kept on their hats."

"They do belong to an advisory board," said another woman. "The initial of the name is T. By the way, I wonder why we didn't meet in Tammany Hall. It would have been large enough to hold us."

"You are in time for the autopsy," said another voice, as another woman discovered the late comer.

"I hope it is not so bad as that," said the sweet-faced woman.

"I hope it is," said the other savagely. "Only," laughing a little, "I should like to have a choice as to the corpse."

"It is ignominious," said another woman who had been standing for hours. "I never felt like a Tammanyite before."

"Will you please let me in?" said the voice of one woman who had already voted and came out through the back room. Her voice was very tremulous. "I don't know what is the matter." She was almost in tears by that time. "My vote has been challenged."

"There is poor Mrs. King," called a waiting voter, looking through the doorway. "She has five men and one woman in a group around her. They are afraid she will vote. She is ineligible in some way. They are afraid she will use force."

"That woman," went on some one else, referring to a high officer, "keeps the officers around her all the time. Is she afraid we will tear her limb from limb?"

There were continuous exclamations of "It is a shame!" "Despicable!" "Ignominious!" "We are ladies." "We do not need to keep in order by force!"

These were made as different ones came up and were repelled by the policemen or caught a glimpse of them over the heads of the crowd.

The presence of the official parliamentarian, Mrs. Conklin, was not liked by many of the women. She occupied the chair during the afternoon. She attended the meeting of Nov. 20 as an assistant to the "Regulars," and much to the displeasure of the others, outsiders not being allowed at society meetings.

"She is a member now," said one of the disgruntled ones. "They 'railroaded' her in. Some of my friends have been waiting since a year ago last November."

Most of the remarks heard were from the "Independents." They were out in large numbers. Massachusetts sent 200 delegates and New-Jersey 80. The whole vote was unusually large.

"It will be the end of the society, if we don't have a change of officers," said one. "We will go over to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the society from which this one separated some years ago."

"We will hold together for a little while. We have a splendid new Regent in New-Jersey," said a Jerseyite, "but I don't feel as if I wanted to hear of a patriotic society again."

It was nearly 8 o'clock in the evening when the tellers finally counted the ballots for the officers. The Board of Managers was not so much a mooted question.

The "Independent" ticket had been carried entire. It was changed in one particular, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham having been placed upon it for President in the first place. She refused the nomination, and the name of Mrs. Margaret Swan Yardley was placed on the ticket instead.

The ticket as elected was:

President—Mrs. Margaret S. Yardley; Vice President—Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow; Secretary—Mrs. L. Holbrook; Treasurer—Miss Viola D. Waring; Registrar—Mrs. Mary C. Martin-Casey; Historian—Mrs. John W. Elwell; Librarian—Mrs. Henry Courtney Manning; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater.

The Registrar, Mrs. Martin-Casey, was unanimously elected. The Rev. Dr. Vandewater's election was nearly unanimous.

It was almost 9 o'clock when the tired tellers left the rooms after having announced the names of the members of the new Board of Managers.

In the meantime the women most interested had remained in the place from 2 o'clock in the afternoon without eating.

A great deal of indignation was felt when a motion was made after 7 o'clock to have the tellers stay and finish their task.

"I object on the ground of humanity," cried one of the "regulars," who was greeted by applause.

"I amend to send them in a nice lunch," volunteered some one else.

That was refused, also, but finally the tellers decided to remain.

Mrs. Steers, the outgoing President, and Mrs. Ingraham, the Secretary, were personally thanked for their services by one of their admirers. Miss Sterling was also thanked by her friends for her work during the afternoon.

It was understood that at the Executive Board's meeting in the morning twelve or more resignations were received and accepted.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Made of Pure Cream of Tartar

No Alum, No Ammonia
No Adulteration
of any sort.

To Celebrate New-Orlean's Battle.

The Business Men's Democratic Association of the City of New-York will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans with a banquet in the state dining room of the Hotel Savoy to-morrow evening.

Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy; Isidor Raynor of Baltimore, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, and other distinguished Democrats will respond to toasts.

The committee having the affair in charge consists of ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, Collector of Internal Revenue John A. Sullivan, Julius D. Neahr, John A. Mapes, Evan Thomas, H. D. McCord, Walter Stanton, and other well known business men.

OLD LEADERS RETURNED

"Open Primaries" in Tammany and How They Resulted.

CONTEST IN THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Welde-White Men Win, and There Is a Protest Entered—Some Colored Ballots Used—Trick on the Opponents.

Tammany's "open primaries" were held between the hours of 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. yesterday, and the net result is that every one of the old district leaders is returned to the Executive Committee with the single exception of ex-Register John Reilly, who put Alderman John T. Oakley in his place. Mr. Reilly remains on the committee of the Fourteenth District, but he wants to be relieved of the duties of leadership.

Tammany in its call this year invited all Democrats to participate. Some "outside Democrats" voted last night, but the primaries were Tammany affairs pure and simple.

The inspectors and tellers were all sworn. The primaries were held under the primary election law, and the full lists will all be filed in the County Clerk's office.

There was but one genuine contest of all the contests that were talked of, and that was in the Thirty-first Assembly District, where ex-Police Justice Charles Welde and ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White, who have been leaders of the district, were stoutly assailed by the opposition, headed by Benjamin T. Rhodes, Jr., and ex-Coroner Schultz. The old leaders would probably have been beaten had it not been for the assistance of ex-Mayor Gilroy, who gave them a timely and a helping hand.

This primary was held in the hall adjoining the Sagamore Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue. It was a very lively, but at the same time a very orderly, affair.

There was a total poll of 1,176 votes, of which the Welde faction got 672 votes and the Rhodes faction 504, giving the old leaders a majority of 168.

The voting was kept up steadily from the opening to the closing of the polls. Ex-Mayor Gilroy held one of the tally sheets and took an active interest in the primary. Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's partner and the Treasurer of the Tammany Society, was active in the opposition to Messrs. Welde and White. Ex-Assistant District Attorney David Welch was one of the leaders of the opposition.

The Welde people had their tickets printed on pink paper, and the Rhodes people had their on white paper. Late in the afternoon the Welde ballot appeared on white paper and was passed out by the Rhodes workers until they discovered the mistake. The Rhodes men cried "Fraud!" and the Welde workers laughed at them. More care was exercised after this little incident by the Rhodes workers. Green tickets were also voted for Welde and White.

Several omnibus loads of bolters were set down at the door of the polling place about 8 o'clock. The line then extended solidly along the ballot box through the long hall, down the steep flight of stairs, and half way down the block on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Acting Captain Grant and thirty policemen from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station kept the line in order, and the bolters took positions at the end of it. Few of them reached the ballot box.

There was considerable delay in polling some of the votes. Ex-Mayor Gilroy saw an enrolled Republican trying to get in his vote for the "bolters," and called out, "The next enrolled Republican who tries to get in his vote will have to swear it in, and if he does I'll have him arrested on the spot."

Several men dropped out of the line when they heard this. A few minutes before 9 o'clock Messrs. Gilroy and Meyer pulled out their watches and started to count off the seconds. On the stroke of 9 they both called out that the polls should close and instantly a piece of paper was pasted over the ballot box. There was some grumbling from those still in the line, but it did not avail. When the polls closed there were close to 500 men waiting to deposit their ballots who were barred out.

Acting Captain Grant and his men at once cleared the hall, and the counting of the ballots was begun. David Welch filed a protest with the tellers. He said that the action of the Welde-White faction in having colored ballots was contrary to law, as by this means the ballots carried distinguishing marks. The protest was received and filed.

Speaking of the protest afterward, Mr. Welch said that Messrs. White and Welde stood at the polls and saw to it that every office holder had a pink ballot to deposit. "If he hadn't a pink ballot, you can bet his job would not be worth much," said Mr. Welch. He also denounced the trick by which Welde worked in his white ticket. It was about 11 o'clock when the result was announced, and the few who lingered and were satisfied with the result set up a loud cheering.

Among those on the ticket who go as delegates to the General Committee are Edward L. Allen, Joseph J. Burke, Patrick J. Connolley, James H. Daly, Michael J. Dwyer, Thomas Dunlap, Gerard Fitzgibbons, Patrick A. Gilroy, Thomas F. Gilroy, John J. Gilroy, William J. Kennedy, Michael J. Mulqueen, Randolph P. Martine, John Henry McCarthy, John J. Quinn, Edward B. Simmons, Bernard J. Tinney, Charles Welde, Jr., William H. Trainor, Jacob Washburn, and George P. White.

By some deal or dicker, the opposition to Jacob Seabold in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District was silenced, and the opposition forces that had been led by James F. Bishop did not put in an appearance. Mr. Seabold had made great preparation for the primaries, had carriages and omnibuses to get the voters to the polls, and, as a result, 1,457 votes were cast at the primary.

There was no opposition to William Dalton from the Delany people in the Eleventh District, but, in expectation of it, Mr. Dalton rallied his friends, and got out a vote of 1,100.

George W. Plunkitt had no opposition in the Fifteenth District, and what there was to Matthew F. Donohue in the Twenty-first District did not make a lively contest. Charles Murphy, the leader of the Eighteenth District, got out a vote of about 1,000 without the incentive of opposition. Col. Michael C. Murphy, of the First District; Senator Sullivan, of the Sixth District; James W. Boyle, of the Seventh District, and John C. Sheehan in the Ninth, all got out large votes. Bernard Rourke, who was a Republican last year, went back to Tammany last night in the Eighth District, and Fred Seelig will be Martin Engel's associate leader.

Thomas J. Dunn polled a big vote in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District and had no opposition.

The primary in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, where James J. Martin is the leader, was regarded as successful, 364 votes having been polled in this heavy Republican locality.

The primary in the newly annexed territory was held at Parfitt's Hotel, near Westchester Village, and Thomas J. Mulligan and Thomas H. O'Neill headed the ticket, and will probably have seats in Tammany's Executive Committee. About 450 votes were cast.

In the Fourteenth District, where ex-Register Reilly is the leader, there was a collation and general jollification. Alderman Oakley was placed at the head of the ticket, and Congressman Sulzer, who will be associate leader, was second. Mr. Reilly will be the actual leader of the district.

There was no indication whatever that the Tammany "open primaries" attracted any large number of the anti-Tammany Democrats.

There was general satisfaction at Tammany Hall last night over the number that voted at the primaries. It was estimated at 25,000, and the figures will probably not fall very far short of that.

Collision at a Pier.

The steamer Port Philip, while lying at Pier 37 East River Sunday night, was run into by the Vermont Railroad steamer Tillie, which struck the Port Philip on the port quarter, breaking bulwarks, and cracking two plates and deadlights. The Tillie had stem broken and bow stove in.

An Every Day Phenomenon.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, the man who comes talking and talking and talking,
And keeps up his talking for aye;
Seems somehow to be
Invariablee
The man who has nothing to say.

A Burglar!
The telephone brings the police, who stop his burgling.
A Fire!
The telephone sends the alarm and calls for more water pressure.
An Accident!
The telephone calls the ambulance.
A Runaway Car!
The telephone stops the cables.

These are the gist of a few recent newspaper abstracts. They serve to show the importance of instantaneous communication. Perhaps they may make you think of instances where telephone service would be useful to you in your ordinary, everyday affairs.

Now that telephone rates are so reasonable, the service is beyond the reach of no one who has any demand for it.

13,500 Telephones in New-York City.
Rates from $75 a year.
THE METROPOLITAN
Telephone and Telegraph Co.
18 CORTLANDT STREET.

F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S WATER COLORS.

The Avery Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, generally brighten up about this season of the year with an interesting record of Hopkinson Smith's travels during the previous Summer in Europe. His exhibitions are gradually assuming the condition of annuals, since his foreign trips are made regularly, and he always has ready his notebook or sketch block.

Mr. Smith is a traveler who journeys, if not with his eyes wide open, at least with them artistically half closed, for it would seem that few attractive points of view escape his notice. He made Venice quite his own some years since; then he annexed Holland, and now, while the great powers are hesitating about decisive action in regard to disputed Turkey, Mr. Smith has pushed his way into the very stronghold of the Sublime Porte and completely captured Constantinople.

Mosques, bazaars, marble tombs, markets, and cafés, all fall easy victims to the surprising skill and dexterity of Mr. Smith's facile brush. Dancing sunshine, deep-blue shadows, ample, venerable old tree forms, rich and brilliant color effects, the artist has caught with much spirit and local flavor. The composition is never uninteresting, and the spectator is generally convinced of the truthfulness of the picture.

Paper of blue and gray has served the artist in his present work, as in the past. He has used it here and there with much effectiveness, leaving great masses for skies in some instances, for foregrounds in others, but generally availing himself of its possibilities with excellent judgment. Otherwise, the work is in wash or solid color, as the case required, or the pigment served at the time; knowing how far to carry detail and when to stop, appetizing, fresh, crisp results have been obtained.

There are two-score pictures of Holland, Venice, and the East, the latter predominating, while in between are a few notes taken in the Tyrol, no less faithful than the rest. Perhaps the most delicate of the Oriental subjects is "Early Morning, Mosque Ahmed," (No. 9,) with its pale tracery of minarets against a soft sky, wonderfully harmonious in tone and happy in arrangement. Much in a like manner is a "Tomb," (No. 11,) near this same place, painted with nice appreciation of quiet refinement. An "Open-Air Café" (No. 3) shows some buildings against the sky. These are kept very simple in masses of purple, while in "Minarets of Ahmed," a tall, upright picture, there is considerable sunshine.

Good grouping of figures, booths, and building is evident in the "Old Clothes Bazaar," (No. 2.) Here the spots of color are distributed just where they tell best, something, it may be added, that Mr. Smith has learned to give in most of his work, and which is one of the secrets of his popularity. He holds the spectator, because he has the faculty of seizing at a glance the interesting point of view. It almost never escapes him. Not a drawing here is for a moment dull. Some are, of course, better than others, but none is stupid; none but has a certain attractiveness that will not fail to please.

At times the painter appears to take a keen pleasure in juggling with difficult problems and showing his skill in overcoming them. In "Breakfast for Two," (No. 10,) he has cleverly rendered a long alley of trees, with cool, shadowed road, running off into distance, at the end of which is the white spot of a table, with other spots suggesting figures, thus giving the title. There is an afternoon sketch of a mosque, (No. 22,) very sunny and delightful, while bits of canals, lagoons, churches, and fishing boats, much after the manner of last year's work, abound here and there.

The show remains on free exhibition until Jan. 18. It offers a bright, cheerful half hour's entertainment to those who have voyaged in these lands, recalling many an agreeable souvenir. To those less fortunate, it will give a truthful impression of picturesque corners seen through very artistic eyes, and preserved by a clever hand.

SOROSIS AND HOME LIFE

Question of Complexities in Living, and Demand for House Decorations Discussed by a Number of Speakers.

There was a large and brilliant meeting of Sorosis yesterday to discuss the ever interesting question of home life. Is it better or worse under the management of the new woman? "Have the complexities of life, and the demand for decoration in our houses proved detrimental to the modern home?" That was the question exactly as it was put to the members of Sorosis.

Mrs. Sarah L. Roys, in putting the question, declared that the women of to-day were the hardest worked creatures in the world.

"Housework has become so complicated," she said, "with its draperies, cushions, silverware, abominations of paper lamp shades and Turkish corners, which it is a day's work to dust, that she will go anywhere to get rid of it.

"She goes into apartments, and she goes into the country in the Summer, where it is perfect torture to stay, in order to get rid of the duties that weigh so heavily upon her shoulders. Home decoration is a fad, and every time a woman goes shopping she adds something to amplify it. With all this does she have time to pet the boys, see to their morals and manners, and make things pleasant for her husband?"

Mrs. H. M. Poole answered the general question in the affirmative. She did not believe in the rabid social economist who would make our lives squalid with few treats. She believes that the world is spending its time in making much of a little, shutting its doors and living in darkness to make its neighbors believe it is away for the Summer. All this is driving the families into boarding houses, and "What will will the children be, brought up with the people who make their homes in such places?"

Mrs. Estella H. M. Merrill said that she would not wish to confound pretensions with complexities. The women of our grandmothers' days worked harder than we, and had not our relaxations. "We sigh for old times and simplicity, but are not willing to give up our present for it."

The other speakers were Dr. Katharine Townsend, Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Mrs. L. H. Crall, Mrs. Margeret Yardley, Miss Marguerite Von Mitzlaff, Mrs. Ada M. Brown, and Mrs. Genie Rosenfeldt.

There was a delightful prelude to the day's work, music being furnished by Miss Lucia Forest, Miss Katherine Kimball, Miss Reed, Miss June Reed, and Miss Helen Lamson. Mrs. Henry Foster Wood gave some of her clever recitations. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison McKee was one of the guests.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S WEDDING DAY

Daughters of the Revolution Celebrate It with Becoming Ceremonies.

The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated Washington's wedding day yesterday from 4 to 7 o'clock, at Sherry's.

There was a gay display of bunting, music, many guests, refreshments in the pink parlors, and there were candle shades in patriotic colors and small silk flags in the ices. The balcony above the stage was marked in large characters with the figures "1759-1896."

The guests of honor were Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson and daughter, Mrs. Richie, from Maryland; Miss Green, State Regent of the society for Rhode Island; Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Porter, Warner Miller, Gen. Grant Wilson, W. D. Howells, and C. D. Warner.

Mrs. McLean, Regent of the New-York City Chapter, presided, and made one of her bright speeches. Mr. Warner followed with an address. Gen. Wilson told, in an interesting manner, of his visit to Mount Vernon, and Irwin Martin showed a fac simile of documents containing George Washington's signature and writing.

Mr. Warner said that the women of to-day were no less patriotic than their grandmothers. "But," he went on, "if a war was declared where no National territory was at stake, a matter that could be settled by arbitration, the women would all say no."

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Earle, Mrs. Dunlop Hopkins, Mrs. Theodosia Curtis Goos, Mr. and Mrs. John Guiteau, Miss E. J. Pond, and Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

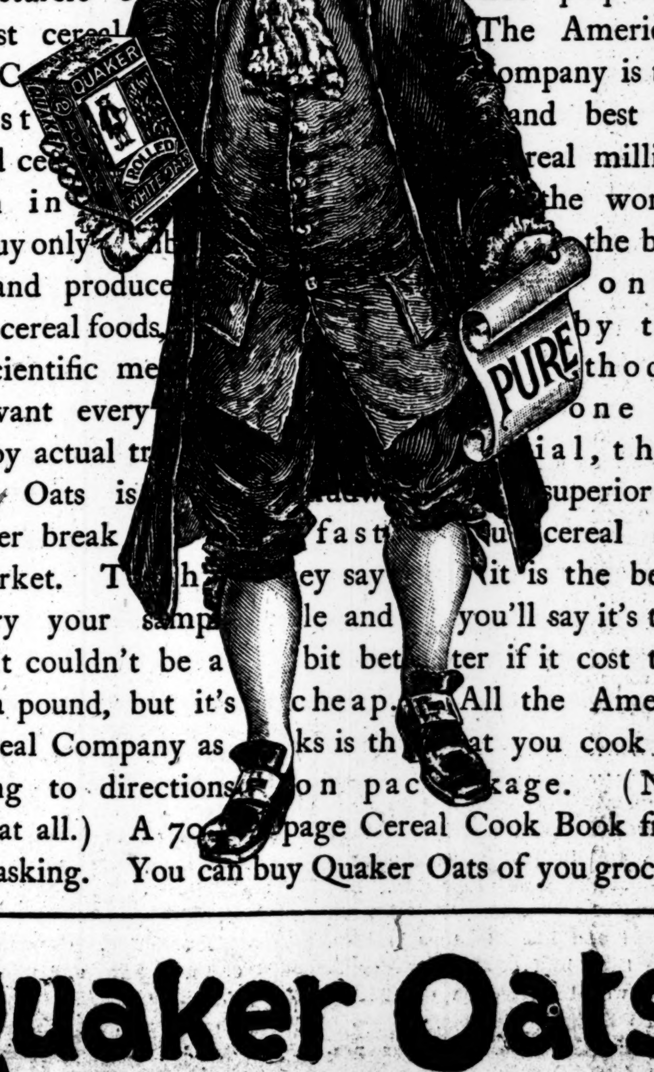
WINCHESTER, Ky., Jan. 6.—B. J. Cloud, one of the best-known stock traders in Central Kentucky, was found dead in a field near this city yesterday morning. Cloud had no fixed home, but traveled in adjoining counties, and he was not missed, although he disappeared seventeen days ago.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Louis P. Davenport, twenty-one years old, a student of Lehigh University, was drowned to-day in Lake Roland. Davenport took his sister to the lake to skate. The ice gave way with him, and before assistance could reach him he sank. The young man was spending the holiday recess with his family in this city.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6.—Peter P. Bratt, a patent medicine manufacturer, committed suicide by shooting himself in his office, on Vine Street, Sunday afternoon or last night. The body was found this morning.

Unique Hospitality.

One million free sample packages of the world-famous Quaker Oats are now being distributed in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity. As each package is enough for a breakfast for four or five people, it follows that four or five million good people hereabouts will share in this unique hospitality of the American Cereal Company, the manufacturers of this popular breakfast cereal. The American Cereal Company is the largest and best equipped cereal milling concern in the world. They buy only the best grain, and produce only the best cereal foods by the most scientific methods. They want every one to know, by actual trial, that Quaker Oats is superior to any other breakfast cereal on the market. They say it is the best. You try your sample and you'll say it's the best. It couldn't be a bit better if it cost ten dollars a pound, but it's cheap. All the American Cereal Company asks is that you cook it according to directions on package. (No trouble at all.) A 70-page Cereal Cook Book free for the asking. You can buy Quaker Oats of you grocer.



Quaker Oats
Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

Ivory Soap is used in the kitchen of Dining Cars, because the odor arising from a common soap in hot water is objectionable in a car. Is the odor any less objectionable in your house?

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

MAYOR GLEASON'S BOARDS WON

Ex-Mayor Sanford's Appointees Unable to Meet in the City Hall.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 6.—Two of the boards which Mayor Sanford appointed for one year before he left office, and which Mayor Gleason promptly substituted by new ones when he became Mayor, attempted to meet in the City Hall this evening.

One of them, the Board of Education, came to grief at the hands of two stalwart policemen, while the other, the Board of Health, after a brief and chilly meeting in the corridor, adjourned to a private house.

This was the evening for the meeting of the new Board of Education, appointed by Mayor Gleason. Anticipating trouble from the rival board, the members stationed Policemen Buschman and Farrell outside the meeting room.

The Sanford board met at Miller's Hotel, and, after eating supper, proceeded to the City Hall. The members of the board are Peter N. Leininger, George Spaeth, Henry Ducker, Joseph McMullin, and Frank E. Haff, the latter Superintendent of Buildings on the Long Island Railroad.

The five charged up the City Hall stairs together. Policeman Buschman grabbed Leininger, who was in the lead, by the collar, and started back down stairs with him. Leininger struggled, and finally struck the policeman. Buschman, who is stout, grunted, but continued down the stairs, and with a decisive shove sent Leininger out upon the sidewalk.

In the meanwhile, Policeman Farrell was struggling with Haff, Ducker, and Spaeth. He managed to get them all down the stairway, where Buschman was able to assist in forcing them out of the door to join Leininger.

Spaeth, who is a small man, had passed the policemen, and burst into the meeting room. He was confronted by the members of the Gleason board, who told him briefly and emphatically to get out. Spaeth went. As he went down the stairs the policemen aided his flight materially.

The struggle drew a crowd, composed principally of Gleasonites. No arrests were made, but the affair created considerable excitement.

This had scarcely subsided when the Sandford Health Board appeared. The members of this board are Joseph Cassidy, James Comiskey, J. Schleicher, W. W. Wright, and Otto J. Mulot. They were accompanied by their legal adviser, ex-Corporation Counsel William E. Stuart. Regardless of the Board of Education's fate, they proceeded up the stairs to the rooms of the Health Department.

There they encountered the two policemen, who ordered them away. They went quietly, and held a meeting in the cold corridor down stairs. Joseph Cassidy was elected Chairman, and the board adjourned to the house of former Health Officer Burnet, in Third Street, where they continued the meeting.

Not having the books and papers of the board, however, they were unable to transact much business.

GANG OF THIEVES IN NEW-ROCHELLE

Interesting History of a Negro Boy Who Was Arrested.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 6.—William Pugsley, colored, seventeen years old, was sentenced on his own confession this evening by Police Justice Lambden to fifty-nine days in the county jail for stealing a set of harness and $12 in money from his employer, Dr. C. Nelson Raymond, Friday night.

On testimony given by Pugsley, Melchior Lockett, another negro, twenty-one years old, was arrested and held on the complaint of David Skiff, a saloon keeuer, in Lawton Street, whose place was robbed of $26 two or three weeks ago. Pugsley has also mentioned the names of one or two other negroes who, he alleges, were concerned in the Skiff robbery.

The police of New-Rochelle think they have trace of the gang of thieves that has harassed the village for several weeks by petty burglaries.

Pugsley, according to his confession, stole to get money to play "craps." The money he got from Dr. Raymond had all been gambled away when he was arrested to-day.

Dr. Raymond was aroused Friday morning by Pugsley, who announced that the house and barn had been robbed. Dr. Raymond found the front window of the house open and two or three books from the library in the front yard. He suspected Pugsley and searched the hayloft for the harness. He found it buried in the hay.

The police thought they could get Pugsley by watching the barn, and for three nights Policeman Kelly kept guard. Pugsley did not come after the harness.

Pugsley said to Dr. Raymond this morning: "Kelly is no good. He has been fooling around nights and has not caught the thief yet." Dr. Raymond then had Pugsley locked up. Pugsley confessed after he had spent a few hours in jail.

Pugsley said that on the night of the skiff robbery, Lockett gave him $3, and when asked where he got it, replied it would all come out in the morning.

Pugsley is a descendant of the slaves of a white family named Pugsley, that many years ago owned a large estate on North Street. The slaves were freed, and settled in River Street. They took the name of their former master, and the settlement became known as Pugsley's Hollow.

Harriet Pugsley, who died many years ago, was the last of the New-Rochelle Pugsleys. She stipulated that the estate should not be sold until the last one of the freed slaves was dead, and that the profits of the estate should go to the support of the freed slaves. The last one died about 1860, and the farm was sold. The money went to the Pugsley heirs. The fireplace is the only remnant of the old Pugsley house.

The police last Thursday raided a "crap" game in Lawton Street, run by George Flipper. It had become a notorious resort. Pugsley, Metchoir, Lockett, and many other negroes spent much of their time there.

TRYING TO SOLVE THE TRAMP PROBLEM

Queens County Supervisors Object to Paying $3 a Week Board.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 6.—At the meeting of the Queens County Board of Supervisors to-day the tramp question was brought to the attention of the board by Justice George Wallace of Rockville Centre, formerly counsel to the board. As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday, the Sheriff of Queens County charges $3 a week for their board, in face of the decision by Justice Cullen and by the Board of Supervisors itself that this price is too much of a burden upon the taxpayers.

Justice Wallace said some action should be taken to remedy this condition of affairs.

"As is well known," he said, "the Kings County Penitentiary charges only $2.25 a week for the board of tramps and other prisoners. Action was once brought to compel them to receive Queens County prisoners at that jail, and, although this action was dismissed on account of a legal technicality, the Court's decision held that they should receive prisoners sent to them. Since then, however, the Justices in this county have been sending prisoners to the county jail, and this seems to me remarkable, to say the least. I suggest that one of the Justices sentence a vagrant to the Kings County prison, and, if he is not received, the county make a test case of the matter."

The board did not act upon Mr. Wallace's suggestion. It is probable, however, that something will be done to remedy the evil.

"Slump" Is a Danish Word.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A good deal has been heard lately about the "slump" in the city. The word is expressive, and is generally believed to be "slangy," but at one time it was in general use, although it is only now to be heard in out-of-the-way districts of the provinces. The African Review points out that it is of Danish origin, and according to Dr. Raven was applied in many a metaphorical way. In his recently published "History of Suffolk," Dr. Raven says that it is still of common use in the county. Unsuccessful litigants were slumped. "Slumped again!" says Palmer in his "Perlustration of Great Yarmouth," "was shouted derisively to one who had been a second time unsuccessful." Forby explains it "to sink suddenly into deep mud or rotten ground," and Moor cites "I came in such a slump." But then he never knew what a Throgmorton Street slump was like.

THE BIJOU THEATRE IS CLOSED

An Injunction Issued Against the Production of "Gentleman Joe" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The Bijou Theatre is closed for the present. Manager Aronson had arranged to present "Gentleman Joe" there last night, but M. B. Curtis, when told that he could not play the leading part, took his company to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and left Mr. Aronson without an attraction for his house. So, when the doors of the Bijou closed on Saturday night, those in control of the house could not tell when they would open to the public again, and last night the theatre was dark and unattractive. It is expected that Mr. Aronson will secure an attraction soon, and reopen the doors of the Bijou.

Rudolph Aronson and M. B. Curtis were in the Supreme Court yesterday on the return of an order secured by Mr. Aronson last Saturday, directing Curtis to show cause why he should not be restrained from producing "Gentleman Joe" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. When the case was called Abraham Hummel, appearing for Manager Henry C. Miner, stated that he had given a bond and filed a petition, removing the case to the United States courts, on the ground that it was stated in the plaintiff's order that Curtis was a resident of San Francisco. On this statement Judge Truax marked the case off the calendar, and no interference with the production of the play at the Fifth Avenue was made.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Court, last evening issued an injunction restraining M. B. Curtis, the author of "Gentleman Joe," and his wife from appearing in or producing that play. About 7 o'clock a United States Marshal armed with the writ visited the Sturtevant House, where Curtis and his wife are stopping, and attempted to serve the papers upon the actor, but was unable to find him or gain access to the room in which it was said Curtis was. A crowd of sympathizers with H. B. Sire, who owns the Bijou Theatre, and Mr. Sire himself were about the Fifth Avenue Theatre all the evening in hopes that Mr. Curtis would put in an appearance, but he did not do so. However, the performance was given at that theatre, understudies assuming the rôles that were to be filled by Curtis and his wife.

GLEASON DEFIES CIVIL SERVICE RULE

He Unceremoniously Discharges Two Long Island City Employes.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 6.—Patrick Jerome Gleason is showing that he intends to be Mayor of this city in fact as well as in name.

John Andrews and Thomas Freeman, the former a clerk and the latter an Inspector in the Plumbing Department, were discovered at work in the office of the Board of Examining and Supervising Plumbers at 9 o'clock this morning. When the Mayor saw the two employes, who received their appointments from Mayor Sanford, Mr. Cannon, the clerk of the board, who was present, was asked:

"What business have these men here?"

"They are employes of the Board of Plumbers," answered Cannon.

"Well, they have got to get out of here quick," declared the Mayor. "I've got no use for them here."

Turning to the men he said: "You men will have to get out of here."

"Your Honor, we are here in the performance of our duty," Mr. Freeman explained.

This was the second rebellion the Mayor had had, and he started in to put it down at once. Telling Clerk Cannon to keep his eye on the books and papers the Mayor rushed out and returned in a moment with Policeman Buschman, whom he ordered to put those men out. The employes vainly proclaimed that they were amenable to civil service rules only. They were unceremoniously rushed out of the office. As they disappeared through the door his Honor, leaning against a table, remarked: "The civil service does not count here."

OBITUARY RECORD.

St. James Clarence Post.

James Clarence Post, Major of Engineers, United States Army, died suddenly last evening at the residence of his father-in-law, John T. Pultz, 71 West Fifty-second Street. Major Post was born in New-York and was appointed from this State a cadet to the Military Academy in July, 1861. Four years later he was made a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. In May, 1861, he was transferred to the Engineer Corps and in the same month was appointed First Lieutenant. He was made a Captain in October, 1871, and a Major in September, 1886.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George Keyser, who was one of the oldest citizens in Northern New-Jersey, died Sunday at Belvidere. He was born Sept. 26, 1802. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on business from 1828 to 1849. He invested in real estate and amassed a fortune. In 1869 he gave each of his children $10,000. He is survived by one son and two daughters.

—Samuel Irwin, Superintendent of the car department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, died Sunday of paralysis. He was fifty-two years old and a native of New-York.

—Mrs. Emeline C. Thomas, wife of the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, a well-known Chicago minister, died Sunday.

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Horses, Carriages, &c.	7
Apartments To Let	15	Instruction	7
Auction Sales	7	Legal Notices	13
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Long Island Property	15
Autumn Resorts	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Boarders Wanted	7	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Items	5	Personal	7
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Proposals	13
Copartnership Notices	13	Real Estate At Auction	15
Dancing	7	Referees' Notices	15
Deaths	5	Religious Notices	7
Dividends	13	Savings Banks	13
Excursions	7	Situations Wanted	16
Financial	13	Special Notices	5
For Sale	7	Surrogate Notices	13
Furs Repaired	7	Teachers	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	14
Help Wanted	16	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—The Messiah—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Song Recital—3:30.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A M to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Concert—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Old Guard Ball.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Bauble Shop—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
The Tide of Opinion Turning.
Fell Below the Zero Mark.
Britain and Transvaal.
Few Offers for Bonds Expected.
Shot Two with His Revolver.
Bitter Political Fight in Kentucky.

Page 2
Daughters of the Revolution Meet.
Bankers Approve the President's Course
Free Coinage Bill Prepared.
Anti-Platt Men at Work.
Killed by a Naphtha Explosion.
Can't Agree on the Tariff.

Page 3
Sorosis and Home Life.

Page 5
Cuban Lands Laid Waste.
Claims Against Turkey.
Mozambique Rebellion Ended.

Page 6
Statehood Celebration at Salt Lake.
After the National Mileage Prize.
Major Armes to be Rearrested.
Jumped Over Passaic Falls.
Chicago's Bicycle Show.

Page 7
Work in Behalf of the Convention.
Lalor's Dramatic Funeral.
Would Build Another Bridge.

Page 8
A Wreck Sinks with Four Men.

Page 9
Consolidation Jan. 1, 1898.
Warden Fallon Suspended.
Cold Weather Sufferings.
Chapman's Case to be Hard Fought.
Many Mayors Inaugurated.

Page 10
Appellate Justices Open Court.
Gifts for University of New-York.
Four City Bills Advocated.
Boom in Chains for Doors.
Defects of the Aquarium.

Page 11
Commercial Prices Irregular.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
Wall Street and Bond Call.

Page 13
The New School Bill Discussed.
The Rapid Transit Inquiry.

Page 14
Gordon on the Witness Stand.
Funeral of Young Rodriguez.
The Courts.

Page 15
News of the Railroads.
Mayor Wurster's Message.
Real Estate Transactions.

Page 16
McGough to be Questioned.
Justice Peckham Takes His Seat.
Death of Col. Thomas W. Knox.
Brooklyn's New Aldermen.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	26	1	5
6 A. M.	30	3	3
9 A. M.	28	3	1
12 M.	41	3	6
4 P. M.	41	10	12
6 P. M.	42	10	11
9 P. M.	41	4	6
12 P. M.	43	6	9

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 6.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 5.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 30.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see page 6, column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The impression made on the country by the loan offer of Secretary CARLISLE is, so far as can now be judged, extremely good. In the larger business centres, where men's minds have for the past week been intently fixed on the preparations for the work of the loan syndicate, as to which suspense had become pretty hard to bear, there is a distinct sense of relief that the Treasury has reached a definite decision and given a basis for calculations, even though it is not the basis that had been expected and desired. Throughout the country, in circles where there was a very genuine and general sentiment that it was a patriotic duty to give the Treasury all aid possible toward maintaining the gold reserve, there is satisfaction that an opportunity has been afforded. And all sensible men see in the action of the Administration another evidence of the President's invincible determination to sustain the National credit and to do it in the way that will enlist the widest sympathy from the Nation while disturbing business as little as possible and keeping as far as practicable unimpaired the reserve resources of the Government.

In our judgment the offer of the loan to public subscription was unavoidable, and was, under all the conditions presented, sound policy. No one doubts the sincere desire of the people to give needed aid to the Treasury. There was and is room for reasonable doubt as to their ability to do what is needed in the form and for the time required. There is an absolute necessity for the Treasury to have a continuous supply of gold to maintain the currency on a gold basis. There is a certain amount of gold in private possession and in the smaller and remoter banks which does not form a part of the stock for current operations. How much there is of this it is impossible to say. The Treasury offer will show whether there is enough to supply its needs without exhausting the reserve already held. If enough gold not taken from the Treasury is paid in for the bonds to meet the demands to which the reserve will be exposed for a considerable time, then the so-called popular loan will be successful. Our own desire that it may prove so is much stronger than our confidence that it will prove so. But it was clearly requisite that the test should be made. Suppose it had not been made and that within a few days Congress should have passed a joint resolution forbidding the sale of bonds except by public subscription—where should we then have been? Was that impossible or improbable? On the contrary, incredible folly as it would have been, it was practically certain. The resolution would have had no legal effect, but it would have had an important moral effect.

The action of the Administration has rendered this disaster or anything like it impossible. It is true that the time allowed for subscriptions seems long. In some regards it might better have been shortened. But it is only just long enough to make the test complete and to silence all criticism that it was not made in good faith. If a "popular loan" cannot succeed in thirty days, it cannot succeed at all. The result, whatever it shall be, must convince the most critical and confound the most captious. Undoubtedly, so far as the best-informed observers can now see, there were very great advantages to be had from a syndicate loan, such as had been provided for, that no popular loan of the amount offered can confer. There will be a period of uncertainty that would have been avoided. There will be less gold immediately put into the Treasury, for the most confident estimate cannot put the net reserve at the close of this loan at more than $120,000,000. The syndicate loan would have made it $160,000,000 at once and supplied $100,000,000 more if necessary. The popular loan will have little effect on gold exports as influenced by exchange rates, though it may have some. The syndicate loan would practically have blocked exports for a considerable time. The effect on sentiment and opinion abroad where there is still an immense debt, substantially a demand debt, held, will be much less, and less advantageous, than would have been secured by the syndicate loan. Especially we lose the incalculable benefit of the practical conversion of the mass of the available legal tenders into gold certificates, which would have resulted from the complete operation of the syndicate plan.

But, we repeat, the offer of the loan to public subscription was sound policy because it was practically unavoidable. It remains for those who largely influence the financial action of the country to make the best of it that can be made; and their power, if temperately and firmly used, is very great. They will not fail to see in this experience another striking demonstration of the anomalous and unsound condition of our currency system, and perhaps they will see more clearly than they have in the past that no adequate reform of that system is possible until public opinion effectively demands it. It is easy to criticise and denounce popular error. Under our institutions, that is not enough; the error must be dissipated.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

The Greater New-York bill, to be introduced in the Senate by Mr. LEXOW immediately on the resumption of the session, is that recommended by the Consolidation Commission a year ago with some slight modifications. As the town of Flatlands has now become a part of Brooklyn, and Kings County has been merged in that city, and as the part of Westchester County to be included in the consolidation has already been annexed to the City and County of New-York, there is no longer any occasion for mentioning them in the title of the bill, or in the description, in its first section, of the territory declared to be "hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York."

One of the principal changes in the bill is that making this first section, which merely declares the consolidation to take effect Jan. 1, 1898. This will obviate all question of disturbing existing terms of office and all contention over immediate political objects to be attained, so far as the passage of this bill is concerned, and it will give time for the preparation of measures affecting administration before the nominal consolidation takes place. This is better than a barren declaration of a union merely in name. The second section of the bill, which remains unchanged, provides for a continuance of all the present functions and agencies of local administration, "until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law."

The only other change of importance in the bill as offered by the commission in their report last year consists in striking out the words which would add the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to the commission. This leaves to the commission as it now stands the task of preparing the measures by which consolidation is to be effected. The propriety of this can hardly be questioned, for this commission has been studying the subject for five years, and its knowledge and experience are valuable if not indispensable. Besides, it is an independent body, which will not be suspected of partisan designs, and which will command general confidence. It consists of thirteen members, of whom six were appointed by the Governor of the State and one each by the Mayor of New-York, the Mayor of Brooklyn, and the Supervisors of the several Counties of Westchester, Queens, Kings, and Richmond, the other being the State Engineer and Surveyor, ex officio. This is not so representative as before the interest of Westchester County in the matter was extinguished and the distinction between Brooklyn and Kings County was obliterated, but it is sufficiently so.

By retaining this commission and conferring upon it the necessary powers, all partisan controversy over the subject can be avoided, and much of the antagonism that seems to be so easily excited in Brooklyn will be disarmed. Nothing further would be likely to be done at this session on the subject, for there would be no propriety in creating a commission to make careful investigations and prepare bills to be submitted to the Legislature, and then proceed to act without waiting for the results of its work. This bill will excite less opposition than any other method of proceeding, and it affords really the best way of dealing with the subject.

THEY WANT MORE PROTECTION.

Republican representatives of the bituminous coal interests in Virginia have appealed to the Senate, urging that the present duty should be increased to 67 cents per gross ton, because certain American citizens who have invested large sums in the Nova Scotia coal mines are selling a little coal in Boston. The duty now is 40 cents, and the Republican Tariff bill increases it to 46 cents.

But the owners of bituminous coal mines in this country are selling much more coal in Canada than is brought from Canada into the United States. Here are some official figures:

EXPORTS OF BITUMINOUS COAL.

	Tons.	Value.
1894	2,178,321	$5,252,375
1895	2,374,988	5,180,398

Of the quantity exported in 1894 Canada received 1,442,292 tons, valued at $3,030,958, and in 1895 Canada's share was in about the same proportion. But our imports of coal were only 1,148,454 tons in 1894 and 1,254,666 tons in 1895, and more than half of the quantity in each year was imported on the Pacific coast, from British Columbia.

It appears, therefore, that our producers of soft coal undersell the Canadian miners in their own country, in spite of the Canadian protective duty, and still they are asking for a higher protective tariff to defend them here at home against imports of Canadian coal!

CECIL RHODES.

The resignation of CECIL RHODES as Premier of Cape Colony is perhaps the most important result of the collapse of JAMESON's filibustering expedition. The telegram of congratulation sent by the Emperor of Germany to the victorious Boers is for the moment more conspicuous, and certainly it is adapted to excite more emotion in England. But it is too evidently personal permanently to affect the German or the British policy. In our day even an hereditary ruler with so much personal ascendency as an Emperor of Germany possesses does not shape a policy in the spirit in which he may be moved to compose a telegram.

In the first place, the resignation of CECIL RHODES emphasizes the complete dissociation of the British Government from JAMESON's attempt and assumes the responsibility of it for the Premier himself. There really has not been any substantial reason for distrusting the good faith of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and of the Government he represents in their disavowal of any complicity with JAMESON's attempt. It is only fair to remember that prompt and energetic measures were taken to put a stop to the expedition as soon as it was known in London that it had been undertaken and before the fate of it could have been known or even plausibly guessed. It is this fact which deprives the irregular and impulsive action of Emperor WILLIAM of what would otherwise have been very near a justification of it. If the expedition had succeeded, if the Boers had been surprised and their country successfully invaded, there is, indeed, reason to suppose that the British Government would have profited by its success. But now that it has failed the responsibility for it must be borne by the actual instigators of it. This responsibility CECIL RHODES fully assumed, when the expedition turned out disastrously, by offering his resignation of the place which he had worked so hard to win, and which was of value to him mainly for the foothold it gave him for translating into action what he has avowed was the dream of his life.

It was in 1883, when he was publicly known only as a successful speculator in the diamond fields, that CECIL RHODES is said to have drawn a line across the map of Africa including the mouth of the Congo and the great lakes, and to have exclaimed: "All that shall be English; that is my dream." It was not an ungenerous dream, and at times it has seemed to be in course of realization. But it was not a dream which the aspiring politicians of "Little Britain" found attractive. For the visionary never concealed his intention to make an independent power of the region which he meant to be "English" only in the sense that it was to be controlled by men of English birth or descent. He meant to make of South Africa a new Australia or Canada, a federation for which these two furnished the models, and in which a constituent State that happened to be Dutch should have as much individuality and freedom as, for example, French and Catholic Quebec now enjoys in the Dominion of Canada. He did not conceal his impatience that South Africa should be governed from ten thousand miles away by men who were neither very well informed about its needs and desires nor very much in sympathy with them. To British statesmen an outlying possession is necessarily little more than a pawn in the "imperial" game, even when it is more than a pawn in the game of domestic politics. It is the ignorance and indifference of British statesmen that have brought about the actual independence of the United States and the virtual independence of Canada and Australia, of all the great British possessions, indeed, excepting British India, where an infinitesimal minority of Britons who have not expatriated themselves govern meek millions of natives. That South Africa should be a British dependency is the view of Downing Street; that it should be British and independent has been the dream of CECIL RHODES.

It has seemed that if anybody was capable of realizing this dream, it was he. He has shown himself to be of the stuff of which the "conditores imperii" were made in the largeness of his conceptions, in the fixity of his purpose, and also in the absence of any scruples that might interfere with success. His most formidable opposition was not that of the Colonial Office, although the struggle in which he has been worsted has been described as a "duel" with Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Up to a certain point the ambitions for a colony of the colonial and of the metropolitan statesman are the same. It is only when the colony has become powerful and homogeneous enough to be worthy of being called a nation that they begin to diverge. And even the threat of divergency has not been very formidable, since for the last half century, at least, the course of British policy has been in the direction of allowing the colonies virtual independence rather than to allow them to become troublesome or expensive. In the primary object of extending the British possessions in South Africa it has seemed that RHODES, with his knowledge, energy, and resource, was the most valuable ally the home Government could possess. The obstacles to this extension were offered by the European powers which had claims or the settlers of European descent who had possessions that blocked the path of RHODES's ambition. Germany was the chief of the powers, and the Boers were the principal settlers. It has been related, however, how RHODES had devoted himself to conciliating the leading men among the Boers, and how he was making progress in that undertaking. It seems that nothing could have been more injudicious for him than to have countenanced a forcible invasion of their country led by his old companion "Dr. JIM." Such an invasion was sure to exasperate both the Boers and Germany and to be very disastrous, if not entirely ruinous, to his project if it failed. His resignation seems to be an acknowledgment at once of complete responsibility and of complete failure. But it would be premature to say that it closes the career of the most important Englishman in South Africa.

REPUBLICAN EXCISE DESIGNS.

There seems to be an assumption that the legislative power of this State, in matters of chief interest and importance to the people, is to be wielded not in the Capitol at Albany by representatives of the people, but by certain politicians in this city holding sessions in an office down town on Saturday or in a hotel up town on Sunday. Thus it is that we are informed, in a seemingly authoritative way, before the two houses have got to work or their committees have been announced, just what we are to expect in the way of excise legislation. This is not to be determined by a majority of the two houses, acting upon conviction of what is best after due consideration and a fair hearing, but it is decided beforehand by PLATT, HACKETT, and LAUTERBACH, as the directing force of a party machine, having no official relation or responsibility to the people of the State.

It is given out with much positiveness and a contemptuous disregard of what may be demanded or desired, or what petitions, pleas, or arguments may be presented to the Legislature, that there will be no relaxing of the Sunday prohibition and no local option on that question. With equal confidence that the coterie of politicians gathered in conference with Senator RAINES at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Sunday will control legislation on the subject, it is given out that a bill is to be passed containing certain specified provisions.

This bill, which Senator RAINES has ready to introduce, with the sanction of the potent trio of PLATT, HACKETT, and LAUTERBACH, is simply an aggravated outrage upon the principle of "home rule," a new scheme for plundering cities for the benefit of rural districts, and a partisan grab for whatever political power may reside in the liquor traffic.

In the first place, it is proposed to grade license fees, disguised under the name of a tax, making them comparatively low in towns and increasing them through the cities according to population, until in New-York they will be four times as high as in Herkimer or Owego. Having made the cities pay a tax enormously higher than is paid by towns, it is proposed to seize half the proceeds for the State Treasury, leaving only half to the communities in which the tax is paid, and which suffer whatever evil consequence may flow from the traffic where it is paid.

It is proposed to abolish local excise boards and to call the charge imposed upon liquor sellers a tax instead of a license fee, which tax will be collected by the State Controller; and we are facetiously informed that this will take the saloon out of politics. But all the old restrictions upon the traffic are to be maintained or increased, and supervision is to be exercised in the Congressional districts by Inspectors appointed by the State Controller. The main purpose, beyond plundering the cities for the benefit of other parts of the State, is therefore to increase the patronage and power of a State officer and to transfer the liquor traffic as a power from local to State politics, where it may be used by the party just now in control of legislation and administration at Albany.

A CHANCE FOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

If there be Republicans in this State who are made downcast by the spectacle of a Legislature kneeling at the feet of a boss and humbly asking him how its committees shall be made up and what acts of legislation it shall undertake, they must look with longing eyes toward Lieut. Gov. SAXTON, hoping to find in him some spark of political manhood and official independence.

Mr. SAXTON is one of the few Republicans who have of late years served prominently in the Legislature and had influence in the councils of his party, and yet have contrived to own themselves and maintain a fair measure of self-respect. He has been foremost in promoting measures in behalf of pure elections, better political methods, and honest administration, and he has won a degree public confidence that few politicians of his party enjoy. He has a chance now to justify the reputation he has won by resisting the dictation of the "boss."

As the presiding officer of the Senate, a majority of whose members are of his own party, Mr. SAXTON has the duty of appointing the committees of that body, and he is expected to announce them when the session is resumed to-morrow. No man understands better than he the material of which the committees are to be made up, or the purposes for which they should be constituted. In his opening address to the Senate last week he put in a plea for "not many laws, but good laws," and showed his appreciation of the importance of wise and careful legislation on a few pressing subjects.

Since the meeting of the Legislature the Speaker of the Assembly and sundry other politicians from Albany have been consulting Boss PLATT about the composition of committees, and certain Senators have been looking to him and not to the Lieutenant Governor for assignment to desired places. Of course PLATT will make up the committees and run the Legislature just so far as he is allowed to do so, though he has no responsibility to the people in matters of legislation. He has only party ends and ends of his own to serve, and he will use the representatives of the people in his service to whatever extent he can.

But the Lieutenant Governor has some official responsibility and he knows that the committees of the Senate should be appointed for the work of legislation and not for the promotion of PLATT's political schemes or for the reward of his minions or the suppression of those who refuse to serve him. Many Republicans must be anxiously looking to the Lieutenant Governor now for a refreshing exhibition of self-assertion, and it would be quite inspiring to people in general to see that exhibition come off, for subserviency to PLATT is really getting to be so monotonous as to be quite tiresome. Mr. SAXTON has a chance to distinguish himself and win applause by simply going ahead with the performance of his official duties in accordance with his own best judgment. The interest of the spectacle would be heightened by its novelty.

Bitter complaints are coming from Australia in regard to a great influx of cheap labor—Chinese, Japanese, and Indian—with which white workingmen are not able to compete, and which threatens to drive them out of the colony altogether. The London Spectator, in considering this subject, bids the Australians find a remedy for their woes in abandonment of the protection heresy after which they have gone astray, and the immediate adoption of a free trade policy. It is difficult to see how the change would produce the desired result, or why, in helping the white race, it would not be of equal benefit to the unwelcome immigrants.

In England there are people—presumably adults, since they write for the newspapers—who are worrying lest the Venezuela controversy, coming up at a time when Lord DUNRAVEN's charges are under the consideration of an American committee, may adversely affect whatever chances that nobleman had for obtaining a vindication here. Of course, the idea is one that never would have occurred to anybody in this country, and that Englishmen are calmly discussing it goes a good way toward explaining why it was so easy for the petulant Earl to accuse men with whom he had been racing for several years of a crime beside which pocket-picking or door-mat-stealing is respectability itself. At first thought, this intimation that the American committee may be moved by a newly kindled hatred of Great Britain to render a decision unbiased by the evidence laid before them seems like a preparation for refusal to acquiesce in that decision in case it turns out to be adverse. At second thought, it looks—still more so.

PERSONALS.

—Gen. Joubert of the Transvaal is descended from Pierre Joubert, a native of Motte d'Aigues, in Provence, and Suzanne Reyne de la Roque, married Feb. 1, 1688, as the registry of the Walloon community of Brill, in Holland, shows. They sailed for Marseilles on the ship Mount Sinai, as Pilgrims to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch East India Company was founding a colony. They were Huguenots. The name of Joubert is distinguished in the annals of France. Paris commemorates in the name of a street only too well known to foreign visitors the Republican Gen. Joubert, who fought under Bonaparte at Castiglione and Rivoli, and fell in the front of the battle of Novi, Aug. 15, 1799. This was Napoleon's day. Joubert died in time to miss overtures which the Directory intended to make to him, and which they were compelled by his death to make to Napoleon. Another Joubert, Laurent, was a medical writer of great ability in the sixteenth century, and Joseph Joubert, Sainte-Beuve says, united "the humor of Sterne and Charles Lamb," with great subtlety and critical force.

—The Rev. Thomas Alexander, a Presbyterian minister, long resident in Chelsea, and well known as a brother Scot, was most anxious to meet Carlyle, but had no opportunity of getting an introduction to him. One day, in the King's Road, he saw Carlyle coming in his direction, and took advantage of the opportunity by going up to the Sage, and saying, "Thomas Carlyle, I believe?" Carlyle's reply was, "Tom Alexander, know!" They became good friends, and later Mr. Alexander wrote to Carlyle for a subscription toward a school building fund, and Carlyle wrote back a refusal in doggerel, whereupon Mr. Alexander replied that if he did not send him £5 he would sell his poetry to a collector or publish it. The £5 was at once forthcoming.

—It is reported from Cophenhagen that the royal family are much displeased by the engagement between Prince Carl and Princess Maud of England, not because the latter is disliked, but because this arrangement dashes the hope that the Prince, by marrying Queen Wilhelmine, would become King Consort of the Netherlands. When Princess Maud is married she will have an income from England of £5,000 a year, and the Crown Princess of Denmark will allow Prince Carl £10,000 a year to begin with.

—According to The Saturday Review, the letters of Matthew Arnold are, while a little too formal, written in a better style than his essays, "were it only because they lack the odious preacher mannerism."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PARK AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham of Maine.

—HOLLAND—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado.

—SAVOY—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington.

—MURRAY HILL—Judge Nathaniel Shipman of Hartford, and Gen. J. A. Williamson.

—WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin of Albany, George S. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland.

—WINDSOR—Gen. Rufus H. King of Albany, David P. Kimball and Henry Reed of Boston, and E. P. Ripley of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me.; T. Bailey Aldrich of Boston, Congressman Rowland B. Mahany of Buffalo, and ex-Gov. Charles H. Sawyer of New Hampshire.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—F. H. Wilson, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—Howard Clark, R. H. Talbutt, J. S. Packard, New-York; John McKee, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—Mrs. J. M. Masury, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gest, Mrs. James Mackin, J. H. Britton, New-York.

—RIGGS—Frederick J. Peck, A. L. Smith, W. F. Hovey, George W. Catt, Lamar Lyncon, W. Scott Sims, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Edward Jones, G. S. Gerrigues, L. H. Friese, George Worthington, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Edmunds, Brooklyn.

—PAGE'S—Joseph Wheelock, Miss Marian Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Stephens, J. Felix, J. A. Wood, J. F. Olmstead, James W. Covert, New-York; R. F. Cornwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bishop, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Mrs. P. F. Collier, Mrs. M. F. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Griswold, W. A. Jenner, G. Colby, H. M. Jaer, Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Cooney, V. Gulielmo, New-York; Edwin Taylor, J. A. McKay, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—E. P. Benjamin, Miss E. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, George C. McCall, Florence M. McCall, F. C. Bard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fontain Walker, R. B. Mantell, Dr. T. L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ford and son, James C. Carter, Miss A. O'Neill, A. C. James, New-York.

Accident to Gen. and Mrs. Dana.

Gen. James A. Dana, United States Army, and Mrs. Dana met with an accident Jan. 2 in the Union Railroad Station in Boston which resulted in severe injuries to Mrs. Dana. They were going to Waltham, Mass., and, having bought their tickets, proceeded toward the train.

Being told by the man at the gate that the train was on the track, they started toward it. They were run against by a mail barrow drawn by a porter, and knocked down with violence. Gen. Dana was unhurt, but Mrs. Dana had her left shoulder dislocated and her ear and temple gashed. On the advice of the railroad doctor at the station Mrs. Dana was put in a rolling chair in the baggage car, and on the arrival of the train at Waltham was met by Dr. Alfred Worcester, with a nurse and ambulance, and carried to her residence.

GOOD PLAYS WELL ACTED

A Gratifying Evening in the New-York Theatres.

JOHN HARE AS OLD GOLDFINCH.

Pinero's Play at the Lyceum, "The Bauble Shop" Again, and Two New Burlettas, English and Native.

There were an unusual number of changes of bill in the principal theatres last night. At Abbey's John Hare, wisely discarding the smart, ingenious, but disliked "Ebbsmith" piece, acted Benjamin Goldfinch in "A Pair of Spectacles," and Julia Neilson appeared in Mary Anderson's old rôle, the married actress, in "Comedy and Tragedy," by W. S. Gilbert. "The Benefit of the Doubt," a new comedy by Pinero, was produced at the Lyceum. John Drew reappeared in "The Bauble Shop" at Palmer's.

At Hoyt's a new and characteristic farce, with songs, called "A Black Sheep," was presented for the first time in this city, while at the Fifth Avenue Theatre "Gentleman Joe," a London piece of the same sort, was brought out. There were several minor changes duly noted below.

While the comprehensive title, "Good Plays Well Acted," may not exactly apply to a critical review of all these theatrical offerings it is appropriate to some of them, and will serve better than it would on many "first nights" in New-York.

ENGLISH ACTORS AT ABBEY'S.

John Hare as Mr. Goldfinch, Julia Neilson as Clarice.

The indications from last night's performance at Abbey's Theatre are that Mr. Hare's short American tour will be reasonably profitable. The audience, which almost filled the theatre, liked "A Pair of Spectacles" as it was acted by the company of the London Garrick Theatre very much, indeed. When Sydney Grundy's clever and sprightly adaptation of "Les Petits Oiseaux" was first done here it was neglected by the public, and the cast was very good, too, better in most respects than the present cast. But Mr. Hare is not only a very fine, natural, and adroit comedian; he has a splendid London reputation.

His portrayal of Benjamin Goldfinch is entitled to all the success that may attend it here. The actor's personality does not seem to be strong, his fund of personal humor is not large. He is not, as we say of actors who impress us deeply, magnetic. The effect of all he does is rather dry.

One could not help contrasting his acting with that which has been done in the past—and is cherished in the memory—by Joseph Jefferson, who sat in a stage box last night, and applauded the visitor from England. They are alike in some respects; both are lean, nimble, thin-faced, and particular about minute details. But when you are called upon to describe the effects Jefferson has produced upon the mind and the emotions, you feel the need of a Thesaurus.

The ordinary vocabulary will do for Hare. Indeed, the clearest impression you bring away with you is that there is nothing to describe. You are conscious of seemingly innumerable bits of detail that have made up the portrayal, but it seems invidious to recall any one of them. The general effect is most agreeable. The illusion is perfectly sustained.

The sprightly little representative of benevolence comes to breakfast mildly disturbed by the unpleasant thought that he ought to raise the rent of his tenants, and finishes his breakfast comfortably after the idea strikes him that next quarter day will do as well. He has a terrible time with Gregory looking for that blind father up a ladder in the Seven Dials, and thereafter passes through all the stages of suspicion until coachmen, waiters, butlers, bootmakers, wives, nephews—all the world—are distrusted. And then, discarding Uncle Gregory's spectacles, he is himself again and none the worse, perhaps, for his lapse.

You do not often feel the moisture of the eye under his influence. He causes smiles rather than hearty laughter. Uncle Gregory from Sheffield, (capitally acted by Charles Groves, who is no stranger here,) is much funnier. But Mr. Goldfinch is very real and a very pleasant acquaintance.

The play was carefully set and the baggy trousers of Percy, like the bright, blue silk dress worn by the bird-like young lady for a morning call, were probably English and appropriate. Gilbert Hare acted poor Dick very well.

Mr. Benjamin Goldfinch	John Hare
Uncle Gregory	Charles Groves
Percy	W. M. Cathcart
Dick	Gilbert Hare
Lorimer	Charles Rock
Bartholomew	Eugene Mayeur
Joyce	Frederick Thorne
Shoemaker	Henry J. Abbott
Mrs. Goldfinch	May Harvey
Lucy Lorimer	Nellie Thorne

Julia Neilson "played the audience in" as Clarice in W. S. Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy," in which we used to see Mary Anderson. She began to empty stalls, and the people had not got comfortably seated when the crux of the little play was reached—the celebrated improvisation scene in which the actress entertains her guests while she knows her husband is fighting a duel to the death in the garden.

It was doubtless a painful experience to the actress. Clarice is a very difficult part. Mary Anderson never more than suggested its possibilities. The play is a little bag of tricks. Technical expertness is the first requisite of its successful performance.

Miss Neilson, in the circumstances, began by striking an insincere note. Until she got to the improvisation scene we could scarcely believe in her. Even there the change from make-believe comedy to real tragedy seemed too abrupt. Yet she aroused the audience in the climax.

She is a very beautiful woman, with a strong and well-modulated voice, and she moves with graceful freedom. Her poses are telling, and she knows the value of repose. We have lately seen no actress from England so promising. Fred Terry was acceptable as d'Aulnay, but the piece was otherwise poorly played.

A NEW PLAY AT THE LYCEUM.

"The Benefit of the Doubt," by Pinero, Produced in Fine Style.

Pinero's new comedy, "The Benefit of the Doubt," was brought out, with the accustomed elegance and correctness of scenic detail, at the Lyceum Theatre last night. The two stage pictures, representing, first, the drawing room of Mrs. Emptage's house in the Regent's Park neighborhood of London, and the drawing room of John Allingham's cottage, near Epsom, with its adjoining "library," (containing only The Stud Book,) and a view of a pretty garden through the French windows, were, in their respective ways, habitable interiors, free from obtrusive theatrical effect. The clothes of the ladies in the play were appropriate to their taste and pretensions, as well as costly and handsome.

Pinero's comedy was reviewed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES at length on Sunday. It is a play which commands respectful attention. It presents a serious picture of modern social life, but not in a mood of sepulchral gravity. It is full of humor. Its characterization is graphic and delightfully natural. The matrimonial difficulties of Mr. and Mrs. Allingham and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, and the social and domestic conditions their publicity reveals may not be strictly edifying; but they are true to life. These are people we see every day. Folks just like the "smart" Emptages abound in New-York and other American cities as well as in London.

The second act of "The Benefit of the Doubt" is one of the cleverest examples of modern stagecraft Mr. Pinero has produced. His use of the art of "preparation" is particularly interesting. He spares no pains, for instance, to make the dullest spectator comprehend beforehand that every word spoken in the drawing room can be heard distinctly in the library, but each little scene designed for this purpose is a veritable gem of dramatic workmanship. [illegible]

a pleasing picture, but is it the natural outcome of her moral training.

Sir Fletcher's droll efforts in behalf of "arbitration" in the third act seemed last night to have a comic significance, in relation to contemporaneous history, not designed by the dramatist. The estimable old busybody saw "a way out"; but his efforts were quite unavailing. Sir Fletcher, unconsciously comical in his expression of self-importance, with his fund of anecdote, and his system of mnemonics—he can always remember the number 88 Piccadilly, because of the two 8s, that's his system—is a fine part for Mr. Le Moyne. Miss Irving's acting in her test scene was greatly applauded.

But a consideration of the acting of Mr. Daniel Frohman's company in this play must be deferred. The appearance of Miss Elita Proctor Otis was cordially welcomed. Mr. Pinero's comedy could not have fared better on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Frohman has somewhat condensed the text of the comedy, but that was, perhaps, inevitable. Our audiences are restive when talk is prolonged. Yet better dialogue than Mr. Pinero devises is not in the theatrical market.

John Allingham	Herbert Kelcey
Denzil Shafto	Walter S. Hale
Peter Elphick	F. Gottschalk
Alexander Fraser	Stephen Grattan
Bishop of St. Olpherts	W. Buckland
Mrs. Emptage	Mrs. Walcott
Sir Fletcher Portwood	W. J. Le Moyne
Mrs. Cloys	Mrs. Whiffen
Claude Emptage	Fritz Williams
Theophila Fraser	Isabel Irving
Justina Emptage	Elizabeth Tyree
Olive Allingham	Elita Proctor Otis
Mrs. Quinton Twelves	Gertrude Rivers
Quaife	Ernest Tarleton
Horton	Edward Wilks

JOHN DREW AT PALMER'S.

"The Bauble Shop" Produced Again with An Admirable Cast.

Mr. John Drew and his company, strengthened for the time being by the enlistment of the services of three prominent members of the Empire Theatre stock company, appeared at Palmer's last night in "The Bauble Shop," Henry Arthur Jones's romantic play that was well liked here when first produced in the Autumn of 1894. The cast has not been changed, in any essential particular, and the performance, therefore, is merely a repetition of that which then proved so successful.

Mr. Drew's return to a rôle in which his eloquent diction, polished manners, and power to denote passion and emotion count for more than they do in farce, is most welcome. The character of Viscount Clivebrook is one that calls into use his best abilities. The graceful buoyancy of his acting in the earlier scenes and his graphic illustration of Clivebrook's moods in the episodes of Acts II. and III. could scarcely be bettered. For this reason, alone, the revival of "The Bauble Shop" would be an event of interest.

The extravagantly unreal view of English political affairs which the author takes does not injure the effect of his play here. The spectacle of the leader of a great party paying court in the small hours to the ineffably innocent daughter of a drunken toymaker is accepted without cavil. The piece is smartly written, and the first half of it is remarkably well constructed, but three acts would have been better than four for the slender romance it turns out to be after the strong climax of Act II. is passed. The prospective peer marries the poor girl, and that is all.

Maude Adams has a congenial rôle as Jessie Keber. She is as dainty and ingenuous as a Princess in a fairy tale, under the spell of some enchanter—in the sordid routine of common life, but not of it—and that is just what Jessie Keber ought to be. The minutely elaborated portrayal of Matthew Keber by Mr. Dodson is doubtless a work of art of permanent value. It is a blessing that Mr. Dodson does not act in company with Miss Nethersole. The combined art of these two illustrious English players would have such an overwhelming effect upon the susceptible portion of this community that an epidemic of nervous prostration might ensue.

Agnes Miller is again the melodious and knowing Gussie, while Elsie De Wolfe as Lady Kate Ffennell, Arthur Byron as Teviot, and Harry Harwood as Stoach, play their parts with discreet intelligence and satisfying skill.

"GENTLEMAN JOE" SHIVERED.

He Found It as Cold Inside the Fifth Avenue Theatre as Outside.

Some exotics imported from England stand this climate well, but "Gentleman Joe; or, The Hansom Cabby," a farce presented—more or less—at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, was unlucky enough to arrive in the midst of a cruelly cold snap and was badly frost-bitten in consequence. It proved to be a very St. Agnes Night for Joseph, and, like the poet's hare, he limped away through the frozen grass, an object for pity rather than of interest or amusement. This was due to several causes, the chief of which, so far as those who sat out the two acts could see, was the extreme badness of the piece itself.

At 8:15 o'clock, the hour at which the performance was announced to begin, the house was moderately well filled with people, several of whom, doubtless, had paid for the seats they occupied. Thirty minutes later, there being then no signs that the curtain was ever going to rise, the would-be auditors began to show evidences of impatience. Ten minutes later somebody in a manifest state of flustration and breathlessness made his appearance from a door at the side of the stage and announced that Mr. M. B. Curtis, the star, had a cold so severe that he could not play, but that Mr. Willard Lee would assume the title rôle. There was a ripple of applause at this, for some reason or other, and a moment later a pretty garden scene was revealed and then some youngish women lifted their voices in song.

In another column full details of Mr. Curtis's illness are given. Injunctivitis is a serious malady, but rarely fatal, so it is not necessary to use any unusual degree of leniency in mentioning the various faults and shortcomings which unite to make up this dreary specimen of British humor. Perhaps it would have gone a little better with Mr. Curtis to play the part of the cab driver, instead of Mr. Lee to speak just enough of it to give the other actors their cues, but it is impossible to believe that he could have saved the piece from failure. It is a "farce comedy" of the oldest and most wearisome kind. The dialogue consists chiefly of antique jests, there is no action whatever, the specialties introduced in the second ac are of a kind so ordinary that the spectators hissed them, something that is very rarely done in this city—and the occasional songs, while by far the best part of the queer conglomeration, only won approval because they had so dark a background against which to glimmer. As for wit, there was absolutely none in any of the spoken lines. A few of them verged near enough to impropriety to excite a laugh or two, but the rest were received with stern silence.

In the company, which is a large one, there are several people who, in other farces, have proved their power to be amusing. Even in this one, little Annie Myers managed to put the one redeeming element of life and piquancy. She worked hard and conscientiously, wore some simple and pretty costumes, and well earned the recalls her song about "Miss Prim" excited. George K. Fortesque's peculiarities of form, voice, and manner were quite wasted in a wholly meaningless part. Henry Hallam and Eugene B. Sanger, the one as an impecunious lord and the other as a jealous page boy, showed at least good intentions. Miss Carrie Roma did as much in the part of a "lady of position," whose occupation consisted in introducing girls with more money than manners into society. All the others were hopelessly incompetent, or else hopelessly miscast, and gave no excuse for their presence on the stage.

If Mr. Curtis recovers from his "cold," possibly "Gentleman Joe" will survive for a few days that which he, too, caught last night, but there is not much chance that he will do so. One cannot understand how so dismal a farce should have excited anybody to go to law about it. A more reasonable course would have been to abandon the unfortunate creature on a door-step or in a vacant lot.

The Earl of Donnybrook	Henry Hallam
Mr. Ralli-Carr	Joseph C. Fay
Mr. Hughie Jackerson	Arthur Pacie
Mr. Pilkington-Jones	George K. Fortesque
William	Eugene B. Sanger
Dawson	Gus Bruno
Mons. Plonplon	Charles F. Lang
The Hon. Miss Mabel Cavanaugh	Laura Moore
Mrs. Ralli-Carr	Carrie Roma
Miss Lollage Potts	Adelaide Worth
Emma, an upper servant	Annie Myers
Gentleman Joe	Willard Lee

"A BLACK SHEEP" A SUCCESS.

Hoyt's Newest New-York Production Makes a Big Hit.

Charles H. Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" was presented in Hoyt's Theatre last night before an appreciative audience. "A Black Sheep" is amusing, and it has an understandable story. It carries as many singing and dancing "specialties" as Mr. Hoyt ever put into "The Tin Soldier" or "The Brass Monkey"; but those specialties are not introduced in the usual "I'll-sing-a-song-that-will-tell-you-all-about-it" style. The greatest applause was at the end of the second act, when Mr. Hoyt was called before the curtain. He made a speech.

Otis Harlan, as Hot Stuff, did his best work when he sang, "Some Things Are Better Left Unsaid." William De Vere, as Goodfellow Gunning, editor of The Tombstone Inscription, was a type of the first-settling Western journalist. Miss Ada Dare, "the Queen of Burlesque," was always entertaining. Miss Agnes Rose Lane, as Ada Steele, cousin of Hot Stuff, was acceptable. The skirt dancing of Bessie Clayton was greatly admired.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—At Koster & Bial's last night Paul Cinquevalli, the king of jugglers, made his reappearance in America and was welcomed enthusiastically. He performed some entirely new feats, which were wonderful. Prof. Bonetti and his troupe of trained animals made their first apeparance in this country, and gave a very pleasing entertainment. The rest of the bill employed the services of some of the old stars, including the Craggs, the Martinetti Pantomime troupe, and M. Bernito. This will be the last week of Kilanyi's glyptorama at this house.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The week began at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday with a programme filled with entertaining specialties. The three brothers Nighton made their American début on the flying rings, and Segommer, the ventriloquist, reappeared. Other artists who contributed to the long bill were Press Eldridge the Nawns, in "A Touch of Nature"; Charlotte Parry, imitating Yvette Guilbert; the O'Brien brothers, novelty acrobats; John and Nellie Healey, in their negro sketch, and the Coulson sisters, skipping rope and rolling globe jugglers.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—Tony Pastor gave his usual bright entertainment in his Fourteenth Street theatre last night, presenting a brilliant company and a very fine programme. Among his artists are George Powers and Dan Waldron; Josephine Sable, a most charming character singer; Kenno and Welch, acrobatic comedians; John E. Drew, Irish comedian; Dean and José, travesty artists; Dilks and Wade, in "You Don't Say So"; Bessie Bellwood, and Tony Pastor himself, in new songs and parodies.

—FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Frank Bush began an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, presenting for the first time in this city a new farce-comedy called, "Girl Wanted." The audience was a large one, and appeared delighted with the performance, bestowing vigorous applause on the principal artists. There is plenty of song and dance in "Girl Wanted," and it promises a week's profitable run.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—Wallace, the man-eating lion, began the final week of his engagement at the Fourteenth Street Museum yesterday. He has proved one of the greatest attractions ever exhibited in the house. Iago, the talking pony, made his début yesterday and aroused a great deal of interest by his wonderful feats. The curiosity hall is full of interesting exhibitions, and the vaudeville performance given in the theatre is very enjoyable.

—STANDARD THEATRE.—Two changes were made in the cast of "The Strange Adventure of Miss Brown," at the Standard Theatre last night. Robert E. Traham assumed the part of Miss Brown, which had heretofore been played by John T. Sullivan, and Clara Lipmann took the part of the schoolgirl bride. A new scene, depicting life in a schoolroom when the teacher is away, was also introduced in the play.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—The four Mosers, from the Alhambra Theatre in London, eccentric acrobats, made their American début at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday and gave great satisfaction to a large audience. Elsie Adair danced, and Sherman and Morrissey appeared in "A Jay Circus." The long programme was filled by a great list of vaudeville stars and was fully appreciated by those present.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Gay Parisians," which has just closed a long season at another New-York theatre, was presented at the Harlem Opera House last night before an audience that filled the house. The farce was applauded to the echo, and gave evidence of achieving as great popularity in Harlem as it did down town. A new one-act play, "Too Happy by Half," was given as a curtain raiser.

—EDEN MUSEE.—The new group of wax works in the lobby of the Eden Musée attracted a good deal of attention yesterday from the many who visited the building. It represents Venezuela fleeing from John Bull and the United States placing herself between the two nations. The concert given by the Koevessey Orchestra was attended by a large audience, which was very liberal in its applause of the musicians.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—Yvette Guilbert sang several new songs at the Olympia last night, beginning the last ten days of her engagement in New-York. The Music Hall was crowded, as it has been ever since the beginning of her season there. In addition to Guilbert a large number of meritorious vaudeville stars contribute to the programme, which is an exceedingly interesting one.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Masqueraders" had its first production on the west side at the Grand Opera House last night by one of Charles Frohman's companies. It drew a very large audience to the theatre and appeared to give great satisfaction. All the original scenery prepared for the Empire Theatre production was used.

CARMEN AGAIN PRESENTED

Calve Repeats Her Former Triumphs in Bizet's Opera, but the Others of the Cast Below the Standard.

The tidal wave of liberal patronage of grand opera ushered in with the holidays continues unabated. Another large audience witnessed the performance of "Carmen" last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and once more Calvé demonstrated her superiority in the titular rôle. She alone is entitled to the credit of saving the first act from falling very flat, and the remainder of the performance from being ineffective. Signor Bevignani, who conducted, could not bring his vocal and instrumental forces under his control, and every singer, except Calvé, sang out of tune. The chorus pulled one way and the orchestra the other, thereby adding to the general disorder.

The second act went somewhat smoother, and all participants worked with more vim and precision. Signor Rinaldini, one of the smugglers, forgot his part in several important instances, but otherwise the entire second act was presented spiritedly and effectively. M. Maurel was a picturesque Escamillo, but did not arouse the enthusiasm he generally does in other rôles.

Calvé was in excellent voice and humor, and many a new little touch and artistic bit was introduced by her. She received numerous curtain calls and some handsome flowers and abundant plaudits during the progress of the performance.

Mme. Saville's Michaela was not very impressive. Her intonation was frequently faulty, and even in the beautiful aria in the second act she failed to arouse the audience. She sang this number out of tune from beginning to end. The rest of the cast was not up to the standard of the usual performances of "Carmen" given at the Metropolitan. But, withal, the highly artistic work of Calvé resulted in impressing the audience more than sufficiently to counteract the faults of the presentation.

The Don José of M. Lubert was scarcely above mediocrity. Vocally, he was an unfit mate for Calvé's Carmen, and dramatically he only became impressive in the last act. Mlle. Bauermeister and Mme. Van Cauteren, as Frasquita and Mercedes, respectively, were the only ones in the cast in keeping with the inimitable portrayal of Carmen by Calvé.

Again society was well represented, and nearly all of the boxes were filled. "Faust" will be given in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, with Mmes. Saville and Scalchi and MM. Cremonini, Ancona, and Edouard de Reszke in the principal rôles.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—JEANNE FRANKO TRIO.—The second concert of the Jeanne Franko Trio was given in the Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall last evening before an appreciative audience. The instrumental selections, performed by Jeanne Franko, violinist; Celia Schiller, pianist, and Hans Kronold, cellist, were Bargiel's trio in F major, and Gade's trio, Op. 42, also in F major. Victor Clodio sang an aria by Godard.

—THE KNEISEL QUARTET.—The programme of the concert of the Kneisel String Quartet at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall to-night will comprise Tschaikowsky's quartet (Op. 30) in E flat minor; sonata in F minor, (Op. 120, No. 1,) Brahm's, for clarinet and piano, and Mozart quartet in G major. The assisting artists will be L. Porteau, clarinet, and Arthur Whiting, piano.

—"THE MESSIAH" AT CARNEGIE HALL.—The Harlem Oratorio Society and North New-York Choral Association, under the direction of Samuel A. Baldwin, will give "The Messiah" at Carnegie Hall to-night. Emma Juch, Helene Hastreiter, J. H. McKinley, and Carl E. Dufft will be the soloists.

CUBAN LANDS LAID WASTE

Railway Stations Burned, Towns and Sugar Estates Destroyed.

SAN FELIPE SAVED BY SUBMISSION

The Spanish Plan Is to Surround the Insurgents, Close the Lines Upon Them, and Force Them to Fight.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The stations of the Villanueva Railroad at Melena and Guara, a few miles to the westward of Guines, in this province, have been destroyed by the rebels.

The insurgents then marched on the town of San Felipe, at the junction of the Batabano and Villanueva Railroads. The Mayor of the town was warned of their approach, and gathered 200 men, with whom he intended to defend the town.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel leader, sent word to the Mayor that if the insurgents were fired upon he would burn the town to the ground. The inhabitants begged the Mayor to make no resistance, as they did not want to lose their property. The Mayor acceded to their wishes, and notified Gomez that no defense of the town would be made. The latter, at the head of 4,000 men, then entered San Felipe. No damage was done to property.

In the zone of Quivican, Duran, and San Felipe, the rebels have destroyed the sugar estates Salvador, Julia, San Augustin, Mercedita, Santa Teresa, Mora, and Mi Rosa.

A number of families fleeing from the rebels at Melena have arrived at Jesus del Monte, a suburb of Havana. The Government column under the command of Gen. Suarez Valdez arrived last evening at Regala, a small town situated across the bay from Havana.

A train on the Villanueva Railroad which arrived here at 9 o'clock last evening brought a number of families from San Felipe, Bejucal, Duran, Melena, and Guara, who are seeking safety under the guns of Havana. The train also brought a detachment of troops from the Barrito estate, at Duran.

Passengers from Melena state that the rebels entered that town and made an attack on the Church establishment. The Mayor tried to oppose them, but he was killed.

A body of rebels also marched into Quivican, where they captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. The railway station was set on fire and destroyed.

At San Gabriel the rebels burned the town and the station of the Western Railway Company. The inhabitants of the place took refuge in the bush. Only three houses in the place were left standing.

A petard was exploded in front of La Corona cigar factory in this city. The explosion caused much excitement in the vicinity, but no harm was done. An iron bomb was also exploded near Alvarez. A house was damaged, and a large hole was made in the ground.

The troops that have been ordered to proceed east from the Province of Santa Clara in order to join the forces in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio are arriving at Batabano, the southern terminus of the Havana and Batabano Railroad, whence they can be quickly transferred to Havana or points in Pinar del Rio.

The rebels still avoid fighting a decisive battle with the Government troops, always retiring after exchanging a few shots with the soldiers. As these are the tactics always followed by them, it has been thought advisable to surround them and then to gradually close the lines upon them, driving them to a stand in the centre. Orders to this effect have been issued, and the troops are reported to be rapidly surrounding the insurgents.

The trains on the railroad running west from Havana do not go any further than La Salud.

SPANISH MINISTER SKEPTICAL.

Dupuy de Lome Does Not Believe that Havana Is Threatened.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Spanish Minister discredits the reported panic in Havana and the rumors that the city is about to fall into the insurgents' hands. All the Havana papers as late as Jan. 3 have reached the legation here, and not even the extreme Separatist journals have any intimation in them that any alarm has been apprehended in the capital.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, in commenting upon the serious character of press dispatches published here the past few days, says if such a rigid censorship over the telegraph has been maintained as letters to American papers declare, he does not see how all the news of Government defeats and the movements of Spanish troops is dispatched to this country. Certainly the Havana papers omit to mention such things.

The Minister is still confident that the burning of plantations and cutting of wires are not the work of any insurgent armies, but of guerrilla bands which escape into the forests before they can be apprehended by the troops.

INSURGENT PROGRESS BLOCKED.

Martinez Campos Severely Criticised and Reported to Resign.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—An official dispatch received here states that the westward march of the insurgents in Cuba has been arrested by Government troops. The dispatch adds that Gen. Navarro has defeated the rebels, but gives no details.

The Heraldo claims to have knowledge that it is the intention of Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos to resign Feb. 5.

The spread of the rebellion causes great uneasiness here. In military circles Martinez Campos is severely criticized, but the concensus of opinion is that the Government will not remove him from the command in Cuba.

Dynamite Under a Passenger Train.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Havana to a news agency says that a band of rebels exploded dynamite under a train on the Nuevitas Puerto line, containing 300 passengers, several of whom were injured. Troops arrived and dispersed the rebels, who, the dispatch asserts, were about to massacre the passengers.

Gomez Twelve Miles from Havana.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that yesterday the rebel forces under Gomez passed Managua, twelve miles from Havana. They were marching westward, and burning all the towns in their path. They were nearly all mounted, and thus able to elude the Spanish troops.

MOZAMBIQUE REBELLION ENDED.

Gungunhama and His Son Gudide Captured by the Portuguese.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Consul General Taveria, in charge of the Portuguese Legation here, this afternoon received the following cable dispatch from his Government, at Lisbon, in regard to the Mozambique (east coast of Africa) rebellion:

"Gungunhama and his son, Gudide, have been imprisoned by the brave Capt. Mousenlio. They have already reached Lorenzo Marques, and will be conveyed at once to Lisbon, on board the Portuguese troopship Africa. The strongest enthusiasm prevails at Lisbon."

The Consul General says this practically marks the end of the rebellion, which has been in progress in Mozambique for over a year.

Gungunhama and his son are African chiefs who have caused the Portugueze colony a great deal of trouble for years past, and the Government has spared no pains or expense to catch them. They had been in hiding since last November, when the chief's army, nearly 10,000 strong, and composed of members of the Massapa and Vatuas tribes, was met by the Portuguese troops, attacked, and repulsed.

The battle was fought Nov. 7, near Lake Coella, in the Province of Mozambique. The rebels and the Portuguese soldiers, the latter numbering 1,500, again fought Nov. 11, and once more the rebels were put to flight.

Chief Gungunhama and his son fled toward the Transvaal, and all trace of them was lost until their capture by the Portuguese authorities.

In both battles mentioned the rebels had a number of killed and injured, and the Portuguese troops had a few casualties.

BARTLETT ON NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Entire Work Will Not Exceed in Cost That of Manchester.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—In an interview with J. B. Bartlett, President of the Nicaragua Canal Company, in London, yesterday, a United Press reporter was informed by that gentleman that he had just returned from a visit to the Manchester Ship Canal.

"My thanks are due," said Mr. Bartlett, "to Sir John Jackson and the executive staff of the canal for the facilities they offered me in my examination. I was entertained in Manchester and a steam yacht was placed at my disposal. I was much gratified at what I saw, and surprised at the magnitude of the work. The amount of excavation in constructing the canal was in excess of 46,000,000 cubic yards in rock and earth, nearly as much as will be required in the entire construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

"The cost of the Manchester Canal, about £12,000,000, was largely enhanced by reason of the land and land damages, and the building of viaducts and bridges. Sewers, gaspipes, water pipes, rivers, and canals all had to be taken under or over the canal, a work of great expense and magnitude, which does not belong properly to the expense of construction of the canal per se. None of this extra work will be required in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, as it runs through a country not populated and where no railway bridges have to be constructed to secure right of way, at the expense of the canal, to accommodate existing lines.

"I am, therefore, satisfied, upon examination of the physical facts and the items of cost, that the entire excavation in rock and earth and building of locks upon the Nicaragua Canal will not exceed that of the Manchester Canal."

In reply to a question as to what English capitalists thought of the report of the Nicaragua Commission, Mr. Bartlett said he found that the English simply smiled at the army engineers' report, and that it was looked upon here as the report of British army engineers would be looked upon. No attention would be paid to it for the reason that they were the last men to be conversant with such a great work, and that their estimates are always too high and usually guessed at. It was known all over the world that construction under army engineers would cost double what it would under the best civil engineers.

Mr. Bartlett further said that it had also been commented on here that the Commissioners evidently went to Nicaragua to criticise and condemn the work of others, and it was considered significant that they only spent fourteen days examining the line of the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and then were loud in criticisms of the work of experienced men, who spent years in surveying the route and making plans with care at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. Then it was thought that the Commissioners did not hesitate to guess at the result, doubling the figures given by the experienced engineers. The report was generally considered unfair and absurd, and its finding unworthy of confidence.

Mr. Bartlett's personal opinion, from what he saw by the papers, was that the commission's report dealt unfairly with the experienced engineers employed by the company and by the General Government, and that the statements made of costs and many particulars were utterly unwarranted and not based on even the pretense of any survey, as the commission ran no levels and made no measurements or bearings, which any conscientious and experienced engineer would certainly make before guessing at cost over the heads of older and more experienced men who had made surveys and bearings and had demonstrated what the quantities were by actual measurement.

That, to say the least, was unprofessional, and indicated some special animus or reason for making such a ridiculous report. It would fail, however, to accomplish the purpose evidently aimed at, because it would be answered as soon as the President sent it to Congress. No fair-minded man could read what was published in the report without being convinced of the unfairness and folly of making such statements on such insufficient data.

WHAT IS SAID ABROAD.

Comment on the Bond Call in London and the German Capital.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Daily News appeals to Americans to subscribe to the new United States loan, which, it says, involves much greater difficulties than previous loans. The country, it believes, is appreciably near the danger of a silver basis.

President Cleveland, it says, seems to be fully alive to the gravity of the situation, but Congress apparently requires a further object lesson in the elements of sound finance.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Deutsche Bank group, which proposed to take part of the new American loan, upon being informed that the bond issue called for by Secretary Carlisle would be a home loan, for which 1.08 would be offered in the United States, announces that it considers it impossible for the German banks to take any part of it. They say there is no market in Germany for a 4 per cent. coin loan at 1.08.

WESTERN REFORMS IN COREA.

Publication of a Newspaper of Information on Current Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Another evidence of the rapid progress Corea is making is shown by the receipt by its legation here of copies of the first newspaper printed in Corean type. The new journalistic venture is published in Seoul every other day, and is entitled The Capital News Report.

It consists of four pages about the size of those of American papers, nearly three of which are devoted to the news of the day and editorials in the Corean language, and the remainder to advertisements, most of which are Japanese.

The paper has cabled foreign reports from Japan and China, and special correspondence from the various Corean provinces. The editorial tone of the paper favors Governmental reforms along the line of systems prevailing in Western nations.

DONALDSON SMITH LECTURES.

Bayard Expresses Pleasure at British Greeting to an American.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Dr. Donaldson Smith, the American explorer, lectured to-night before the Royal Geographical Society on his researches in Africa. A large audience was present, and much interest was manifested in the lecture.

Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, was present. He was warmly cheered. He said he was delighted to find British citizens welcoming in a well-deserved manner the courage and enterprise of one of their race across the Atlantic.

There was no better time than this for everybody caring for the great objects of civilization to rejoice when the hearts of both peoples beat together in a common cause—the elevation of the race.

HOENLOHE OFFERS TO RESIGN.

This Is Only a Boerse Rumor Not Verified at the Chancellory.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—It is reported on the Boerse that Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe has offered to tender his resignation to the Emperor.

Nothing is known of this rumor at the Chancellery.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 6.—The Brunswick Brewing Company's entire plant, a commodious two-story building, four residences, and all the outbuildings were destroyed by fire to-day. The original cost of the plant, six years ago, was $150,000. Its value before the fire was $75,000. The insurance on everything was only $7,500. The brewery was not being operated. It was owned by A. H. Lane, W. E. Kay, C. Dowing of Brunswick, and Henry Talmage of New-York.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Jan. 6.—A dwelling house located on the Forbes farm, on the road to Sherborn, was burned yesterday afternoon. It was owned and occupied by William J. Kelley. Loss, $6,000; partly insured.

GUELPH, Ontario, Jan. 6.—The dry goods store of J. D. Williamson & Co. was burned last night. The loss was $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

The Talk of the Town
Is the display of Furniture at Flint's, 45 W. 23d St.—Adv.

CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY

Necessity for the American Exercise of Stringent Measures.

METHODS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Force May Not Be Indispensable but Negotiations Cannot Be Governed in This Case by Ordinary Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The attention of the Washington officials is likely now to be turned to the situation in Turkey, which, while it has not assumed any such portentous proportions as is depicted in some quarters, promises to merit serious consideration and the exercise of stringent measures.

These dispatches have, from time to time, attempted some description of the difficulties which surround negotiations with a power whose methods and practices are so remote from our own as are those of the Ottoman Empire. Trouble between unknown and oftentimes undiscoverable subjects of Turkey and the American missionaries leads to endless correspondence between the State Department and the authorities in Constantinople. Many demands for indemnity for the destruction of property have generally met with success only after persistent and patient work on the part of our representative in Turkey, but many questions are left unsettled, the subject of constant controversy, in which the tireless efforts at satisfactory conclusion on our part are met with equally relentless evasion, delay, and subterfuge on the part of Turkey.

There are some matters which can be settled only by a display of force, probably, but it is also likely that resort to such a method of reaching conclusions will never be adopted by this Government. If there is to be a naval demonstration in Turkish waters by our ships of war, the exhibition will have no more warlike nature than that which grows from a determination to protect American citizens from the possible anger of irresponsible and uncontrollable Turks.

Turkey, as a Government, is credited with the intention of keeping its citizens within peaceable and proper bounds, but there are in that country many people who cannot be governed—lawless persons, living in remote territories, amid surroundings and local authorities congenial to their love for vengeance, and their propensity for pillage and murder. One of the difficulties which has confronted Minister Terrell is the connivance with lawbreakers which has been traced to officials who should contribute to the safety of inhabitants of Turkey.

After a consultation with the State Department officers, Secretary Herbert has decided to strengthen the present force in the Mediterranean. This augmentation will not be material and will not denude the North or South Atlantic or the Asiatic stations of their present fleets. There are interests on all those stations which cannot be ignored even by the grave conditions which are described in Turkey. It is appreciated in the Navy Department that it would be useless to send to Turkish waters the largest fleet we have at our command. That Government is not understood as assuming as yet an attitude meriting this warlike demonstration.

The most our ships may be expected to do will be to protect American interests and American citizens in the Ottoman Empire. In this work it is reasonable to suppose that the Turkish officials will lend us their influential and substantial aid and it is counted upon that other European powers will contribute their power.

It is said in the Navy Department that perhaps three or four ships from Admiral Bunce's fleet will be detailed for duty in the Mediterranean, and possibly Bunce will be ordered there, although this latter proceeding is very unlikely. This diversion of the North Atlantic squadron from home waters will destroy the plans for the elaborate manoeuvres at sea which Bunce has planned, and will probably require a rearrangement of the cruise outlined recently for the entire fleet.

Secretary Herbert declines to say what ships will be sent to Europe, and the State Department officers are reticent regarding the need of added force on that station. It is known, however, that the Administration intends being more forcibly represented in the Mediterranean. It is not expected that this representation need be gigantic or that there will be any sensational results. There is a suggestion that the appearance of additional ships flying our flag at Turkish ports will incense the unmanageable Turks in distant parts of the Empire.

This result is not anticipated by the State Department people, who should know of what they speak, but, then, these same officials admit that in regard to Turkey and Turkish matters, the rules which apply with something like unfailing directness in general quarters cannot be depended upon in considering things Ottoman.

BUNCE'S SQUADRON PREPARED.

The Sultan Must Acquiesce Promptly in Terrell's Demands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There is no longer any denial that the big armored cruiser New-York and probably two other vessels in Admiral Bunce's squadron, if not the entire fleet now lying at Hampton Roads, have been ordered to be in readiness for a voyage across the ocean to Gibraltar in case the Turkish Government does not promptly acquiesce in Minister Terrell's peremptory demands upon the Porte for immediate and full reparation for destruction to American property and injuries to American citizens by Turkish subjects.

If the embarrassing position in which Minister Terrell has found himself be not quickly relieved, and if the assaults upon persons and property entitled to American protection are not at once discontinued, then, in all probability, the original idea of the Administration to make a naval demonstration with the combined European and home squadrons will be adhered to, and Admiral Bunce will put to sea and obey the sealed orders which have been in his possession for over ten days.

In any event, it is understood that the cruiser New-York may leave for the Mediterranean at any moment, the departure of other vessels depending on the contingency of the Turkish attitude undergoing material change.

THREATENING FLEET'S FORCE.

The Squadron Would Be the Largest Ever Seen in the Mediterranean.

If Rear Admiral Bunce's squadron, officially known as the North Atlantic squadron, shall proceed to the Mediterranean, it will be the most formidable one of American war vessels ever dispatched to those waters. The squadron as now constituted consists of the fine armored cruisers New-York and Maine, the commerce destroyer Columbia, the double-turreted monitor Amphitrite, and the cruisers Cincinnati, Montgomery, and Raleigh. The first-class battleship Indiana, now at League Island, where she was sent to have certain changes in her turret-turning gear effected, is under orders to join the fleet as soon as the work is completed, which will be in a few days.

The New-York, Maine, Raleigh, and Montgomery are now assembled at Hampton Roads. The Cincinnati, which has been doing patrol duty off Key West, is under orders to proceed north as soon as relieved by the Amphitrite, whose commander has been directed to take his vessel south for that purpose. When the orders were issued it was the intention of the Navy Department to have both the Cincinnati and Amphitrite rejoin the flagship in time to take part in fleet manoeuvres.

If a change in the programme has been made involving a cruise to the Mediterranean instead of West Indian waters, the European squadron, which now consists of three new and efficient ships, will be converted into a most powerful fleet by the addition of the ships under the command of Admiral Bunce. The vessels now on the European station are the cruisers San Francisco and Marblehead and the commerce destroyer Minneapolis. The station is commanded by [illegible] Selfridge, who is senior to Rear Admiral Bunce, and who, by virtue of his rank, would be placed in command.

BIRIDJIK MEASURES APPROVED.

Distribution of Loaves to Famished Crowds Daily at Palu.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Telegraphing under date of Jan. 5, the correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople says United States Minister Terrell recently addressed a letter to the Porte praising its action in connection with the Biridjik massacre.

A detachment of troops have arrived at Aintab since the massacre at Biridjik. The official journals at Constantinople announce that United States Minister Terrell has praised the conduct of the troops at Biridjik.

The Government, the correspondent says, distributes daily at Palu, fifty-five miles north of Diarbekir, half a loaf of bread to each of the starving inhabitants. The rabble assembles at the place where the distribution is made, and the officials whose duty it is to see that the bread is distributed throw the loaves into the crowd.

Missionaries Grateful to Terrell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Olney has a copy of a letter from the Rev. C. C. Tracy, President of Marsovan College, Armenia, expressing in warm terms the gratitude of the American missionaries in Turkey for Minister Terrell's exertions in their behalf.

Death of Senator de Laubespin.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Count de Laubespin, Senator for Nièvre, died here to-day at his residence, No. 78 Rue de l'Université. He was born in Paris Sept. 6, 1810, and served in the army for some years, retiring in 1848 with the rank of Captain, when he settled in Nièvre, where he owned very large properties. He was elected a member of the Senate in 1888. He was a member of a large number of philanthropical institutions.

Kings County Coroners' Aides.

Coroners Coombs and Nason of Kings County yesterday made their appointments. Jacob Maas of the Twenty-third Ward is to be Deputy Coroner and Chief Clerk, at a salary of $2,500, in place of Daniel J. Kelly; John Wirth of the Twenty-fifth Ward and George E. Rogers of the Seventeenth Ward, clerks at $1,500 each, in place of James Deegan and George Lindsay.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—3:00 A. M.—83 Jefferson Street; damage, $100.

—4:10 A. M.—168 Delancey Street; damage trifling.

—6:10 A. M.—415 Canal Street; Bridget Noonan, tenement; damage, $5.

—7:30 A. M.—97 King Street; Mary Healy, dwelling; damage, $10.

—7:30 A. M.—647 Tenth Avenue; tenement; Mary Noonen; damage, $200.

—8:50 A. M.—393 Grand Street; Harold Mintz; damage, $100.

—9:30 A. M.—Residence of W. W. Mills, Bainbridge and Scott Avenues, Tremont; damage, $100.

—10:40 A. M.—158 East Fifty-third Street; Thomas McGarry, liquor dealer; damage, $100.

—10:40 A. M.—24 James Street; chimney; damage slight.

—4:00 P. M.—53 Lispenard Street; Dreyfuss Brothers; damage, $25.

—5:40 P. M.—260 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. H. Jackson; damage, $50.

—5:55 P. M.—17 Watts Street; no damage.

—6:00 P. M.—612 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street; Henry Oser, dwelling; damage, $100.

—6:15 P. M.—541 East Eighty-seventh Street; Herman Dutchka, flat; damage, $250.

—6:30 P. M.—127 Water Street; C. M. Smith; damage, $350.

—12:50 P. M.—289 Madison Avenue; dwelling of Frederick W. Rhinelander; no damage.

—2:15 P. M.—662 Third Avenue; storage, Henry Bohnfalk; no damage.

—3:45 P. M.—68 East Thirteenth Street; Alexander Harmes, cigar stand; damage, $20.

—9:45 P. M.—29 Jane Street; Joseph Glenning; damage, $100.

11:30 P. M.—413 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James Brown; damage trifling.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carpets.
Excellence in quality, with such low prices as only wise grasp of the market could afford. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Furs! Reliable Furs for Holiday Presents; 30 per cent less than up-town prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

E. & W. **Chico,** E. & W.
The new collar.

DIED.

BAME.—Sunday, Jan. 5, of asthma, Edith daughter of Frank J. and Margaret C. Bame.

Friends and relatives invited to attend funeral services from her parents' residence, 305 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M. Interment in Calvary.

BLANCHET.—At his residence, Morristown, N. J., suddenly, on the morning of Jan. 5, Major Auguste Durest Blanchet, in the eightieth year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, N. J., on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from Barclay and Christopher Streets, Wednesday morning, Jan. 8. Friends of the family and members of the Loyal Legion are invited to attend.

COSGRIFF.—On Jan. 4, John G. Cosgriff, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, at his late residence, 122 Bank Street.

Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, at 10 A. M., sharp, Jan. 7, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of his soul. Interment in Jersey City Cemetery.

GILLISS.—Entered into rest, Saturday, Jan. 4, Catherine I. Gillis, widow of the late Thomas H. Gilliss.

Funeral from St. Thomas's Church, New-York, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M.

HURLBUT.—Suddenly, of peritonitis, on Monday, Jan. 6, Ella Childs Hurlbut, daughter of the late Charles M. and Augusta Childs.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 640 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in Abilene, Texas, on Sunday, C. W. Jackson of 300 West Seventieth Street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KERR.—At North Tarrytown, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1896, James Kerr, formerly of Brooklyn, aged fifty-six years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 5:40 train from New-York. Interment at Greenwood Thursday at 11:30 A. M.

KNOX.—Jan. 6, after a brief illness, Col. T. W. Knox.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McLEOD.—At her residence, in this city, on Friday, Jan. 3, 1896, Mrs. Margaret T. McLeod, widow of the Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, in the ninetieth year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twelfth Street, west of Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and European papers please copy.

MERRITT.—At Millbrook, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1896, Alfred T. Merritt, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, the 8th, at 12 M., at the house; 12:30 P. M., at Grace Church. Interment at Lithgow.

POST.—Suddenly, Jan. 6, 1896, at the residence of his father-in-law, John T. Pultz, 71 West Fifty-second Street, James Clarence Post, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

TYNG.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, Eleanor Preston, wife of C. Rockland Tyng and daughter of the late Hon. Walter Preston of Abingdon, Va.

Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞Virginia and West Virginia papers please copy.

VAN WART.—On Monday, Jan. 6, Lawrence Monroe Van Wart, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Funeral services from his residence, 312 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

VON AUW.—On Jan. 6, suddenly, Iwan Alwin, son of Alwin and Sarah Von Auw, aged thirteen months.

Funeral private.

VON AUW.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 6, Iwan, aged thirteen months, son of Alwin von Auw.

Funeral private.

[Official.]

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1896.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department from Mr. N. W. McIvor, the Consul General of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 2d of December, 1895, at Yokohama, Japan, of William Wilkinson, formerly of New-York City.

The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by applying to this department.

Per dispatch No. 160.
Dated December 3, 1895.

OHIO LEGISLATURE MEETS

Gov. McKinley's Message Declares the Revenue Must Be Increased—Lynching Harms a State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The Ohio Legislature convened to-day. The House chose D. L. Sleeper Speaker. The Senate chose J. C. Hutsinpiller President pro tem. The most important work of the session will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Calvin S. Brice. The honor will go to ex-Gov. Foraker, who has no opposition. The minority vote will be cast for Mr. Brice. There are said to be several Democrats in the General Assembly who will refuse to support the Senator.

Gov. McKinley's message was read in both houses. The Governor calls attention to the fact that the revenues of the State are not equal to the State's expenses, and recommends that new and proper objects of taxation, of which there are many, be made to bear their just proportion of the burden. He recommends that the Legislature refrain from increasing local indebtedness; liberal treatment of the State University, reduction of the volume of printed State reports, and declares that there is abundant evidence that the people of the State prefer biennial session to annual session of the General Assembly.

He urges that the State militia be liberally cared for, and in this connection recites the work of the soldiers in repressing mob violence during the past year.

He closes this part of the message with these words:

"I urge upon the General Assembly to use all the power at its command to frown upon and stamp out this spirit of lawlessness, which is a reproach upon the State and shocking to our civilization. Lynching must not be tolerated in Ohio."

The greater part of the message is made up of reviews of the work of the State institutions.

Death of Jacquemart, the Sculptor.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Alfred Henri Marie Jacquemart, a well-known French sculptor, died last Saturday. He was born in Paris Feb. 22, 1824. He was a member of the Legion of Honor. His works are numerous.

Jacquemart began his art education by studying painting under Delaroche. His first work as a sculptor appeared in the Salon of 1847. His best known works are the colossal equestrian statue of Mehemet Ali, at Alexandria; the statue of Soliman, at Cairo, and the monumental bronze statue of Mariette, which is at Boulogne.

Latest Arrivals.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre Dec. 28, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Tjomo, (Norw.,) Bjonness, Demerara Dec. 23, with mdse to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) von Bassowitz, from Copenhagen, Stettin, and Gothenburg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Steamship Company, at Quarantine at 10:40 P. M.

—VICTOR MAUREL'S SONG RECITALS.—The programme for the second recital of Victor Maurel this afternoon will be composed of Italian, Spanish English, and Russian songs. It includes "Rondel de l'adieu" and "Soirs d'amour," by Isidore de Lara, composer of the "Light of Asia"; "Mattinata," by Caracciolo; "Pur dicesti," by Lotti; two popular Neapolitan songs, and "Ninon," by Tosti; "Deception," by Tschaikowsky; "La Babouche," by Henry Ketten; Alvarez's "Chanson Espagnole," and Paladilhe's "Mandolinata." At the request of many persons, M. Maurel will also sing Massenet's "Menuet," which proved so successful at his first recital.

Special Notices.

At the American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

THE CHASE COLLECTION.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30

and following afternoons, Jan. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, at the same hour, and on Thursday and Friday evenings, Jan. 9 and 10 at 7:30 o'clock.

THE COLLECTION OF

WM. M. CHASE, N. A.

PAINTINGS, STUDIO APPOINTMENTS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CURIOS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, COSTUMES, TAPESTRIES, OLD WEAPONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, METAL WORK.

A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF FINGER RINGS, &c., &c.

FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, M'g'rs,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

SALE OF

AUTHENTIC ANTIQUE FURNITURE,

TAPESTRY,
SPANISH BROCADES and
STUFFS,

AND

RARE OBJETS D'ART

AT

ORTGIES GALLERIES,

366 FIFTH AVENUE,

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

AT THREE FIFTEEN P. M.

Exclude the Cold. Keep the house warm. Use ROEBUCK'S Weather Strips on your doors and windows. They exclude cold wind, snow, and dust. Manufactured by S. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., N.Y., and Hamilton Av. and 14th St., Brooklyn.

New Publications.

Congressional Currency.

An Outline of the Federal Money System. By Armistead C. Gordon. No. 85 in the "Questions of the Day" Series. 12mo, cloth, with Index, $1.25.

"This admirable little work contains, within two covers, an outline of the genesis, growth, and condition of our existing currency system; a short account of each of the various kinds of money now in use, and a short history of the most important acts of legislation in connection therewith."

"A volume of more than ordinary historical value, in which the author shows that he is thoroughly familiar with his subject. To the politician, the statesman, the scholar, the political economist, and the student of history generally this book will prove most instructive. This history can be understood by the novice as well as by the statesman. It will prove of great value as a reference book, to say nothing of its historical interest, and is not befogged by technical phrases, but is lucid."—Commercial Advertiser.

Sent, mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,
27 West 23d Street, [illegible]

SALT LAKE CELEBRATES

Civic Demonstration in Honor of Utah's Statehood.

GOVERNOR WELLS IS INAUGURATED

The Installation in the Mormon Temple—An Exposition of the New State's Natural Resources.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 6.—The people of the new State of Utah observed today as a holiday in celebration of the entrance of the Territory upon its career as the forty-fifth State of the Union. This city, the capital, was literally clothed in bunting and decorations of great variety and beauty.

The day opened with the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. This was followed by an immense street parade of soldiers of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, State militia, police, State and civic officials, fraternal societies, local organizations of various kinds, and citizens. The streets were thronged with visitors from all parts of the State. The procession terminated at the great Mormon Tabernacle, where the exercises were held.

Acting Governor Richards, in the absence of Gov. West, shortly after noon called the assemblage to order and presided during the exercises, and, at the right point, surrendered the office to the new Governor, Heber M. Wells. Wilford Woodruff, President and head of the Mormon Church, led in prayer, after which the oath of office was administered to the new State officers by Chief Justice Zane.

Gov. Wells delivered an inaugural address in which he congratulated the people of Utah on the auspicious occasion which had called them together, and expressed the opinion that the United States was to be congratulated as well as the State of Utah.

"Utah," he said, "offers the country, as a recompense for Statehood, the gold and silver and lead and copper and iron ore mountains, the fertile soils of her valleys, the matchless life-saving climate, a most efficient public school system, and the gratitude of a happy, homogeneous, patriotic people. She offers homes to settlers, investments to capitalists, work to laborers, health to invalids, attractiveness to pleasure seekers, opportunity to fortune hunters. Utah to-day stretches forth her arms and beckons to the densely populated districts of the East to come out and share her glories." The Governor then enumerated with considerable detail the seven previous unsuccessful applications of the people of Utah for admission to the Union during the last forty-five years, and gave short outlines of the most important features of the proposed Constitution, referring with approval to the clause in the accepted Constitution forbidding polygamy.

"The assessed valuation of property in Utah in 1895 was $97,983,525. The total export value of mineral product in 1895 was $8,312,352.00. Computing the gold and silver at their mint valuation and other metals at their value at the seaboard would increase the value of Utah's mineral product to $14,519,959. There are 19,816 farms in Utah, and 17,684 of them are absolutely free of incumbrances. The total acreage irrigated is 417,455 acres. The number of sheep owned in Utah in 1894 was 2,422,802, valued at $3,686,934, and yielding a wool clip in that year of 12,119,763 pounds, valued at shipping points at $364,260.

"The value of agricultural products in 1894 was $51,863,120, the output of ranch and range $1,259,566. The number of industrial concerns in 1894 was 880, employing 5,054 laborers, paying in wages $2,275,118, representing a total capital invested of $5,467,246, and turning out a product of $6,678,118 annually.

"With such credentials as these and great strides that are being made in the development of Utah's gold mines and a thrifty and enlightened population of 247,324 souls, it is no wonder the admission gates are thrown wide open."

What Utah now needed most for her continued prosperity, said the Governor, was the free coinage of silver, a railroad to the Pacific, and the opening of the Unintah and Uncompahgre Indian Reservations.

The Governor extended the hand of greeting to the female voters who are, under the State Constitution, admitted to equal suffrage with men. "We are now endowed with self-government in State and local affairs," said the speaker. "With a deep sense of gratitude, we cherish these great privileges. Our patriotism must never falter. Our allegiance to the National Government will ever remain supreme. If ever clouds of war hover over the land, Utah's sons will be found in the vanguard defending National rights and honor. Down the stream of time, through all ages, may Utah be one of the brightest stars in that glorious constellation." The city this evening was illuminated, and a grand ball, attended by the retiring and new State officers, brought the proceedings to a close. The Legislature met and organized.

FORAKER REFUSED A NOMINATION

Elkins and Fessenden Offered It at Chicago, but Foraker Broke the Ohio Record and Declined.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Ex-Gov. Foraker's private secretary, Charles L. Kurtz, who was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, to-day corroborated a story by Gov. Fessenden and Senator Elkins, that the Presidential nomination was offered to Foraker then and refused. Mr. Kurtz said:

"The statements made by Messrs. Fessenden and Elkins are correct in every particular. As Mr. Fessenden says, he, with Senator Elkins, sent for me about 2:30 o'clock on the morning in question. I went to Mr. Elkins's room, and there met the gentlemen named and Congressman Boutelle of Maine.

"They requested me to go with them to see Mr. Foraker, and stated the object of their mission. The Governor was in bed, and, I think, asleep, when we reached his room.

"When I knocked and told him that a number of gentlemen wanted to see him he curtly said that it was a strange hour for a call, and told me to tell them to call during the day. After some further talk we gained admittance, the Governor retiring to bed.

"Messrs. Elkins, Boutelle, and Fessenden sat around on the edge of the couch and laid the important matter before him. The rest is as they stated. He peremptorily declined their offer."

After leaving the room the gentlemen asked Mr. Kurtz to see Gov. Foraker again and request him to reconsider his verdict. It was useless, and Harrison was decided upon.

CONNECTICUT EDITORS MEET

Mr. Woodruff of Litchfield Chosen President of the Association.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—The Connecticut Editorial Association met in annual session here to-night, and, after a banquet at the Tontine Hotel, elected the following officers:

President—George C. Woodruff of The Enquirer, Litchfield.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. S. Ela of The Herald, Manchester.

Vice Presidents—H. E. Hale of The Gazette, East Hartford; W. C. Sharp, of The Record, Seymour; A. E. Knox of The Reporter, Woodbury; F. T. White of The Standard, Putnam; W. I. Jones of The Westporter, Westport; G. M. Guernsey of The Press, Mystic; C. A. Kirkland of The New Era; T. S. Pratt of The Journal, Rockville.

An address was delivered by the Rev. E. Beardsley of St. Thomas's Church, New-Haven, on "Relations of the Press and the Pulpit," and a paper was read by J. E. Beale of The Berlin News in defense of the home merchant.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Hartford April 20 next.

BLOWN TO SEA IN A GALE

One of the Men Frozen to Death and the Other Two Seriously Injured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 6.—An oyster boat, with three colored dredgers, drifted into the mouth of the Savannah River yesterday afternoon, with one of the men frozen to death, another barely alive, and the third scarcely able to talk.

They were blown to sea while attempting to cross Calabogue Sound in a northwest gale last Friday, and were sixty-five hours without food or water.

MAJOR ARMES TO BE REARRESTED

The District Court of Appeals Decides that Gen. Schofield's Order of Arrest Was Justified.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The District Court of Appeals to-day handed down an opinion in the case of Col. Henry W. Closson against Major George A. Armes, reversing the order of Judge Bradley of the District Supreme Court, discharging Armes from the custody of the military authorities, and remanding the cause to the court below, with directions to issue its warrant to the Marshal of this district for the rearrest of Major Armes, and to remand the appellees to military custody.

This leaves the military department free to visit any measures of discipline it may think proper against Armes for his alleged violation of army regulations in writing "an exceedingly intemperate and improper letter" to Gen. Schofield, then commanding the army, charging him with having dealt with him (Armes) in an unfair manner, and vigorously denouncing him for alleged grievances, &c.

The Court, in its opinion to-day, said this was not the case of a civilian ruthlessly imprisoned by arbitrary military authority, but of an officer of the army, subject by statute to the rules and articles of war, and that the force of the statute was not broken by the fact that the duties of a retired officer such as the appellee is are of exceedingly limited character. The Court further held that the charges against the appellee in this case are of offenses against the military law, of which retired officers as well as officers of the active service may be equally guilty.

The Court said that, while milder measures might have sufficed in Armes's case, or while it might have been wise to ignore the case altogether, still his arrest by the order of Gen. Schofield was right and proper.

Unless appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the judgment rendered by the Court of Appeals will give the whole case again into the hands of the military court.

JUMPED OVER PASSAIC FALLS

Suicide of an Unknown Man Witnessed by Two Women—The Body Not Yet Recovered from the Ice.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 6.—An unknown man committed suicide here this afternoon, by diving from a ledge of rock overlooking the Passaic Falls into the water, seventy feet below. His body has not been recovered, the rapid undercurrent carrying it under the ice in the basin beyond the bridge.

The river above the falls is frozen, only a small body of water tumbling over the rocky cliff twenty yards away. Nearly 500 yards away Mrs. Buckley and Mrs. Wilson reside, on Wayne Avenue, from which there is a clear view of the falls and park. Mrs. Wilson saw the man running at full speed through the park and across the chasm bridge. This was not uncommon, because the spray here ascends in a drenching, blinding shower, but when the stranger turned down the slight icy incline, still running, both women shrieked in horror, believing the man had been blinded and was rushing to death.

Immediately the man slipped and rolled within three feet of the brink. The women breathed again when he arose on his hands and knees and gazed toward the stunted tree from which Sam Patch made his famous leap years ago. They watched him get upon his knees and remain a moment, seemingly in prayer; then stand upright, raise his arms above his head, and dive into the chasm below. They gave the alarm immediately, and men from the Passaic Water Company pumphouse hastened to the scene with ropes. The body did not rise to the surface, the ice covering the basin to within twenty feet of the precipice.

The identity of the suicide has not been learned. Charles Wilson, a small boy, whom he passed on entering the grounds, says he was apparently middle aged and clean shaven, and wore a dark overcoat and trousers, and a derby hat.

WALKING DELEGATES RESUME THE FIGHT

Looks Like Renewal of Trouble Between Knights and Federation Men.

The Board of Walking Delegates resumed their fight against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters yesterday, and extended it to a new union of electrical workers known as Local Union No. 34 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whose headquarters is in St. Louis. The members of Local Union No. 34 are composed of seceders from Electrical Workers No. 3, which is affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates.

A number of Brotherhood electrical workers were employed on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building, and it was against these that the Board of Walking Delegates ordered a strike Saturday. When the contractor told the Walking Delegates that the men were unionists, the delegates replied that they would not recognize them as such, and called out the plumbers, painters, gasfitters, and other men who were at work there. The carpenters happened to be Brotherhood men, and refused to obey the walking delegates.

A committee from Local Union No. 34 of Electrical Workers called yesterday on the Board of Walking Delegates and demanded recognition as a union. Walking Delegate Ivory of the old union, however, declared that his union was the only electrical workers' union in the city.

The visiting committee insisted on the rights of the new union, and an angry discussion followed. Ivory, however, was the winner, and the board passed a resolution repudiating the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and pledging its support to old Electrical Workers' Union No. 3.

After the meeting President William J. O'Brien said that the Board of Walking Delegates would henceforth regard the members of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as non-union men.

When asked whether the board would order strikes against the new union men, O'Brien replied: "Most assuredly. They as well as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, are non-union men to all purposes, so far as the board is concerned."

This may lead to another fight between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, as the carpenters and electrical workers that are affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates are Knights of Labor, while the National Electrical Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters are affiliated with the Federation. The two last named unions have supporters among other trades, and it is believed by several that the outcome of the fight will be the organization of a rival Board of Walking Delegates.

There is no question of hours of labor or of wages involved in this fight, and it is evidently a renewal of the old hostility between the Knights and the American Federation.

MAY NOT TAKE THE HEINE FOUNTAIN

Baltimore to Reject It if It Is Not a Work of Art.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Although the Art Commission has passed favorably upon the acceptance by the city of the Heine Fountain, which New-York and several European cities declined, on condition that it be erected free of all expense to the city, it is by no means certain that the work will find a home here. Mayor Hooper has announced his intention of carefully considering the matter, and if it is developed that the fountain is not a work of art, and is unworthy of public appreciation, a respectful declination will be sent to the men who offer it.

Baltimore has more bad statuary than it wants, now. The earlier memorials which gave it the name of the Monumental City are generally admirable. The Washington Monument in Mount Vernon Square has been pronounced by critics of this country and of Europe to be one of the most graceful and beautiful columns in the world.

William T. Walters gave to one of the city squares the Barye statues, and to each of the eastern and western squares Mr. Garrett gave fountains. To the eastern square he also gave the splendid bronze statue of George Peabody, facing in its present position the Peabody Institute. In the northern square there is the statue of Chief Justice Taney.

The battle monument in Monument Square has the approval of the best critics. The poorer statues are in Druid Hill Park.

CHICAGO'S BICYCLE SHOW

A Big Crowd to See the Fine Exhibition of New Models.

SOME NEW PRACTICAL APPLIANCES

Willison's Supporters for the League Presidency Have a Break—Gossip About Racing Men—New-Yorkers in Attendance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Not a dull hour has been known in the two buildings occupied by the National Cycle Exhibition Company's show since the doors opened on Saturday. Sunday was but a respite seized upon by the exhibitors generally for an opportunity to put the finishing touches to their stands, and the hammering of carpenters and decorators went merrily on until midnight. Before the doors opened, at 10 o'clock this morning, a knot of eager ones had gathered at the ticket-selling window, and by 10:15 a double line had been formed. No spectators are admitted in the forenoon, that time being reserved for the trade exclusively.

The complaint that cycle shows in January come too late for the manufacturer to do much in the way of placing agencies is being poorly substantiated by the doings here. Reports from every side confirm the impression given by the large attendance that extensive deals are being briskly consummated. The attendance to-day was between 8,000 and 9,000, and probably 15 or 20 per cent. of that number represented dealers. Retailers and wholesalers alike are growing more and more sanguine of there being an immense number of wheels sold during the year, more than last season by man thousands. The indications furnished by the show are decidedly encouraging.

There is a marked absence of the "freaks," or mechanically fallacious novelties, which have been seen at previous shows, and the general impression given by the new models in both wheels and sundries is that substantiality is being more sought after. The most novel ideas are being shown in tires, saddles, and lamps. It certainly looks as if these vexed problems are to be solved by some of the new inventions, if not by several of them.

The electrical lamp for cycles appears to be practically presented by a couple of concerns, which show primary storage batteries with lamp combined, weighing only a couple of pounds, and retailing at reasonable prices. Several new forms of saddle, shaped on the anatomical basis, made of various materials, are presented, any one of which seems to be free from the objections urged by some riders. In tires, puncture-proof devices, and puncture-cure articles, there is a variety calculated to offer something for every rider, however fastidious.

The absence of any stage entertainment, such as is given at the New-York show, seems not to be missed. The Western bustle keeps the floor so much agog that its scenes are satisfying to the casual visitors, and any formal programme would seem almost an impertinence. The band can scarce compel a hearing for itself.

Tom W. Eck and John S. Johnson put in an appearance to-day. They have signed to go to Paris in the Spring for Arnold Schwinn & Co. It is rumored that Fred Titus of the Riverside Wheelmen may go with them. Edward Cannon, Bald, and Fred Cooper were other stars of the racing firmament whose doings kept interest alive. Bald received overtures of a handsome character from the Fowler Company and gave a refusal to them. It is thought by his friends that he would rather ride for the Pope people again, and that he will do so if the question of salary is satisfactory. The opinion is that his present employers will increase the amount now paid to what the Buffalo wonder desires.

A rumor of sensational character relating to the league Presidency went the rounds without denial to-day. Chairman Brewster of the League Transportation Committee and David Post, who have been hustling jointly in the interests of a re-election for A. C. Willison, are said to have split. The story is that Post will throw his strength with the Elliott force. Sterling Elliott is on the ground with a corps of friends, and his Presidential boom seems to be growing right in Willison territory.

To-night was assigned to the Englewood and Monitor Cycle Clubs. They came in force, clad in Winter riding costume, with bright-hued hoods on their heads, and with pins and badges on their breasts.

Some of the men well known to the sport and the trade in the East who are here are James E. Sullivan, handicapper; A. G. Batchelder, A. G. Spalding, W. H. Nash, late President of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Edward Parker, A. Levy, George R. Bidwell, "Senator" Morgan, Ernest Frank, P. Prial, R. G. Betts, W. P. Crary, J. W. Murphy, E. P. Hadley, H. B. Ingraham, A. L. Atkins, Adolph Muller, M. H. Hulbert, C. S. Dykman, L. C. Jandorf, J. R. Tinkham, G. Persons, R. F. M. Andrews, J. H. Toole, F. J. Reville, W. A. Shepard, Jr.; W. M. Haradon, A. E. Flavell, Kirk Brown, C. Fred Ackerman, and F. Howard Tuttle.

TITUS EXPLAINS TO GERLACH.

Now Believed that a New Trial Will Be Given the "Ruled Off" Men.

A dispatch was received from Chicago by A. G. Spalding & Brothers yesterday which led to the belief that, in all probability, the Cabanne-Murphy-Titus suspension by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board will undergo further investigation. It appears that "Fred" Titus, who left this city for Chicago last week, spent several hours with Mr. Gerlach yesterday. Mr. Gerlach handled the Western end of the controversy which led to the suspension of the three riders by the Racing Board for alleged unfair riding.

Mr. Gerlach read all the evidence, and much of it was news to Titus. Titus made a number of explanations which seemed to satisfy Mr. Gerlach, who, it is said, may recommend a new trial for the three men. Titus told Gerlach, so the dispatch stated, that he did ask Murphy to let Cabanne win the particular race which caused their suspension. Whether Titus, by making that statement, exonerates Cabanne and Murphy and shoulders the blame himself has not been made plain. It is believed that Titus may have asked Murphy to let Cabanne win, but he did not enter into any understanding to that effect. At all events, Titus telegraphed his friends in this city that, with his two fellow-riders, he would go before the Racing Board at Baltimore and ask for an open session trial.

This has been the most noted case that the Racing Board, under its present administration, has handled. All three riders were debarred from racing in this country, either as amateurs or professionals. Cabanne has openly threatened to sue the League of American Wheelmen, and efforts were also made to have A. G. Spalding & Brothers bring suit in order to effect the reinstatement of their riders. Mr. Spalding wired last night, in response to a telegram, that he did not intend to bring any suit, as he was of the opinion that the Racing Board would now favor considering the applications of the men for reinstatement. This will be news for the racing world, and it is of far-reaching importance, in that a bad odor was given to bicycle racing in general by this much-talked-of case. It is probable that the League of American Wheelmen authorities will welcome a satisfactory series of explanations by Titus and his fellow-riders.

CYCLING BOWLERS DID NOT PLAY.

No Games in the Long Island Series—To Settle an Old Tie.

Two series of games were scheduled for last night in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs tourney, but neither were played. The Bushwick Wheelmen had a social event, and they arranged a postponement with the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club bowlers anxiously awaited the arrival of the New-Utrecht Club team, but not a representative put in an appearance. It is reported that the New-Utrecht Wheelmen have dropped out of the League. They have made a poor showing in the tournament, their record being thirteen defeats and one victory, and they were evidently outclassed.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Jersey City Athletic Club have finally come to an agreement regarding the tie for second prize, which these clubs had in the Wheelmen's League tourney of 1892-3. The games to settle the tie will be rolled next Saturday night at Reid's alleys, in New-York City. The teams will consist of eight men, and the total number of pins will decide. Capt. Anderson has selected the following team to represent the Brooklyn Bicycle Club: Swezey, Lewis, Ackerson, Stebbins, Gardner, Hudson, George Hobby, and Anderson.

JERSEY CYCLISTS' RECORDS.

Olozaga Leading in the Bowling Competition for The Times Medal.

The standing of the clubs in the pool, billiard, and whist tournaments now being held under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, as prepared by Capt. A. H. Chamberlain of the Union County Roadsters, is as follows:

	Pool. Won.	Pool. Lost.	Billiards. Won.	Billiards. Lost.	Whist. Won.	Whist. Lost.
Atalanta W.	0	3	0	0	0	0
Belleville W.	0	3	0	4	1	3
Bloomfield C. and A. A.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Castle P't C.	1	3	0	0	0	0
East Orange C.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Englewood W.	0	0	1	2	2	1
Montclair W.	2	1	5	0	3½	½
Touris C. C.	2	2	0	0	1½	2½

The individual contest in the bowling tournament for THE NEW-YORK TIMES's highest-average medal is resulting in some remarkable work by the leaders, Olozaga and Vandeveer. The standing of the first twelve men follows:

Name and Club.	Games Played.	Percentage.
Olozaga, Atalanta W.	16	176.7
Vandeveer, Elizabeth C. C.	8	173
Taylor, Montclair W.	10	170.5
Taylor, Tourist C. C.	8	170.3
Howard, Union C. R.	16	166.8
Drew, Tourist C. C.	10	166.2
Budd, Atalanta W.	16	166.1
Chamberlain, Union C. R.	16	164.9
Hulin, Bloomfield C. and A. A.	14	164.6
Cassitt, Bloomfield C. and A. A.	10	163.9
Biddulph, Bloomfield C. and A. A.	8	163.4
Black, Union C. R.	16	161.14

Mayor Wurster Favors Good Roads.

In his inaugural message, delivered yesterday, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn says an encouraging word about good roads, as follows: "The imperative demand for good roads, both by persons who drive and by those who ride bicycles, requires attention to the provision of connected routes covering all parts of the city and leading to the suburbs. Already much has been done in the laying of smooth pavements in many parts of the city, but these must be joined together by the construction of 'missing links.' An improved pavement in the thoroughfare leading from the Eastern Parkway to the eastward limits of the city is an immediate need. The plans already prepared for extending this boulevard to Highland Park and the new Brooklyn Forest, together with the improvement of a number of fine drives in the newly annexed wards by the Department of Parks, will give additional facilities in the near future."

Asphalt from Bridge to Park.

To the South Brooklyn Wheelmen the cyclists of the city across the bridge owe a big debt of gratitude. Solely through their efforts the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has approved petitions for asphalt in Sixth Avenue from Fourth to Fourteenth Street, and in Fourteenth Street from Fifth Avenue to Prospect Park. Contracts for the work have already been given out calling for the completion of the paving by the 1st of May. With the addition of these sectons, there will be a continuous chain of good roads from the park to the bridge something that has long been desired. When this plan was first conceived by the South Brooklyns, they appointed a Good Roads Committee to carry it out. F. N. Bruner was Chairman of the committee. The members worked for two months securing the signatures of property owners, and when this labor was ended the rest was an easy matter.

Secret of The Times's Popularity.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It gives me considerable pleasure to read the four pages of your Sunday's issue devoted to the various branches of cycling.

You are to be congratulated on your selection of prominent contributors, and on the timely subjects discussed. Not an uninteresting article appeared. To those interested in the sport, it is gratifying to note the amount of space devoted to cycling matters by a leading metropolitan journal such as THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

I believe that the secret of the popularity of your paper among wheelmen is that you give them up-to-date bicycle news.

THEODORE F. MERSELES,
Manager Eastern Branch, Western Wheel Works.

Pitman's Plan for Racing.

Will R. Pitman, the veteran wheelman, says that racing has cost the league too much money for that association to give up the control of the sport yet awhile. "The thing to do," he says, "would be to organize a racing league, which should have general charge of the sport, the parent body to pass finally on all matters in dispute, and to receive a percentage of the revenue accruing from sanctions, &c." Mr. Pitman's plan has met with much favor and in time it is believed that it may be adopted.

South Brooklyn Will Sue.

At the last meeting of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, held at the clubhouse, 478 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, President L. S. Harrison was by a unanimous vote of the wheelmen given full power to represent the club in its action against the Liberty Wheelmen to recover the piano won by them at the fair recently held by the latter organization. The complaint in the action will be signed at the office of Sanders Shanks, 189 Montague Street, to-morrow morning, by Mr. Harrison.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The London Cyclist says: "Now that the shows are over, and we have seen at the Stanley and National altogether about a dozen best makes of American cycles, we can safely say that the Yankees still have a lot to learn as regards cycle building. The chain seems a very weak point with them, the best we have seen falling a long way behind the best English-made chain."

—The East Orange Cyclers have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—F. N. Lord; Vice President—H. S. Babbage; Captain—L. H. Porter; Secretary—C. L. Healy; Treasurer—C. H. Foiles; Trustees—E. W. Ketcham, A. L. Starkweather, L. V. Young, L. H. Porter, and W. L. Booth.

—Following the regular business meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway, last evening, there was an entertainment and dancing. The occasion was one of rare enjoyment to a large number of members.

—The new quarters of the Manhattan Bicycle Club in the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, will be formally opened next week.

—A very largely attended music ride was held in the Murray Hill Lyceum yesterday afternoon by the Livingston Bicycle Club.

Harvard-Princeton Baseball Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Manager Elliott of the Princeton University baseball team to-night announced that arrangements have been made for a series of five games to be played the coming season between Harvard and Princeton, similar to those arranged with Yale some weeks since. Managers Moore of Harvard and Elliott of Princeton arranged the details at a meeting held in New-York. This gives Princeton ten big games in place of the usual six with Yale and Harvard. The Princeton students are very much elated over the schedule, especially as the prospects for a high class team are bright. Captain Bradley is already taking stock of his material, and finds that while there are five vacancies in the nine there is abundant material of a high class to fill the places.

The games with Harvard will be played two at Princeton on May 9 and June 10; two at Cambridge on May 30 and June 18, and one on neutral ground on June 27, in case of a tie. On account of these additional games on the Princeton schedule it will be necessary to drop games with several minor colleges from the usual programme.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Seemingly there is a unanimity of opinion among Crescent agents as to their desire to handle this well-known line again this year, and the New-York and Chicago offices are in daily receipt of applications for renewals of contracts, which is pretty good testimony that Crescents are "good sellers." The company congratulates itself upon its friendly relations with every one who handles its wheels, and naturally makes terms which are mutually advantageous. As to the models for 1896, one of the strong points is that all parts are interchangeable throughout the entire line, including all axles, cones, nuts, and handlebars, making it possible to take a cone or axle from a small No. 7 or No. 8 Crescent and use it on the men's or ladies' models. Crescents Nos. 1 and 4 are built of 1¼-inch seamless tubing, 20-gage, with all forgings and steel stampings of the best quality and finish. The smaller models are built of 1⅛ and 1 inch seamless tubing, and with all the mechanical details of the larger Crescents. The company's quarters will shortly be located at 36 Warren Street, as the present place is too small to permit prompt attention to orders.

—The Thistle, that wheel well-known in the West, promises to take a front rank in the Metropolitan District. The agency is in the hands of C. K. Starr, who is a pioneer in wheeling circles on the east side. He has recently opened a commodious store at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and will give particular attention to renting, repairing, and storing.

—One of the latest and most useful novelties in the line of cycle sundries is called the Chronodometer, which fills three offices for the cyclist, inasmuch as it is a time-teller, a distance-marker, and a speed-gauger. In other words, it is a stop-watch, a cyclometer, and a chronometer combined. It is affixed to the front axle, and is self-winding.

—Now that uniformity in the threading of tire valves is nearing accomplishment, uniformity in the saddle post is the next demand, so that a rider can change his saddle without getting a new post no matter whether the latter is of the "solid" or "hollow" variety.

—"St. Patrick's Day is the turning point with us," said a retail dealer yesterday. "There is never much doing till after the rain on the 17th of March, and then we begin to pick up. The retail season may be said to begin on that date."

—Sid Bowman has invaded Harlem, and opened a finely appointed retail store at 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. His show of 1896 Crescents attracts much attention.

—An 1896 idea for a brake is one with small rollers which revolve instead of scraping on the [illegible] tried be- [illegible]

NATIONAL MILEAGE PRIZE

Kings County Wheelmen Expect to Win It with a Big Record.

HAVE MADE 140,000 MILES SO FAR

Fifty-one Members Have Each Covered 1,000 Miles or More Since the Contest Began in March Last.

The National mileage trophy offered by the Century Road Club of America is very likely to find a resting place in the clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen. Capt. Needham of that flourishing organization feels very confident of winning it, for with over forty days yet in which to complete the year, the members have ridden about 140,000 miles. With favorable weather, it seems reasonable to suppose 10,000 miles additional will be added to their record.

At the present time the Kings Countys are 30,000 or 40,000 miles in advance of the nearest club in this vicinity. They began their riding year on March 1, while most other clubs started with the calendar year, a fact which works to the advantage of the Brooklyn men, as they now know what their rivals have done.

According to the club record, the mileage up to Dec. 1 was about 130,000 miles. The contestants rarely submit their record reports promptly, being in most cases a month behind, so it is not yet known how many miles were covered during the last month of the year. Considerable riding was done, however, and it is reasonable to suppose that at least 10,000 miles was the total distance traveled. The season's total is reckoned on the probability of good weather. Last year the Kings Countys were third in the competition, with 110,000 miles. The members of the club who have pedaled 1,000 miles or more since the contest opened are as follows:

Name.	Miles.	Name.	Miles.
T. J. Hall, Jr.	6,427	Frank Thorp	1,540
F. W. Sheldon	4,596	C. O'Hanlon	1,483
C. W. Young	4,340	E. J. Hardy	1,472
L. W. Beasley, Jr.	3,982	E. J. Ryan	1,424
David Morehouse	3,768	L. C. Haines	1,421
C. M. Hendrickson	3,084	C. M. Murphy	1,421
E. O. Laws	3,362	W. E. Jones	1,406
J. M. Harned	3,110	B. L. Chase	1,403
A. G. Relyea	2,842	H. P. Burt	1,399
E. Palmer	2,797	W. Bonner	1,392
L. T. Perham	2,732	C. F. Pray	1,387
D. M. Murray	2,729	F. R. Blauvelt	1,384
C. T. Earl	2,707	C. A. Martin	1,260
George Stilliger	2,389	R. K. Pritchard	1,234
George Timpkin	2,369	W. H. Graham	1,223
W. E. Kipp	2,283	H. R. Davis	1,206
F. G. MacDonald	2,261	W. C. Nellis	1,135
W. H. Wells	2,240	Durant McLean	1,098
F. G. Hedge	2,153	G. M. Hutchinson	1,080
G. A. Needham	2,141	John Bensinger	1,062
F. E. Wadsworth	2,081	W. McKinly, Jr.	1,060
A. L. L. Martin	1,920	W. McKinley, Jr.	1,600
E. A. Rau	1,915	A. B. Simpson	1,023
F. K. Pretz	1,815	W. N. Stanley	1,013
J. A. Piccard	1,734	U. S. Paige	1,001
S. J. Graham	1,592	C. B. Paul	1,000

The Kings County Wheelmen members number some of the hardiest road riders in the country, and if the weather is anywhere near favorable they can be relied upon to come very near the 150,000 mark. Capt. Needham is urging his men and they seem to be as anxious as he to land the coveted trophy.

Female Bicycle Racers.

The attempt to run a six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden, with a lot of females as contestants, has not proved a phenomenal success for the projectors of the scheme thus far. The reception given the riders was as frosty as that which the Frost King gave the general public yesterday. About 300 people visited the Garden last evening.

The scores of the first batch of contestants, when they finished their work last evening was, in miles: Frankie Nelson, 98; Helen Baldwin, 98; Mrs. Brown, 97; Ada Steiner, 97; May Allen, 95; Freda Rose, 93; Elsie Vine, 67; Kitty Staples, 59. The records made by the second lot of riders are: Kate Flannagan, 90; Ruth Dennis, 87; Aleda Calvert, 75; Florence Brockway, 75; Clara Stevenson, 62; Kima Crobaugh, 29; Mlle. Warneta, 10.

CURLING SEASON OPENED.

Some Lively Games Yesterday at the Hoboken Rink.

The curling season opened in earnest and under very favorable auspices at the Hoboken rink yesterday, the ice being all that a keen curler could desire. In the afternoon the Caledonians played for their Club Point Medal, D. McKeirnan winning with a score of 26 points. David Foulis was second with 20 points. The other scores were: H. Archibald, 18; W. C. Archibald, 16; R. Archibald 18, and T. Archibald, 12.

The Caledonians also played for the Graham Rink Medal, the team for which David Foulis was skip winning, 8 to 1. The members of the Foulis team were John Templeton, D. McKeirnan, and John Stalker. The defeated rink was made up of the Archibald family, T. T., William, Harry, and Robert, the latter being skip.

While the medal was being played for the Thistles and John o' Groats had a match on three rinks, with this result:

RINK 1.

THISTLE.	JOHN O' GROAT.
R. Chalmers,	G. Lothian,
G. Turnbull,	G. Williamson,
J. Muir,	J. Muirhead,
J. Gray, (skip,) 18.	J. Waters, (skip,) 12.

RINK 2.

THISTLE.	JOHN O' GOAT.
A. McKay,	G. Waters,
C. McKenzie,	A. Brown,
T. Watt,	G. Bain,
R. Lander, (skip,) 15.	G. Manson, (skip,) 14.

RINK 3.

THISTLE.	JOHN O' GOAT.
F. McKay,	D. Wirr,
J. Watt,	J. Sutherland,
J. Thaw,	J. Mitchell,
A. Fraser, (skip,) 12.	D. McKaskel, (skip,) 16.

Total—Thistle, 45; John o' Groat, 42. Umpire—David Foulis.

In the evening the Thistle and Caledonians of this city played a three-rink match which the Thistles won by 20 shots. The score:

RINK 1.

THISTLE.	CALEDONIAN.
Alex. McKay,	Adolph Buschman,
James Thaw,	Robert Archibald,
John Watt,	Thomas Archibald,
Thos. Watt, (skip) 14.	David Foulis, (skip) 14.

RINK 2.

THISTLE.	CALEDONIAN.
Robert Chalmers,	George Bain,
George Turnbull,	W. Archibald,
Alex. Fraser,	John Templeton,
John Gray, (skip) 21.	John Johnston, (skip) 3.

RINK 3.

THISTLE.	CALEDONIAN.
Frank McKay,	G. Williamson,
Robert Lander,	H. Archibald,
Robert London,	John Stalker,
Thos. Watson, (skip) 13.	D. M. Keeman, (skip) 11.

Totals—Thistles, 48; Caledonians, 28.

The game between the North and the South of Scotland for the Dalrymple medal will be played on Conservatory Lake in Central Park at noon to-day. As the ice is in splendid condition and the Commissioners of Parks have given every encouragement and assistance in their power, a large number of lovers of the sport are expected to be present.

MEDITERRANEAN YACHTING.

Capt. Diaper to Have Charge of Regattas—Weather-Bound Yachts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 28.—The information from New-York reaching us to-day is that the Defender-Valkyrie inquiry is to be held with closed doors. This is the very latest yachting sensation for us, since the only proceedings in this country which entail closed doors are trials for immoral conduct. Of course, the New-York Yacht Club properly desires to prevent the publication of any ill-advised information that might reach the press and so aggravate the situation. No yachtsman here expects sensational revelations or any revelation whatever to come out of the inquiry but that Lord Dunraven will come home a sadder and a wiser man.

A novel but practical innovation has been made in connection with the regattas at Marseilles, Nice, Cannes, and Monte Carlo. Capt. Thomas Diaper, better known as "Dutch" Diaper, one of the oldest and best yacht captains in the English Channel, has been requested to take charge of these regattas and see that every arrangement was shipshape and "Bristol fashion." This confession of French regatta committees that they are in want of being "coached" is a very practical move, and might be imitated by not a few of our own regatta committees.

The frightful weather on our coasts has brought a check to the Mediterranean yacht fleet laying in the Solent for a start to the south. Yachts, especially steam yachts, are very helpless in bad weather. Their decks are encumbered with deckhouses, and for comfort their bulwarks are exceptionally high. In a heavy sea, water will come on deck, and, with the high bulwark, cannot be speedily unshipped. When Mr. Clark's steam yacht Mohican was on her way from the Clyde to New-York, she encountered a gale, and the sea coming on board retained by the yacht's high bulwarks burst some 20 or 30 feet of the bulwark planking away and relieved the yacht of her dangerous deckload.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be held at the clubrooms, 5 Willoughby Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. R. C. Hopkins, George L. Robinson, and George C. Shafer, the Nominating Committee, have selected the following for election: For Commodore—C. H. Humphreys, sloop Kangaroo; for Vice Commodore—Henry R. M. Cook, sloop Lapwing; for Rear Commodore—Charles F. Larzelere, catboat Juanita; for Measurer—Frank W. Kearney; for President—P. H. Jeannot; for Treasurer—Willard Graham; for Secretary—William Cagger; for Trustees—Charles H. Oliver, S. S. Golding, E. H. Chandler, George B. Lyons, Albert Clunan, Edward Salt, Louis Wunder, Joseph N. Gans, and R. C. Hopkins; for Membership Committee—George C. Shafler, Charles H. Frost, and A. S. Ridhoffer; for Regatta Committee—Henry Stanwood, George R. Whitehead, and James R. Finlay.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—"A rather good story is told of Lord Dunraven's early days," says The Yachting World, "when he was known to fame as Lord Adare. The late challenger for the America's Cup was exceedingly well known in Bohemian circles in the metropolis, and he had financed several theatrical ventures which had proved anything but remunerative. He had just consented to do the needful for another of these enterprises when one of the promoters met H. J. Byron, and told him of the projected scheme, at the same time asking him if he could suggest a title for the new piece. 'Certainly,' was Byron's prompt reply, 'Call it Robbin' Adair.'"

—The manufacturers and owners of naphtha launches are very much perturbed over Bill No. 291, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Perkins of California on Dec. 4. It aims to bring the control of these launches under the United States Inspectors. The Gas Engine and Power Company of Morris Heights, whose business is the manufacture of these craft, are doing all they can to defeat this bill.

—It is said that Commodore E. M. Brown, Vice-Commodore H. C. Ward, and Rear-Commodore J. C. Bergen, the flag officers of the New-York Yacht Club, will be renominated.

—The English yachting season will open on May 21 with the regatta of the new Thames Yacht Club. The Cowes week will begin on Aug. 3.

—The Herreshoff 10-rater Dakotah is to race again in the Mediterranean regattas.

OARSMEN AT COLUMBIA.

Measurements of Candidates for the Crews Taken Yesterday.

At the present moment, Columbia's chances for turning out winning crews this year are about the same as they were in the early part of 1895—not particularly bright. The candidates for both the 'Varsity and freshmen boots were measured yesterday afternoon, and the results proved that the average weight of the eight heaviest 'Varsity men was 167½ pounds, while a similar number of '99's stalwart sons tipped the scales at 155½ pounds. Of course, nothing definite can be drawn from these weights, since the men begin to pile on "beef" the moment they get settled into hard training.

Capt. Prentice of last year's victorious 'Varsity boot, was present and carefully supervised the measurements. He was assisted by J. D. Conover, '98, this year's manager, and Albert Putnam, '97, the freshman coach. Coach Walter B. Peet did not put in an appearance, but it is definitely known that, although he will not personally attend to the indoor work which will be done at the college gymnasium every afternoon, he will superintend the entire course of training, following the crews daily as soon as they are ready to take to the water. By that time they will occupy their splendid twenty-thousand-dollar boathouse at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on the Hudson River.

The only races which Columbia now has on hand are the races with Cornell, Pennsylvania, and probably Harvard, at Poughkeepsie, and the freshman race with Harvard '99 at a place soon to be decided upon.

Of last year's crew, Capt. Prentice, H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Reginald Pressprick, Orleans Longacre, Jr., regulars, and L. Fitzgerald, Jr., first substitute, will again try for positions. Of the other candidates, six have rowed in freshman crews, and the rest are practically green.

The names and statistics of all the applicants for the 'Varsity crew, with their measurements, stripped, are given herewith:

Name.	Weight.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Age.
H. E. Pierrepont, Jr.	156	5	11½	22
Rex Presspich	150½	5	07¼	19
S. Barclay	151	5	10¾	19
A. R. Campbell	159½	5	10¾	21
F. W. Forsythe	150	5	07	22
J. S. Hall	167	6	00¼	22
J. W. Russell	172½	5	09¼	21
L. Fitzgerald, Jr.	156	5	09¼	20
W. C. Shoup	146½	5	10	20
J. Le Prince	157½	6	00¾	20
J. D. Irving	162	6	00¾	21
R. Pierrepont	166	5	08	19
W. O. Gennert	157½	5	11	20
S. Morris	141½	5	10¼	18
O. Wagner	149½	5	08	18
M. McDonald	167	5	06	21
C. H. Zillman	133½	6	00¾	23
R. A. Elliott	149½	6	00¾	19
Charles H. Machen	144	5	08½	19
Orleans Longacre	167½	5	11¼	19
C. Roberts	113	5	01½	18
H. S. Hall	106¾	5	04¾	21
Capt. J. H. Prentice	169¼	6	00½	21

The average of the '99 men is just eighteen years. Their measurements are:

Name.	Weight.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.
Tilt	147¾	5	10¼
Gregg	149¾	5	04
Einstein	155	5	06¼
McCarthy	148¾	5	11
Batcheler	132	5	11
Birkhead	161	5	09½
Schroeder	140	5	09¼
Price	148¾	5	07¼
De Witt	153¼	5	09½
Elmer	155	5	11½
Pier	136½	5	10¼
Oddie	160½	5	11¼
Sondheim	151	5	06
Durham	137	5	07¾
Ropes	141¾	5	10
H. Foster	123¾	5	09
J. S. Foster	145	5	08¼
McLane	135	5	08
B. Smith	151	5	05¾
Van Wagenen	162	5	07¾
Henderson	147¾	5	06¾

Nationals to Have a New Home.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn has started in to get another home, their home having recently been burned. At a meeting of the club, attended by 200 members, the following Building Committee was appointed: Chairman, M. J. Brophy; Treasurer, Louis Lavigne; C. E. Berner, C. W. Hoy, Carl Berger, Oscar Hauck, H. Pforr, A. McKenzie, William Warren, William Meyer, A. F. Fulling, G. W. Kloppenberg, I. S. Hagenbacher, Louis Pflug, C. D. Cooper, H. J. Fischer, William F. Berner, John P. Moser, Andrew Ock, Louis Wieman, J. J. Dorman, John Pell, Jr., John J. O'Keefe, A. Kleinschitz, William Mullouney, and F. G. Weymes. The new home is to be a two-story structure. In the basement will be bowling alleys, locker rooms, baths, and a bicycle department. The first floor will be the gymnasium, and on the second floor will be located the café billiard, reception, card, and meeting rooms.

Sports at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—An ice polo team will be formed at Harvard to enter the proposed league with Yale and Brown. A meeting for that purpose will be held to-morrow evening.

The Harvard Cycling Association will hold an open meeting at the Cambridgeport track next May. There are to be five events—the quarter, half, one mile, and two miles, and a "quad" race between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania, if one can be arranged. The races will be scratch and open to college riders only.

Ninety-seven men responded to the call for candidates for the Harvard freshmen crew to-night. The material was about the average.

A Veteran Ready to Skate.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A man named Weeks, living on Long Island, last week issued a challenge to skate 100 miles for $100 with any skater in the State over seventy years of age. Daniel T. Weed, aged seventy-six, of this city, accepts his challenge, and names Orange Lake, within a week, as the time and place. Weed is as active as a man of fifty, and works every day in the week the year around as Superintendent of Parks, and looks after upward of fifty men. The sports here will back Weed's skating in side bets for any amount.

Death of an Old Horseman.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—Norris G. Holcomb, a well-known farmer and horseman, died at Bloomfield this morning, aged seventy-four years. He was a breeder of fast horses, and owned the famous campaigner Lucy, 2:18¼ the first Connecticut horse which trotted below 2:20. He had represented the town of Bloomfield in the General Assembly.

Conneff Goes to Holy Cross.

"Tommy" Conneff left yesterday for Worcester, Mass., to enter Holy Cross College. He will return to take part in the ten-mile race of the New-Jersey Athletic Club games, to be held in the Madison Square Garden next month. He will meet in the race Charles H. Bean of Boston, who is now training for the contest.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Members of the athletic teams from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Williams College are to take part in the annual indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association on Feb. 8. As usual the games will be held in Mechanics' Hall. Team races are to be held between Harvard and Pennsylvania, Amherst and Williams, Georgetown University, and Holy Cross College and other schools and athletic associations. Conneff, Orton, Bean, and Delaney are to meet in a two-mile invitation race.

—The following nominations of officers and Governors of the Brooklyn Athletic Club for the year have been made: President—John J. Bradley; Vice President—W. F. Elder; Financial Secretary—Henry F. Giegerich; Recording Secretary—William Turner; Treasurer—A. Charles Macpherson; Captain—Robert McFadden; Board of Governors, for two years—Daniel McGonigle, William B. Hobby, William Conroy, Frank J. Kirk, and William Smith.

—Tickets for the Union Boat Club ball, which is to be held at the Lenox Lyceum on Jan. 21, are selling very fast and it is feared that the building will be too small to accommodate comfortable all who will be present. The boxes will be sold at auction at the Grand Union Hotel to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

—Fred Hawkins, one time the champion amateur single sculler, intends to row again, and will appear in the Harlem Regatta, with J. E. Nagle as partner, in the senior double scull race. Hawkins gave up rowing to try and win honors as a bicyclist, but did not do as well as he expected.

—The Havemeyers of this city, Mayor Forsyth of Oswego, and A. E. Blunck of Johnstown are among the New-Yorkers who have entries in Boston's big poultry show, to be held on the 14th inst. Over 2,200 entries of poultry and 1,400 of pigeons have been made for the show.

—David Fouts, Manager of the Brooklyn baseball club, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at the home of some friends in Brooklyn. He was taken there from the Arlington Hotel last week by order of Dr. McClean, the club's physician.

—Fire destroyed the handsome clubhouse and casino of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford, near Philadelphia, on Sunday. The loss is about $125,000, and there is an insurance of $75,000.

—The National League baseball schedule for the next season will, according to President Young, be ready on March 1.

—George Davis, the Captain of the New-York Baseball Club, is in town. He came from his home at Cohoes and will visit some of his friends.

—George Dixon and "Jerry" Marshall have been matched to fight for a purse of $3,500. The fight will take place near El Paso on Feb. 10.

—Princeton's baseball team will meet the New-Yorks on April 11 at the Polo Grounds. Yale's team will play the New-Yorks on April 14.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT IF OFFERED

Congressman Fischer Prefers His Position as a Representative to an Excise Commissionership.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representative Fischer of Brooklyn expresses his regret at the published statements in Brooklyn Saturday last that the office of Excise Commissioner will be tendered to him.

"I have no expectation," said Mr. Fischer this morning, "that such a tender will be made, nor would I accept the office under any circumstances. I had rather serve as a Representative in Congress for nothing than hold the office of Excise Commissioner of Brooklyn at $5,000 a year. I like the work here. It is the kind of work that is naturally suited to a lawyer. The associations are pleasant, the House is like a big club, the influences and experiences are broadening and in every way agreeable to me. I wouldn't have the Excise Commissionship as a gift."

WILLIAM M. ISAACS IN COURT

A Charge of Running Down a Park Policeman Not Pressed.

William M. Isaacs of 29 East Sixty-ninth Street, President of the New-York City Baptist Missionary Society, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of having run into and knocked down Park Policeman John Flaherty on New Year's Day while driving in Central Park. According to the policeman, who was been in the Presbyterian Hospital since New Year's Day, he was going north on his beat in Central Park, assisting pedestrians to cross the West Drive, when, at Seventy-seventh Street, Mr. Isaacs came along on the wrong side of the road. Flaherty motioned to him to turn to the other side. Mr. Isaacs, he says, kept on his way, hitting and knocking him down. Flaherty was badly hurt. Mr. Isaacs was arrested at the time by Policeman McKenna, who witnessed the occurrence. The following day, on account of the absence of Flaherty, he was paroled pending the latter's appearance in court.

When Flaherty presented his case in court, Magistrate Mott decided at once that it was an action, if anything, for civil procedure.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church and ex-Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut were present to testify for Mr. Isaacs in case the matter had claimed the court's attention.

Flaherty would not say whether he would enter a civil action.

FUNERAL OF ALFRED EL BEACH

His Wife Arrives from Europe Just Before the Services.

The funeral of Alfred Ely Beach, the inventor, who died on New Year's morning of pneumonia, after a brief illness, was held yesterday morning at 9 West Twentieth Street.

The house was crowded with relatives and friends of Mr. Beach. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst conducted the services.

Mrs. Beach arrived at the house an hour before the services were begun. She arrived on the steamship La Gascogne, and was met at the pier by her grandson, Stanley Y. Beach. Mrs. Beach knew nothing of the misfortune which had befallen her until the news was imparted to her at the pier by her grandson.

After the services the body was taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

Among those who attended the services were Charles Mann, Salem H. Wales, Mr. and Mrs. William Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Munn, Mrs. John Bigelow, Titus Merritt, Henry Day, Benjamin Day, Joseph P. Beach, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin, Charles Y. Beach, Frederick Grindle Wheeler, and Mrs. A. H. Thayer.

Subscriptions for a New Hospital.

The German Hospital Society of Brooklyn met in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, last night, and H. B. Scharmann reported that $25,000 had been collected for the new hospital. Among those who subscribed were Henry Offerman, $3,000; Charles Liebmann, H. B. Scharmann, $1,500 each; the American Sugar Refining Company, $1,000; ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, $500; Henry Batterman, $500; Andrew D. Baird, $250; ex-Mayor Schroeder, $200; Joseph C. Hendrix, John C. Jenkins, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Alfred T. White, and Felix Campbell, $100 each.

A Philadelphia Architect Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—John Stewardson, aged thirty-eight years, a member of the firm of Cope & Stewardson, architects, was drowned this afternoon by falling through the ice on the Schuylkill River while skating. Mr. Stewardson was one of the most prominent architects in Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA, fair, decidedly warmer, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, cloudy and threatening weather with rain, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and ARKANSAS, rain, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, clearing, colder in western portion, winds becoming westerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness with rain in western portions, warmer in eastern portions, southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy with light scattered snows, southeasterly winds, decidedly warmer. OHIO and INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Tuesday night, warmer, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, fair in northwest, light rain in southeast portion, colder in extreme northwest portion, shifting to northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair in northwest, rain in southeast portion, colder in northern portion, winds shifting to northwesterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy with light scattered snows, warmer, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, generally fair, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair and colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder in southwest portion, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS and COLORADO, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds.

The pressure has continued to rise in the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts and has fallen throughout the lake regions, the central valleys, and the South. The area of high pressure and its accompanying cold wave still lingers on the Northern Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen slowly in all coast districts except Southern New-England. In the Mississippi Valley and the West the temperature is now from 6 to 20 degrees above the normal. There is an increase of cloudiness in the lower Mississippi Valley and rain has fallen in Texas. Fair weather will probably continue on the coast till Tuesday. Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow is indicated for the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and rain is indicated in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fair and colder weather is indicated for the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

WANT THE MEETING HERE

Further Steps to Get Democratic Convention for This City.

THE FUNDS THUS FAR SUBSCRIBED

Committee Selected to Visit Washington Before the Session of National Body and Labor in Behalf of New-York.

The Committee on Conventions of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and perfected some of the preliminary arrangements for sending a committee to Washington to appear before the Democratic National Committee Jan. 16 and urge the claims of New-York as the place for holding the Democratic National Convention.

The meeting was enthusiastic, and the many prominent persons present felt they had assurance that their efforts would be crowned with success and that the National Committee would direct that the convention be held in this city.

Isidor Straus, the Chairman of the committee, said he had been answered by the managers that New-York could have the convention if it makes it clear to them that it really wants it.

Mr. Straus called the meeting to order and asked Mr. Crimmins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to report on the collections and pledges for the fund that is being raised. Mr. Crimmins said that ex-Gov. Flower had declined to act as Treasurer of the fund, and suggested that The New-York Herald be elected Treasurer. The Herald was elected Treasurer, and Mr. Crimmins then moved that A. B. De Frece be added to the committee. This was done, and Mr Crimmins then asked Mr. De Frece to inform the meeting of what he had done for the cause yesterday.

Mr. De Frece said that he had seen those in control of all the newspapers in this city, and with one accord they had promised to aid the cause irrespective of political affiliations. He also said that the Brewers' Board of Trade had promised to subscribe $5,000 to the fund; one dry goods merchant had promised $500, and others would give various sums after having more fully considered the matter; the Crockery Board of Trade would make a contribution; the produce and fruit trade would contribute, and certain wholesale wine and liquor merchants had given him $900, and others had expressed a willingness to contribute. He said, too, that the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company would each make a contribution.

On the suggestion of Mr. De Frece, a committee consisting of Albert T. Patrick, John A. Mason, F. B. Thurber, W. J. Kenny, C. C. Shayne, and Isidor Straus, ex officio, was appointed to draft an appeal to the public asking its support in the movement. The committee will meet to-day at the Board of Trade and Transportation rooms, 203 Broadway, and prepare the appeal.

Mr. Straus asked for volunteers to go to Washington and appear before the Democratic National Committee and urge the selection of this city for the convention. Mr. Crimmins spoke of the desire of the Democrats of this city to have the convention here, and read the following statement, which had been sent to him from Tammany Hall:

Chairman Augustus W. Peters announced the following committee on behalf of the Tammany Hall organization to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in the City of Washington on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1896, to urge the selection of New-York City as the place of meeting for the Democratic National Convention:

John C. Sheehan,	R. J. Dean,
Amos J. Cummings,	Robert D. Petty,
Geo. B. McClellan,	Wauhope Lynn,
James J. Martin,	James E. Doherty,
Henry D. Purroy,	Joseph Koch,
Daniel F. Martin,	James W. Boyle,
Augustus W. Peters,	Joseph P. Fallon,
Franklin Edson,	William F. Zeltner,
Thomas F. Gilroy,	Peter Boyer,
John R. Fellows,	John E. Murphy,
Thomas F. Grady,	James O'Connor,
Jacob Rupert, Jr.,	John E. Donnelly,
Charles A. Stadler,	Thomas Smith,
Peter Sheffiin,	George Mendorff,
Charles F. Allen,	James M. Haywood,
Wm. S. Hammersley, Jr.	John J. Harrington,
Deidrick Knabe,	Thomas Cavanagh,
Franklin Bartlett,	Walter S. Hennessy,
Arthur D. Williams,	Jacob E. Siegel,
William P. Mitchell,	John B. McGoldrick,
James A. O'Gorman,	Daniel M. Donegan.

The committee will meet for organization at Tammany Hall on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1896, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

F. B. Thurber said he thought it would be well to have a committee, consisting of Democrats and Republicans in about equal numbers, that would make it evident that the people, irrespective of party, of this city want the convention to be held here.

Mr. Crimmins thought it important that the National Committee should know that not only the business men, but also the Democrats of th's city want the convention here. Others spoke to the same effect, and the matter of selecting a committee of twenty-five was left to the selection of the Sub-committee on Finance of the Committee on Convention.

An effort was then made to select those who should speak for this city before the National Committee, but after a full consideration of the matter it was also referred to the Sub-committee on Finance.

C. C. Shayne urged the necessity for sending some one to Washington to talk with the delegates before the day of their convention, as other cities would have men on the ground days before the matter is determined, and suggested that five men go to Washington Jan. 12, and that their expenses be paid by the committee.

His suggestion was accepted, and Messrs. A. B. De Frece, John A. Mason, R. M. Walters, Simeon Ford, and Theodore M. Roach were selected to go and do advance work for the committee. The Committee of Twenty-five will leave here Jan. 15 at 3:30 P. M.

The contributions to the fund that were announced last night were:

The Brewers' Board of Trade	$5,000
R. Dunlap & Co.	500
Through C. C. Shayne, the fur trade	500
Through H. H. Brockway	450
Brent Good	100
Through Mr. De Freese:	
De Bary & Co.	200
C. Graef & Co.	100
Schmidt & Peters	100
G. S. Nichols	100
E. La Montagne & Sons	100
Roosevelt & Schuyler	100
F. O. de Luze & Co.	100
Thomas McMullen & Co.	100

These sums, with those already subscribed, make a total of $43,750.

London Chamber Replies.

In response to the expressions from the Chamber of Commerce favoring a continuance of friendly relations with England, a cable dispatch was received yesterday as follows from Secretary Murray of the London Chamber of Commerce:

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1896.

A special meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at the Chamber this afternoon, unanimously passed the following resolution: That the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce heartily appreciates and reciprocates the pacific spirit of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in the interests of peace, good will, and trade between kindred peoples.

Misiters' Weekly Meetings.

The regular weekly conference of Methodist ministers was held yesterday behind closed doors, at 150 Fifth Avenue.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Secretary announced that only routine business had been transacted, and that the members had listened to an address by Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society. He told of the spread of missionary work in Japan, where he was stationed for some years.

The conference of the Baptist ministers was confined to devotional exercises.

Heard Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

Several hundred persons who had read in the newspapers that Evangelists Moody and Sankey were to hold an entertainment of song and praise at Cooper Institute last night were disappointed to find that the evangelists had held their meeting in the afternoon.

The lower hall at that time was crowded. Messrs. Moody and Sankey were assisted by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, Mrs. W. S. Weeden, and Miss Anna Park. The evangelists will hold another meeting in Cooper Union next Monday afternoon.

WOULD BUILD ANOTHER BRIDGE

President Howell Has a Plan to Provide for Traffic Between New-York and Brooklyn.

The officials of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge have been studying the offer made by the surface trolley companies to operate cars on the bridge, but they cannot, they say, see their way clear to accepting the proposition.

President Howell has always objected to the trolley companies using the bridge. He has said he is opposed to it because it is not practicable.

President Howell, however, has an idea which he thinks will settle the problem, and it will only cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 to carry it out.

His idea is to build a new bridge, and if this is undertaken, he is of the opinion that the new bridge may be used, both by the elevated and the surface railroad companies. Mr. Howell has studied this matter, and now makes it public.

The new bridge, he believes, could be built alongside the present bridge, and ought to be paid for by the two cities, but, Mr. Howell says, if New-York objects to bearing its share of the expense, it would pay Brooklyn to build it alone.

In making public his scheme, President Howell yesterday said:

"The proposed bridge would not cost half as much as the present one, and could, I think, be built for $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. It would be a suspension bridge, of course, and no vehicles or pedestrians would be allowed on it.

"The cars of all the trolley companies would be allowed to cross, as I would not favor giving the privilege to any one company. In addition, the trains of the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroad Companies could carry their passengers across and land them in New-York without changing cars.

"What a great convenience this would be, and how many people would appreciate it!"

President Howell said the cars could get on the new bridge by means of an inclined plane, and the necessary property to build a loop for them to turn around could be purchased on the New-York side.

"I am a great believer in bridges," he continued, "and believe the future prosperity of the city depends in a great measure on the number of bridges connecting this city with New-York. If I had my way, there would be ten bridges over the East River, and then I believe real estate in this city would approach its real value.

"When the present bridge was opened real estate values were advanced many millions of dollars, and I think the opening of every new bridge would have the same tendency. With the present conditions, people who would be very glad to live in this city are going out to New-Jersey to live. And why? Just because you cannot get sufficient accommodations between this city and New-York.

"Another argument in favor of the new bridge I am proposing is that I believe it would be a good financial investment, and would pay this city to do it alone if New-York would not help. We could get the money at 3 per cent., and the money that the trolley and railroad companies would be willing to pay for the privilege of running over it would more than pay the interest, and the surplus could be used as a sinking fund to finally pay for the expense of building the bridge."

President Howell again said that the present bridge could not stand any more weight.

LALOR'S DRAMATIC FUNERAL

INSINUATIONS BY HIS SISTER AGAINST HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Lalor Hysterical and Mutters a Prayer for Forgiveness of Her Sins—New Evidence.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 6.—The body of William Lalor, who was murdered Thursday, was buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery.

A dramatic scene was enacted at the funeral by the murdered man's mother, Mrs. Lalor, and her daughter, Mrs. Walter Patterson. The funeral services were held in the little chapel at Calvary Cemetery.

Mrs. Lalor was taken from the county jail and escorted to the cemetery by Detectives Kelly and Sheridan. Several other persons were present. In the chapel they all filed past the coffin of the dead man, to catch a last glimpse of his mangled features. When it came Mrs. Lalor's turn to look upon them, she buried her face in her hands, hysterically, and exclaimed:

"This is terrible, terrible!"

Mrs. Patterson, her daughter, who was immediately behind her, answered:

"It is much worse to be accused of being the murderer."

Mrs. Lalor shrieked "Never! Never!" and became violently hysterical.

The detectives escorted her back to the coach. At the grave she refused to leave the coach until Anthony Fostell, her son-in-law, persuaded her to do so.

As the body was being lowered she muttered, audibly, "O Lord, forgive my sins!"

At the continuation, this afternoon, of the examination of those held as witnesses, Mrs. John Fleishauer, wife of the young man who slept with Lalor on the night preceding the murder, was given a chance to tell her story on the witness stand.

She said that on the day of the murder she went to a butcher's shop to purchase meat, and encountered Mrs. Lalor. The latter, speaking of the murder, said:

"I was so mad I could have killed him myself."

This testimony created a sensation. Mrs. Fleischauer's story of the movements of the witnesses on the day of the murder differed in a number of particulars from that told by her husband. In fact, no two stories yet told of the events on that day agree in all particulars.

John P. Reilly of 183 William Street, who was taken into custody yesterday because he said he knew who the murderer was, explained to-day what he meant. He said he was in the saloon of Charles H. Gadey, at Orchard Street and Jackson Avenue, two blocks from the Lalor homestead, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder. A man whose face was familiar, but whose name he did not know, rushed in, apparently very much excited. He ordered a drink of whisky. Before leaving the place, he looked cautiously up and down the street, and then hurried away.

Reilly also stated that he saw the beggar woman to whom Mrs. Lalor says she first told the story of finding the body. Reilly says the woman was in the neighborhood of the saloon. Mrs. Lalor said she saw her hovering about the scene of the murder.

The beggar woman, who is an important witness, has not been apprehended.

In his testimony yesterday Fleischauer said Lalor told him his mother had once stabbed him in the hand with a fork during a fit of anger, and had exhibited the scar to him. This story found corroboration this morning when the body was examined. The scar was found to be exactly as Fleischauer described it.

Coroner Strong will begin the inquest in the Grand Jury room of the Court House to-morrow evening.

Chemical Expert Walter T. Scheele is making an examination of alleged bloody marks upon an apron belonging to Mrs. Lalor. This examination, he says, will be completed to-morrow, and his report will be ready by to-morrow afternoon. It will probably be read at the inquest.

The police are resting in the case until after the inquest.

Stanley is a Man with Brains.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Our London correspondent writes: I have had a long chat with Mr. Henry M. Stanley on the subject of President Cleveland's message. Mr. Stanley has just returned from the United States, where he came in contact with representative men of all classes. I regret to find that he takes a much more serious view of the situation than is the fashion in well-informed circles here. In the London clubs and other centres of political life, it is generally believed that President Cleveland, in framing his remarkable message, was largely influenced by the proximity of another Presidential contest, and that there is behind him no real National feeling on the subject. Mr. Stanley is not able to agree with that conclusion. He found the Venezuelan question a very real one among all classes of people in the United States. Now that the President has, in emphatic language, voiced the popular sentiment on the subject, the effect, in his opinion, must be to raise and sustain a flame of passion, to be assuaged only by some concession made on the part of Great Britain. Where, or in what shape, the concession is to be made certainly does not appear in any passage of Lord Salisbury's temperate and therefore weighty dispatch. Mr. Stanley acknowledges that, and sees in the fact final cause for grave anxiety.

FELL BELOW ZERO POINT

Continued from Page 1.

there, and those who wished to cross the bridge were driven to do so by walking.

Hundreds of anxious business men and clerks then started across, with the thermometer at 8° below zero and the wind blowing in their faces at thirty-four miles an hour.

All the time of the delay one train stood in the Brooklyn station, waiting for dispatch. Into it, men, women, and children were packed, until it was impossible to move. So foul did the air become within the car that one man fainted, and so close were they all packed that it was impossible to do anything for him. Word of his condition was passed to the guards and policemen, but they paid no attention to him, and when the train ultimately crossed the bridge he was still aboard it in a semi-unconscious condition.

Again in the evening there was a blockade. It occurred just while the rush was greatest, and lasted long enough to start many persons walking across the bridge.

The train that pulled out of the New-York terminus at 5:20 had almost reached the centre of the bridge, when one of the sides in a cable grip snapped and the clamp would no longer work, allowing the cable to slip through. By degrees the train was pulled up far enough so as to get over the top of the hill, when an engine from the Brooklyn side came to its assistance and took it into the station.

Every train on the bridge was signaled to drop the cable, and traffic came to a standstill. It was fully a quarter of an hour before trains were started again.

When the crowd became so great that there was hardly an unoccupied square inch on the platforms, the train dispatcher in Brooklyn signaled all the ticket sellers to put up the chains and stop selling tickets. In consequence, a great crowd gathered outside the bridge entrance in New-York, whence the rush is at this time of the day, and the men and women composing it were not in a happy frame of mind.

It was said last evening at the bridge offices that frequently the cable has slipped in rainy and snowy weather, but the grip has never broken before.

COLDEST WEATHER EVER KNOWN.

The Record Broken in Several New-York State Towns.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The cold throughout Central and Northern New-York was most intense last night, and the temperature reported from several localities is the lowest ever known. The lowest reported in this city is 27° below zero. Places north of here on the Black River division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad report the temperature below zero as follows: Holland Patent, 36; South Trenton, 40°; Lowville, 39°; Lyons Falls, 42°; McVickers, 45°; Port Leyden, 42°.

In many directions the telegraph wires were snapped in two by the frost, and trains were run in the old fashioned way, by waiting at depots until the trains going in the opposite direction had passed. The night was clear and without wind, and the day was one of the brightest days experienced in months.

PEEKSKILL, Jan. 6.—The cold wave which struck this section last night has not been exceeded in several years. The first touch reached here Saturday. The mercury fell to about zero Saturday night. It hovered there all day, but last night dropped to 8° below zero at different points in this section.

The cold snap was felt all along the Hudson from Albany to New-York. The mercury fell lower further up the Hudson than it did here.

Navigation had been closed to Newburg last week, but the boats were enabled to run to this place until yesterday.

The river is bridged with ice for the first time this season. Navigation is at an end north of Nyack. The cold snap has also covered all the ponds and lakes and creeks with ice, which is increasing in thickness every hour.

The icemen of the upper Hudson will at once lay out and stake their claims and begin the ice harvest as soon as there is a lull in the severity of the weather.

The thermometer registered 4° above zero at noon to-day.

Drum Hill school was dismissed this morning on account of the inability of the steam apparatus to heat the building. Eight hundred children are given a holiday.

SING SING, Jan. 6.—The cold wave has frozen all the ponds and rivers in this vicinity, and many water pipes in dwellings were frozen last night.

The thermometer this morning at 6 o'clock registered 12° below zero. In White Plains it got down to 10°, and at Pawling, further up the New-York and Harlem Railroad, it stood at 16° below zero.

All the ponds now afford excellent skating

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The mercury in Syracuse and vicinity this morning ranged from 26° to 35° below zero, the latter temperature being recorded at Elmwood, a southern suburb. At 11 A. M. the temperature was at zero.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—For the second time this Winter the temperature was below the zero mark and the lakes and ponds are again covered with ice thick enough to harvest. The thermometer registered 20° below zero at Vassar College last night, and 18° below at the Hudson River State Hospital. The general average in this city and vicinity was 15° below. The Hudson River has not closed yet, but as the temperature is still near the zero mark, it is expected that it will to-night.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The mercury reached the lowest point for the Winter thus far this morning, standing at 18° to 26° below zero in various parts of the city, according to exposure.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The temperature is reported in some parts of the city as low as 20° below zero. It is the coldest weather in years.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The weather here this morning was the coldest yet experienced this season. The temperature was at from 18° to 26° below zero, according to locality, in the city.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—An ice bridge formed here yesterday for about ten minutes, but was broken by the high wind. The indications are favorable for a permanent bridge.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Thermometers this morning registered the coldest weather for many Winters. They ranged from 16° to 22° below zero, according to exposure. The Hudson River is frozen.

GREAT SOUTH BAY FROZEN OVER.

Coldest Weather in Years on Long Island—Narrow Escapes.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 6.—The GreatSouth Bay is frozen hard and fast from one end to the other, from Fire Island Light to the extreme East Bay, over twenty-five miles. extreme East Bay.

Thousands of wild duck are flying in every direction, looking for a place to feed. Gunners are getting ready for a harvest of wild ducks to-morrow by cutting large holes in the ice. They will shot the birds as they settle in the water.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 6.—The most intense cold known for years was felt here last night and to-day. Thermometers through the night and early to-day registered 6° below zero.

The ferry between Greenport and Shelter Island was hidden from view by a vapor which is rarely seen in this temperate climate. The phenomenon is due to the temperature of the water being much warmer than the air.

Mrs. George Griffing of East Marion started early this morning on her bicycle to Greenport station, intending to go to Brooklyn. The distance is but two miles, yet when she reached the station her nose, cheek, and one ear were frozen. She was assisted on board the train and continued her journey.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 6.—This is the coldest day this village has experienced since Dec. 31, 1880. It is now steadily moderating, however.

The mercury reached 4° below zero at 8 o'clock this morning. Flushing Bay and Creek are frozen over solid.

The only vessels left at the docks on the creek are the brig Jane Adeline of Boston and the brig Margaret E. Dean of Parrsborough, Nova Scotia.

In the village the ice on Kissena Lake is seven inches thick. The plumbers are kept busy repairing burst pipes.

At Bayside the thermometer registered, this morning, 5° below zero.

At College Point 4° below was the record. Whitestone stood 6° below zero.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 6.—The present cold wave is the severest weather the country has known since last February. The mercury at 6 o'clock this morning stood at 2° below zero. A strong north wind kept down the temperature, and at noon the thermometer registered only 10° above zero.

Gordon Shand, four years and six months old, while returning home, a distance of half a mile, from school at noon, succumbed to the cold and fell in the street. He was almost frozen to death. He was carried home, and by herculean efforts was resuscitated.

The ice yachtsmen are preparing their craft. The oystermen cannot now use their boats.

The shippers were prepared for the cold weather, and have a large supply on hand, so there will be no danger of a short oyster market.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Jan. 6.—Two large steam tugs, with four big scows in tow, got fast in the ice near the Beach Channel drawbridge to-day, and there is little prospect of their getting out for some time. Their names could not be learned, as they are covered with ice.

Jamaica Bay is frozen solid, the ice being 6 inches thick. It is the first time in years that it has been frozen sufficiently hard to bear a man's weight. When the ice in the bay breaks up with an easterly wind, it causes serious damage to the clubhouses and fishing stations built upon piles, and also to any vessels that may be in the bay.

FAR BELOW ZERO IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Coldest Weather of the Season Reported in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—This morning was the coldest of the season in this section of New-England. The Weather Bureau reports the thermometer as registering 8° below zero in Boston, while dispatches from points in this State and Northern New-England States give a give a range of from 10° to 35° below. Some temperatures follow, all below zero: Franconia, N. H., 35°; Hanover, N. H., 22°; Norwich, Vt., 28°; Bangor, Me., 15°; Hudson, Mass., 17°; Haverill, Mass., 20°; Portland, Me., 15°.

LENOX, Mass., Jan. 6.—This was the coldest day in two years. The mercury, which dropped to 28° below last night, was not above zero to-day, and to-night it registered 8° below, and was falling. The unprecedented change of 75° in less than a week is remarkable, even for this locality. Thermometers a week ago registered 52° above zero, while this morning they marked as low as 23° below. There is no snow, but plenty of ice.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6.—The City Engineer's record for twenty-four hours preceding 8 A. M. to-day showed a minimum of 11½° below zero and a maximum of 14° above. Thermometers unprotected from the wind were from 2° to 3° lower, and the mercury did not rise to the zero mark until noon. The county towns report temperatures this morning from 14° to 17° below.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 6.—The thermometer registered 11° below zero early this morning, the coldest weather of the season.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 6.—This was the coldest morning for years. The thermometer registered 23° below in the lower part of the town, and from 10° to 20° in other localities. Other towns in Tolland County report from 10° to 15° below.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—This was the coldest day of the season. Thermometers in the city registered 8° below zero at daylight and a keen northeast wind prevailed. At Terryville and Plymouth 14° below zero was recorded, and towns in the surrounding country report 10° to 12° below.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6.—The weather in this vicinity this morning was the coldest since December, 1883, the lowest point reached being 8° below zero. Other sections of the State report from 10° to 12° below.

BELLOWS'S FALLS, Vt., Jan. 6.—Thermometers this morning were 18° below here, and at Putney, Grafton, and Chester, 20° below; Walpole, N. H., 18°; Alstead, N. H., 23°. It is clear at all points.

SUFFERING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Homeless Men and Women Seek Shelter in the Newark Police Station.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—The cold wave reached this city last night, and as a result the lodgers' room at Police Headquarters and the stairway leading thereto sheltered 300 men, while the accommodations are for 60 only. Many homeless women were also sheltered. The thermometer dropped to its lowest notch in ten years. At the corner of Market and Broad Streets at 7 o'clock it registered 2° below zero.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Catherine James, an aged colored woman, was found frozen to death on a pile of rags in a hovel on Chestnut Street here this morning. There was not a morsel of food in the shanty and starvation had evidently made the woman too feeble to allow of her going out to seek food.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 6.—The Kills, at Elizabethport, were full of ice to-day, and another freeze like that of last night would nearly block navigation between Elizabethport and Perth Amboy. The thermometer registered 2° below zero in this city, 2° below zero at Rahway, and 4° below zero at Springfield.

COLD WAVE SWEEPS CANADA.

Forty-four Degrees Below Zero at One Town in the Dominion.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 6.—Extremely cold weather prevailed to-day throughout Ontario and Quebec. Ten degrees below zero was registered here this morning, and dispatches received from different points indicate that the cold was more intense at other places in the Province. At Parry Sound, in Northern Ontario, 22° below zero was registered, while at Minden, in the same section of the Province, the thermometer dropped to 44° below zero. Other temperatures reported are: Kingston, Ontario, 14° below zero; Quebec, 18° below zero, and Montreal, 26° below zero.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 6.—Ottawa Valley is experiencing the coldest weather of the season. At Rockliffe, Ontario, it was 38° below, and at Renfrew 24° below was registered.

Police Called to Elevated Station.

A congestion of traffic, caused by a block on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad about 6 o'clock last evening resulted in the calling out of Acting Capt. Thompson and twelve reserves of the Oak Street Station to the City Hall station.

The platform and passageways had become so crowded that passengers could not move either way. No one, it appears, was injured, and no arrests were made. The block was raised shortly before 7 o'clock.

CHARGED WITH KILLING E. J. MILLER

Henry Hewecker Served One Term for Homicide, and Is Again a Prisoner.

Henry Hewecker, a seafaring man, was taken before United States Commissioner Shields late yesterday afternoon on a charge of killing Edward J. Miller, mate of the American schooner Rebecca J. Moulton, at Havana, Cuba, on Jan. 17, 1892.

It is said that in a quarrel Hewecker shot an Italian on the wharf and then ran to the Rebecca J. Moulton, still carrying the pistol in his hand. Hewecker says that as he was clambering up the side of the vessel he slipped, his pistol exploded, and Mate Miller was shot.

Hewecker was arrested for the shooting of the Italian and was sentenced to imprisonment by the authorities at Havana. Upon the expiration of his term he was again arrested for the killing of the mate, and was sent as a prisoner to this country. On his arrival here yesterday he was turned over to the United States authorities.

Hewecker was held for examination on Saturday.

Second Lieutenant for Company B.

The disputed election for the Second Lieutenantcy in Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was settled last night by the election of William C. Deverin, a private of the Seventh Regiment. His opponent was Sergt. J. J. Henry of Company B, who has been in the Sixty-ninth Regiment for eleven years.

The voting was conducted amid much excitement. The result showed that Henry had 26 votes and Deverin 27. On Henry's motion the election was made unanimous. At a former meeting, owing to there being more votes cast than there were voters in the room, the election had been postponed. Col. George Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment presided.

On Trial for His Life.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 6.—The trial of Jacob Johnson, the negro charged with the murder of Annie Beekman of Newark commenced to-day in the Somerset County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Justice Magie presided. The woman's body was found in a thicket near the banks of the Raritan River on the morning of Sept. 15. Johnson and his wife were arrested after the Coroner's inquest, but the woman was discharged a short time ago, as there was nothing connecting her with the crime.

FINE FURNITURE.

GEO. C. FLINT CO. have many imitators, but no equals in display of styles, quality or lowness of price. 45 West 23d st.

MORE VICTORIES FOR THE TAILORS

Twenty-two Contractors Say They Will Open Their Shops To-Day.

The tailors won more victories yesterday. Twenty-two clothing contractors who had locked out their men resigned from the Contractors' Association, and said that they would open their shops to-day under the old rules, and take back 450 men.

The tailors were holding a mass meeting at Walhalla Hall when this news was brought. They set up a loud cheer, and, seizing Meyer Schoenfeld, their manager, who had come with the confirmation of the news, they carried him on their shoulders into the hall.

Then Schoenfeld delivered a speech, and predicted that in a very short time all the contractors would have to reopen their shops under the old union agreement, as they had become convinced that they could not work under their own new rules.

A new co-operative tailor shop for locked-out men is to be opened to-morrw at 30 Willett Street. Meyer Schoenfeld will go to-morrow to Edgewood, L. I., to inspect the factory there which has been offered to the Brotherhood of Tailors for a co-operative factory.

Mr. Schoenfeld said that out of 1,700 tailors who were idle for four weeks, only 430 applied for relief. These got $2,300.

Henry E. Abbey Returns.

Manager Henry E. Abbey and his family were among the passengers of the steamship Orinoco, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday. The trip is said to have had a very good effect on Mr. Abbey's health, which had suffered severely before he sailed for the tropics.

Auction Sales.

FRANK H. SCHENCK......Auctioneer

Successor to

Edward Schenck.

Positively Without Reserve,

MODERN PAINTINGS,

FROM PRIVATE COLLECTIONS,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

at the

SCHENCK ART GALLERY

85 Liberty St.

To be sold at Auction

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,

JANUARY 8, 9, and 10, 1896.

AT 3:15 O'CLOCK.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party will leave New-York in March for a tour through

SPAIN, PORTUGAL,

FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND ENGLAND, with visits to Gibraltar, Ronda, Seville, (during the Holy Week Ceremonials,) Malaga, Granada, Cordova, Madrid, The Escorial, Toledo, Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Salamanca, Biarritz, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, London, and other places of interest.

A party will leave New-York on the same date (and same steamer) for a tour through

SOUTHERN EUROPE,

inclusive of an extended round of Southern France, (the Riviera,) Italy, Greece, The Levant, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and England; with visits to Venice, Rome, Naples, Corfu, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Budapest, Vienna, Munich, Paris, London, and scores of other cities.

Other Tours through Europe—May 16, May 23, June 20, and July 4.

California Tours—Jan. 7, Jan. 24, Feb. 6, Feb. 11, Feb. 14, March 3, and March 6.

Florida Tours—Jan. 10, Jan. 24, Feb. 6, 14, and 28.

Mexico Tours—Jan. 24 and Feb. 14.

Second Tour to Japan and China—Feb. 24.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

AT AUCTION. H. G. STEVENS, AUCTIONEER.

AN EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE EXECUTORS of an ESTATE will sell by auction at the PRIVATE STABLE 123 WEST 52D ST.,

To-morrow, Wednesday, January 8, 1896, at 3 P. M.,

under the management of

W. D. GRAND,

the following property, to wit:

ONE PAIR OF BAY GELDINGS, fast and strong, 5 and 6 years, 15.2 hands.

ONE SUPERIOR PAIR of geldings, with good action, (the property of Mr. G. S. Moulton,) bay and brown, 6 and 7 years, 16 hands.

THE FOUR HORSES described above are perfectly broken to all harness, are fearless, and very attractive driven as a four-in-hand as well as pairs.

ONE FINE BAY GELDING, 5 years, 15.1 hands.

ONE FOUR-IN-HAND OMNIBUS, built by BREWSTER & CO. New last Spring, and but very little used.

ONE VICTORIA, one single and one double sleigh, one set russet single harness, and one set double harness, three bearskin robes, four sloth lap robes, blankets, &c.

For further particulars apply at stable, 123 West 52d St., where the horses and other property can be seen.

WANTED—A pair of cobs; must be well broken, nicely matched, and good knee action. Address, by letter, W. CLEMENTS, 6 West 35th St.

Religious Notices.

THE MEETINGS IN THIS CITY IN OBSERVance of the Week of Prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, are to be held at 4 o'clock each week-day afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. The subjects and leaders of the meetings are as follows: Monday, Jan. 6, "Humiliation and Thanksgiving," Rev. William T. Sabine, D. D., First Reformed Episcopal Church; Tuesday, 7th, "The Church Universal," Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., Church of the Epiphany; Wednesday, 8th, "Nations and Their Rulers," Rev. George Alexander, D. D., University Place Presbyterian Church; Thursday, 9th, "Foreign Missions," Rev. William H. Ward, D. D., New-York Independent; Friday, 10th, "Home Missions," Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D., Park Avenue Methodist Church; Saturday, 11th, "Families and Schools," Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

32d ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single and suites; parlor dining room; excellent table; moderate prices.

Furnished Rooms.

149 WEST 48th ST.—Owner of private house wishes to let a few furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

319 EAST 17th ST.—Pleasant furnished room; running water; heated; moderate rent; private house; gentleman only.

Winter Resorts.

THE JEFFERSON,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.

AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.

Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

The New GARDEN CITY HOTEL,

Garden City, Long Island.

Now open.

WINTER SEASON.

Situated in a park of thirty acres. Piazzas inclosed in glass, with southerly exposure, and heated by steam. Cuisine unexcelled. Rates—Transient, $3.50 per day and upward; by the week, $20.00 and upward. Special terms for season guests. For booklet and further information address M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, Long Island, or THE GARDEN CITY COMPANY, Room 157, No. 280 Broadway.

RETURN TO FORMER MANAGEMENT.

HAMILTON HOTEL,

HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

NOW OPEN.

For circulars and information address MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Accommodations for 350 Guests.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augusta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

WARREN WHITE

SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.

Open All the Year.

C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.

Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the entire year.

J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School,

11 West 86th St.

A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Berkeley Gymnasium

For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St. Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES; CHINA and glass specialties; classes and lessons for ladies. Mme. PAUTHIER, professor from Paris, 160 West 20th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

Mrs. Clark's Select School for Girls,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Suburban; elegant modern home; college preparation and other courses; 20 pupils; ideal place for daughters of parents spending Winter in the South.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Teachers.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German; conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.

Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder

Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Second-hand counters and office furniture, including wire cage work. Apply, between 2:30 and 4 o'clock, New-York Clearing House, 14 Pine St.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Personal.

HERCULES.—Please send slight token showing you control the stuff.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New-York.

1895—Fifty-fourth Season—1896.

ANTON SEIDL.........CONDUCTOR

3d Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 10, at 2 P. M.

Third Concert, Saturday, Jan. 11, at 8:15 P. M.

SOLOIST:

MONS. EMILE SAURET, VIOLIN

His first appearance in America since 1877. By arrangement with Messrs. Johnston & Arthur.

PROGRAMME:

Dramatic Overture, "Melpomene"..G. W. Chadwick

Concerto for Violin..........Mendelssohn

Dream-Pantomime, from "Haensel and Gretel"..........Humperdinck

Introd. and Rondo Capriccioso for Violin. Saint Saens

Symphony No. 4, G major, Op. 88........Dvorak

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.

To-night in Brooklyn, FAUST.

Saville, Scalchi, Cremonini, Ancona, Ed. de Reszke

To-morrow night, LES HUGUENOTS.

Nordica, SCALCHI, and Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel, and others.

Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 9, Die Walkure, (in German.) Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Bucha, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.

Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera, FAUST. Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 11, Calve in 2 operas, PECHEURS DE PERLES and NAVARRAISE. Calve, Plancon, Lubert, Ancona, Arimondi, De Vries, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Cremonini.

Sat Ev'g, Jan. 11, at pop. prices, AIDA. Nordica, Brema, Kaschmann, Arimondi, Russitano.

Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 12, 8th Sunday Concert.

Seats at Box Office, leading Hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

CHICKERING HALL. SONG RECITALS by Victor Maurel

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 3:30.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8:30.

Reserved seats..........$1.50

At Pond's Music Store, 25 Union Square, and Chickering Hall.

PHIPPS & ALPUENTE, Managers.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.

Eves., 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Saturday.

Last nine night in this city of YVETTE GUILBERT

Continuation of the incomparable vaudeville programme

Evs., 8:15, Olympia Theatre Mats. Wed. & Sat.

RICE'S EXCELSIOR, Jr.

100th Souvenir Performance Feb. 17.

Concert Hall Promenade Concerts.

50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.

Sunday Eve., Scheel concert, Yvette Guilbert.

DALY'S Theatre. Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. at 2. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c.

Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly. Every Evening this Week:

SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S farcical comedy, THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS.

MISS REHAN..........Mary Foster

MR. LEWIS as..........Foster of Chicago

MR. STEVENS as......Wittengen of Berlin

And MRS. GILBERT, MISS ELLIOTT, MR. WORTHING, and MR. HERBERT, etc.

MATINEES TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, Ev'gs at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.

MR. JOHN HARE

and the Garrick Theatre Company,

A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

By Sydney Grundy,

Preceded at 8 by W. S. Gilbert's play,

COMEDY and TRAGEDY.

MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY.

CARNEGIE HALL.

TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,

THE MESSIAH.

By the Harlem Oratorio Ass'n, the North New-York Choral Society, and Eminent Soloists.

SAMUEL A. BALDWIN, Musical Director.

Seats from 50c. to $2.00 at Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,

SECOND CONCERT OF

THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.

Seats at Schuberth's and at Box Office.

OLD GUARD BALL.

Metropolitan Opera House, TO-NIGHT.

Tickets, $10.00, admitting gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Old Guard Armory, 5th Av. and 14th St.; the principal hotels, Tyson's, and Miller's Theatre Ticket Office.

Boxes and seats of Capt. Geo. Green, Hotel Metropole, and Capt. H. D. Faris, 36 New St., and the armory.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. To-Night.

PAUL CINQUEVALLI, BONNETTY'S ANIMALS AND BIRDS, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO, DUNHAM TRIO, WOODWARD'S SEALS.

Last Week of KILANYI'S GLYPTORAMA.

EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

STAR THEATRE. B'way and 13th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.

NEIL BURGESS IN THE County Fair.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.

H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager

TO-NIGHT, 8:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.

M. B. CURTIS in GENTLEMAN JOE, The Hansom Cabby.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.

Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.

NORTHERN LIGHTS.

"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St., at 8:15. Matinées Thursday & Sat. Pinero's New Comedy,

"THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."

Wed., at 3:00, Max O'Rell, "American Society." Friday at 3:00, "Her Highness, Woman."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. First time to-night. Mat. Saturday.

STUART ROBSON in the new-comedy, Mrs. Ponderbury's Past.

GARDEN THEATRE. A. M. Palmer..Sole Manager

Commencing Monday, Jan. 13.

CHAS. H. HOPPER. | CHIMMIE FADDEN.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.

DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND.

MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.

LAST SIX WEEKS!

LAST WEEKS | Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co., THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., East, near Lex. 12 to 12. 25c., 50c. Stalls & bxs., $1, $1.50, $2.

GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants, 4 Mosers, Hyde's Comedians, Dillons; others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.

"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.

AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense Go."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. 2. Last Week. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.

MISS NETHERSOLE......as......CARMEN

Wed., Jan. 15, Empire Theatre Co. in a new play, "MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL."

HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., Near Broadway. Eve., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

HOYT & McKEE..........Proprietors

HOYT'S MUSICAL FARCE, A BLACK SHEEP.

PALMER'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.

FIRST WEEK.

Engagement of JOHN DREW. Henry Arthur Jones. THE BAUBLE SHOP.

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.

The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.

A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.

Souvenir Matinée Wednesday.

20 Horses. 200 People. THE SPORTING DUCHESS.

Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY,

THE GAY PARISIANS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

LAST WEEK OF THE FALL EXHIBITION.

23D ST. & 4TH AV. DAY AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed & Sat.

THE MASQUERADERS.

EDEN MUSEE.

World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15.

FERDINAND'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

The articles reviewing the

COURSE OF BUSINESS IN REAL ESTATE

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is

The Most Complete and Accurate Published.

All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

LOST WITH HELP NEAR

The Massasoit Brings a Melancholy Tale from the Sea.

FOUR MEN LASHED TO A WRECK

Disappeared While the Steamship Was Standing By—Wakefield in Collision with the Schooner Bonsall.

'Tis a melancholy story. Rain-laden clouds spilling like a tank turned upside down, a heavy gale, a steamship breasting giant surges, a helpless wreck drifting within the skirt of vision from out the sloping cataracts, an attempted rescue, and a sudden vanishing of the wreck with all on board.

Capt. Murray of the Massasoit, a British steamship, which reached Quarantine late Sunday night, yesterday told the story to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He says that shortly after his vessel had cleared Bristol Channel, which was on Dec. 22, a strong southeast gale was encountered. The gale developed into a hurricane, and the Massasoit's bow was headed to the seas, and her engines slowed to better enable the ship to ride out the storm.

A driving rain squall had brought the horizon close aboard, and when the wreck was sighted it was near enough for the Massasoit's people to distinguish four men clinging to the wave-washed deck. The fore and main masts were gone, and only a stump of the mizzen was visible. The wretched quartet had gathered aft, where a wrecked deckhouse afforded a bit of shelter. One of the men was frantically waving something, and peering through a marine glass. Capt. Murray was able to distinguish the something as a British ensign flapping union down; a signal recognized everywhere as an urgent appeal for aid.

The man, who was apparently lashed to the rail, with the water foaming waist-high around him, might have spared himself the trouble of holding up the distress signal. None was needed, the appearance of the laboring hulk being in itself an eloquent appeal for aid. Capt. Murray recognized it as such, and bidding his crew "stand by," the helm was put down, the swollen seas ran broadside to the ship a moment, and then came bursting under her counter, as she ran before them, heading for the wreck.

No boat could have lived, Capt. Murray says, "in the sea that was then running. But waves were coiling over the drowning thing which lay just ahead, and if rescue was to be attempted, it was necessary to make the effort at once. Capt. Murray realized that, and also the futility of sacrificing a lifeboat and crew.

But many are the resources of the seaman. As the Massasoit rounded to to windward of the wreck, a barrel of oil, which had been hoisted on deck, was capsized over the vessel's side. The engines were immediately set ahead again, and a few minutes later the steamship had taken up a position to leeward of the hulk, and almost within a biscuit's toss away.

The oil, which had been spilled to windward, acted as it always does on troubled waters. The wreck still lifted and sunk in the swell, but the seas no longer broke where the lake of oil had spread. Capt. Murray had espied a boat on the hulk, and, after throwing the oil to windward, had brought his vessel around to the leeward, believing that the shipwrecked crew would understand the manoeuvre, launch the boat, and drift down to the Massasoit. But their hearts failed them, and, although the steamship kept near until nightfall, which speedily came, the men made no effort to launch the boat.

When darkness fell the steamship made her way to windward again. Her Captain shouted down the gale that he would stand by during the night, and the men on the wreck understood, for a few moments later a dim light tossing through the darkness showed the whereabouts of the hulk. The Massasoit kept the light in sight all night, her crew sending a cheer whenever the steamship ranged to windward to put heart in the men who were battling for life on the hulk.

Shortly before daylight the following morning the light disappeared from the watchers on the Massasoit. That vessel was immediately headed to the point where it was last observed, but not a vestige of the wreck could be seen. She remained hove to there until daylight, and then, sending men aloft to act as lookouts, the ship circled around the locality until 9 o'clock, when, finding no trace of the hulk or men, the search was abandoned, and the Massasoit headed upon her course.

On the stern of the wreck Capt. Murray could partly distinguish the name of the vessel, which was that of the Eagle, or Eaglet, of Chester, England.

Just before reaching port, the Massasoit had another encounter with a distressed vessel. The craft was sighted Saturday, in a locality eighty miles to the eastward of the Nantucket Lightship. Upon nearing her, Capt. Murray made her out to be the German tank steamship Bayonne, Capt. Von Hugo, bound from Venice for Philadelphia. The Bayonne signaled "Am short of coal—report to H. Y.—send tug." The Massasoit offered assistance, and asked if the Bayonne wanted a tow. The answer was, "No; do not require immediate aid."

The Bayonne had barely steerage way when sighted, and was heading inshore, apparently trying to reach the shoals of Nantucket. Capt. Murray thinks she will anchor there until a tug reaches her.

Another marine misadventure made known yesterday was that of the steamship Wakefield, which retraced her path to port Sunday night, to furnish an additional item to the long list of collisions. Her victim is the American schooner Minnie Anna Bonsall, Capt. Bonsall, which at the time of the accident was bound out for the Satilla River. The Wakefield, bound for Venice, was threading her way through the main ship channel, and the schooner was jogging along through the Swash. The two channels join at a point off Sandy Hook, and the two vessels came together at the point of intersection.

Pilot Frank Nelson, who was in charge of the steamship at the time, has not yet made his report of the affair. Capt. Bonsall's version is that the Wakefield tried to cross the bows of his vessel, and, finding that she could not do it, reversed her engines and attempted to pass under the stern. The result was a big gash in the starboard side of the schooner, and a deeply indented plate in the bow of the Wakefield. The latter put back, and came to an anchorage off Liberty Island. The schooner was towed to Red Hook. Her owners promptly libeled the Wakefield, and the latter's agent retaliated by libeling the schooner.

SERIOUS FIRE IN TRUMANSBURG

Property Worth $50,000 in the New-York Village Destroyed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The village of Trumansburg, north of here, suffered a heavy loss from fire to-day. The origin of the fire was due to an accident. An assistant in one of the stores of the Atwater Block went to a shed in the rear of the building to draw some kerosene oil, and while working the pump overturned the lamp he had brought with him. The lamp exploded and the fire connected with the oil in his pail and rapidly spread throughout the shed and store.

The village fire department, which consists of a single engine, was unable to check the flames, and asked aid of Ithaca. Chief Garrett, with forty firemen from Ithaca, responded, and at 1 o'clock had the flames under control, but not before the Atwater and Biggs blocks were in ruins.

The loss is $50,000. The insurance is thought to be less than half the amount of the loss.

COMING EVENTS.

—Ladies' Health Protective Association regular monthly meeting, United Charities Building, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—Commercial Travelers' Home Association annual meeting and smoker, Coleman House, this evening at 8.

—Bowdoin College Alumni annual dinner, Hotel Savoy, this evening, 6:30 o'clock.

—Old Guard annual reception and ball, Metropolitan Opera House, to-night.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Hills, wife of Dr. Arthur T. Hills of 129 West Eighty-first Street, will give a series of evenings at home, with music, during this month and February, as follows: Jan. 16, 23, and 30, and Feb. 6. Heretofore Mrs. Hills has received on Thursday afternoons during the season, but desiring to give the men who are adverse to afternoon functions a chance to enjoy her entertainments, Mrs. Hills decided to entertain at night instead of afternoons. Mrs. Hills, who is known in musical circles as Mrs. Anna Bulkeley Hills, is a most charming woman, and her dinners, teas, luncheons, and other functions are among the most delightful of the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. George P. Prentice and Miss Marie Prentice will sail for Europe the first week in February. They will spend a month in London and later will go to Paris, where they will remain for several weeks. Afterward they will spend at least three months in traveling about the Continent.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ford and the Misses Ford will sail for Europe the latter part of this month, with the intention of spending two months in London and at least six weeks in Paris. Later they will travel extensively on the Continent.

—Miss Lillie P. Berg gave a very delightful musicale yesterday afternoon from 4 o'clock until 7, at her apartments, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street. Miss Berg's apartments, which are very spacious, were crowded with people of social prominence. Among those who took part in the performance were Miss May Rankin, Karl Feininger, Franklin Sonnekalb, and Leslie Giffen Cauldwell. Among those present were Miss Augusta McKim Davies, Mrs. F. A. Dugro, Mrs. William Otto Ingalis, Mr. and Mrs. Bashford Dean, Miss Macdonald, George Stuart Smith, Miss Helen P. Sherman, James K. Hill, Mrs. Arthur Berry, Miss Martha W. Beckel, Miss Marie Brodie, Miss Mabel Cochran, Mrs. John D. Townsend, Miss Florence Hallet Knowlton, Mrs. Henry Hungerford, Mrs. Joseph Cornell, Van Brunt Pearce, Robert Ellsworth Terry, Miss Florence Loomis, the Rev. Dr. Henry T. Newey, George English, Mrs. J. H. H. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. William E. Halloway, Miss Boysen, Miss Grace Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Romnaldo Sapio, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell Hall Jerome, Miss Alice Smith, Muller Ury, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Billings, Mrs. Bondurant Henry, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Willet Coles Ely, Miss Gertrude R. Cushman, Miss Byrdie V. Chase, Mrs. James Anderson, Miss Anderson, Bruce Wood, Mrs. Douglas Green, Mrs. Charles Colby, and Mrs. Archibauld Paull Mitchell.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Haight and the Misses Haight of East Fifty-sixth Street will return to town this week from their country house near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. During the past fortnight they entertained two large house parties, one over Christmas and the other in New Year's week.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Jane Willis, the only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Willis of this city, to Arthur T. Lyman of Boston, Mass. No date has been set for the wedding, but it will probably take place next Spring.

—Mrs. David S. Brown of 162 West Seventy-second Street will give the first of two large receptions this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. David S. Brown, Jr. The second reception will be given to-morrow afternoon. The drawing rooms of Mrs. Brown's house are to be lavishly decorated with American Beauty roses, violets, and palms.

—Cecil Barnard, an English society entertainer who arrived on the steamship Etruria Sunday, will make his début in Chickering Hall to-morrow for the benefit of the Working Woman's Society. Mr. Barnard has been very successful in London drawing rooms and clubs. His musical travesties are decidedly novel. The affair will be under the patronage of Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. E. W. Bliss, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. F. Dillon, Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Rachel Kennedy, and Mrs. G. W. Griffith. In the first part of his entertainment Mr. Barnard will introduce his musical sketch entitled "Song and Sandwich" and conclude with "The Popular Composer." Part second will include "The Lay of the Very Last Minstrel," "The Happy Jappy Land," and "Recollections of a Trip to the Transvaal." Part third will be begun with a musical sketch entitled "Functions," which deals with weddings, the duties of an organist, conversaziones, fun with the phonograph, a servants' ball, the art of vamping, a "coming of age," with toasts and water, and will conclude with a new song called "The Johnnie Up To Datah."

—Mr. Albert Morris Bagby's musical morning at the Waldorf yesterday was largely attended. The programme was as follows:

a. Etude .... Chopin
b. Gondoliere .... Liszt

Miss Laura Danziger.

Ave Maria .... Luzzi

Miss Clara Hunt.

a. Say Yes .... Guy d'Hardelot
b. Le fou rire (laughing song) .... Farkoa

Maurice Farkoa.

Tarantelle from "Masaniello" (Auber) .... Liszt

Miss Laura Danziger.

Pur dicesti, bocca bella .... A. Lotti

Mme. Katschmann.

a. Song of the Doves .... F. Rosse
b. Un jeune homme dans l'mouvement .... Watson-Farkoa

Maurice Farkoa.

Ordon Bradley and Frank Lambert were at the piano. Among those present were Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Euretta Kernochan, Miss Preston, Miss Kitty Cameron, Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. John di Zérega, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Peter Moller, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Joseph C. Jackson, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Mrs. C. H. Van Brunt, Mrs. Walter H. Lewis, Mrs. Walter Watrous, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. John O. Pitney, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. McCoskrey Butt, Miss Margaret L. Winslow, Miss Henrietta Fairfax Morris, Miss Adelina Moller, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. George De Witt, Jr., Mrs. W. Hull Wickham, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., Mrs. Walter E. Oakman, Mrs. E. C. Converse, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Ida Reid, Miss Caroline White, Miss May Dwight Foote, Mrs. F. H. Leggett, Miss Mary Livingstone-Willard, Miss Frances Shackelton, Miss Eliza Watson, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. Frederick Allien, Mrs. Edwin Gould, James Otis, P. F. Collier, Charles T. Mathews, James J. Harrison, Col. Stewart Mackenzie, Charles Wyndham-Quin, and Baron Arild Rosenkrands.

PATRIARCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Calendars of all shapes and sizes always mark the advent of a new year. One of the handsomest put out thus far in 1896 is the one published by N. W. Ayer & Son, the Philadelphia newspaper advertising agents. The firm's well-known motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," appears this year in a new and very attractive form. The date figures in the calendar are so large and clear that they can be seen easily across a large room. The reading matter will also be found of interest to every one. The demand for the calendar is constantly increasing. Its price, twenty-five cents, includes delivery in perfect condition at any address.

—The first number of a new weekly periodical, The Catholic Story Paper, has just been issued. If the contents of the initial number may be taken as a criterion, the paper will receive a general patronage from the Catholic people of America. The contributors are chosen from the best Catholic story writers in America. The publication offices are at 257 Broadway, New-York. The terms are: One year, $1.50; three months, 50 cents; six months, 80 cents.

—The Police Headquarters sent out a general alarm yesterday for William Lahey, twenty-nine years old, who has been missing from his home, at 287 First Avenue, since Christmas. He is a speulator in produce around Gansevoort Market. His sister stated that he came home on Christmas Day intoxicated and bleeding from a severe bruise on the forehead. He left again and has not been seen since. Lahey wore dark striped trousers, blue coat and vest, blue overcoat, and black derby.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for bribery Policeman Daniel Redner, who was accused of demanding and receiving money from Mrs. Bachman, proprietress of an alleged disorderly house at 230 East Ninth Street. Redner was stationed at Police Headquarters, and was one of the policemen that raided Mrs. Bachman's house. He promised to get a light disposition of her case for money. She gave him $190 in marked bills, and he was then arrested.

—Casper Bassemir, a German shoemaker, sixty-two years old, committed suicide by hanging yesterday in his shop, in the basement of the tenement at 11 Leonard Street. He was driven to it by the misconduct of his son John, who came home intoxicated two weeks ago and assaulted his father and brother. The boy was sent to the penitentiary and fined $250. The disgrace drove the old man almost insane.

—Patrick Henchey, one of the two walking delegates of the Progressional Carpenters' Union, who was indicted last week on the complaint of Alexander Douglass of 1,185 First Avenue, who says the two delegates attempted to keep him from getting work because he would not go on a strike when ordered, surrendered himself yesterday to the District Attorney. He could not be found when the indictment was made out.

—Mike Harris, a pugilist and bartender, who lives at 44 Allen Street, was fined $2 by Magistrate Simms, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested at Walhalla Hall on Sunday for fighting with two other fellows over the decision in a Trilby contest. He said that the prize winner's feet were not of good shape. The others resented the statement as an insult.

—A horse attached to a wagon owned by the Consolidated Gas Company became frightened and ran away yesterday at Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street. William Morris, the driver, and his helper, Thomas James, were thrown out of the wagon and severely injured, but were able to walk home. The horse broke his leg and was shot.

—Michael J. Rickard, who has been acting as Deputy Warden at Bellevue Hospital for five years, was appointed permanently to that position on Jan. 1 by the new Board of Commissioners. Mr. Rickard was born in New-York in 1857. In 1871 he was appointed a telegraph operator in Bellevue Hospital, and worked his way to his present position.

—Lawyer Philip O'Sullivan of 301 East Thirty-third Street died last night at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a large dose of morphine. O'Sullivan had a quarrel with his wife last Saturday and afterward went out and purchased fifteen grains of morphine, which he took in his wife's presence.

—Mails from Hongkong of Dec. 6, from Shanghai Dec. 11, and from Yokahama Dec. 19 are due to arrive in this city, by way of San Francisco, on Thursday morning. Mails for China and Japan close at the General Post Office on Jan. 12, 6 P. M.

—The oil paintings of Govs. Clinton and Stuyvesant and of ex-Mayor Livingston, that were loaned to the art exhibit of the Atlanta Exposition by the city, were returned yesterday to the City Hall, none the worse for their journey.

—The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will preach in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street, at 8 o'clock this evening. The public is invited.

Brooklyn.

—Fire Commissioner Lawrence yesterday appointed the following volunteer firemen of the Twenty-ninth Ward as paid firemen: L. Rutherford, William T. Ready, Thomas F. Regin, Jacob Frohder, George Read, James A. Duncan, Charles E. Bennett, Philip Diele, Walter Eckerman, William Gremler, John F. Leary, George A. Jones, H. F. McKinney, Cornelius Knapp, Matthew Miller, Douglass Murray, John J. McKinney, John Levanion, Edward H. Lent, George J. Ludwig, August Kruger, Henry Wollebin, Edgar Skidmore, Charles E. Shults, Walter S. Tibball, John Carey, J. H. Nettleton, Harry Doersche, Julius Anderson, Thomas Gorman, Fred Mayer, Anton Newman, Enos Pierson, Albert McNeal, Richard C. Morse, Charles A. Kleinfelder, John A. Boddy, John J. Walsh, Henry Qualman, Thomas J. Murphy, Edward Vollborn, P. J. Vellia, and J. S. McTigue.

—Capt. Hendrickson and other members of the old police force of the town of Flatlands obtained writs of mandamus against Lewis J. Worth, who removed them from office. They claim their removal was illegal. Demurrers to the writ were argued before Justice Clement in the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

—The suit of Robert Crummey against Controller Palmer, to compel reinstatement in the Controller's office, was on trial before Justice Osborne in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Crummey claims his dismissal was illegal, as he is a veteran fireman.

—The Brooklyn Catholic Historical Society will meet this evening at the Historical Hall to discuss the ways and means of completing the Catholic Cathedral building, started over a quarter of a century ago, at Greene and Clermont Avenues.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order requiring William Bagnall to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in failing to pay alimony aggregating $127, to his wife, Mary L. Bagnall.

—Lorister Sweet, thirty-three years old, of 407 Hamburg Avenue, a conductor, fell from the top of a Greene and Gates Avenue car yesterday, while adjusting the trolley pole, and was severely injured. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

—Electricity is to be tested for switching trains at the Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge. One of the cars has been fitted up to be used as a motor. It will be equipped with a trolley pole.

—Otto Kraft of 194 South Oxford Street, who was arrested Friday charged with being drunk, and who said he had been drugged and robbed, was yesterday discharged by Justice Walsh.

—Mrs. Mary Nurnberg and her seven-year old daughter, Christina, both of whom were asphyxiated at 528 Seventh Avenue Friday night, were buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday.

—Patrolman Daniel F. Yall of the Coney Island Precinct, died at his home, 68 Underhill Avenue, yesterday. He had been on the police force two years.

—A candle set fire to a Christmas tree in the home of Christian D. Hilkemeyer, 1,098 Fourth Avenue, yesterday, causing a damage of $300.

—The Brooklyn Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers at 5 Willoughby Street to-morrow.

—Fire on the top floor of the three-story frame house, 283 Ninth Street, yesterday, caused $800 damage.

—There were only five new cases of diphtheria reported to the Health Commissioner yesterday.

—Coroner George H. Nason, who has been ill, yesterday took charge of his new office.

—The Emerald Association will meet to-morrow night at 44 Court Street.

Long Island.

—The following newly elected officers of Pacific Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., of Flushing, were installed last evening. Noble Grand—William Engelhardt; Vice Grand—Henry Shire; Secretary—Irving Tyler; Treasurer—James Webb; Permanent Secretary—George L. Knam; Trustees—Frederick F. Thorpe, Thomas H. Young, and G. H. Barron. After the installation, there was a reception and dinner.

—The following have been elected officers of the Flushing Hospital: President—Edward Bleecker; Vice President—Edward E. Sprague; Secretary—William A. Allen; Treasurer—A. T. Slade; Trustees—E. A. Goodridge, E. P. Lawrence, J. L. Hicks, J. F. Bloodgood, W. Harrison, I. J. Merritt, James A. McDonald, Dr. Story, A. H. Schlesinger, A. E. Thayer, and J. A. Renwick.

—Henry C. Johnson was elected Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Long Island City last evening, at the first meeting of the year, held in Koch's Hall. His opponent was City Treasurer Lucien Knapp. Mr. Johnson was elected by a vote of 24 to 4. He was Chairman of the committee last year.

—The Oceanside Methodist Episcopal Sunday School has elected the following officers: William H. Mott, Superintendent; Epenetus Smith, Assistant Superintendent; Sidney S. Smith, Secretary; Miss Kate Franks, Treasurer; Edgar B. Davison and Sandford Story, Librarians; Miss Jennie Mott, Organist.

—The Orient Literary Society has elected officers for the year, as follows: President—James H. Young; Vice President—Louis M. Young; Secretary—Bryant Young; Assistant Secretary—Miss Jennie A. Rackett; Treasurer—George A. Tuthill; Librarian—Dr. W. F. Smith.

—The Smithtown Branch Methodist Sunday School has elected officers as follows: Superintendent—T. F. Wheeler; Assistant Superintendent—J. E. Handshaw; Secretary—Mrs. W. F. Darling; Treasurer—Paul Seaman; Organist—May Edwards.

—A new line of steamboats is to connect Fort Pond Bay, the eastern terminus of the Long Island Railroad, with Narragansett Pier and Newport next year. This will make Long Island Summer resorts easily accessible to residents of New-England.

—The Mazeppa Wheel Club of Flushing, composed of young women, will hold a reception and card party Friday evening. The club has accepted the invitation of the Mercury Wheel Club to attend the cycle show at Madison Square Garden.

—The freezing up of the many bays along Long Island Sound and the ocean shores always means an increase in the price of oysters. The present freeze is welcome to the oyster planters, who have large stocks of oysters on hand.

—Mrs. Springer, widow of William H. Springer, who has carried the mail from the Glen Cove station to the village nine years, has been superseded by James McNamara.

—The Coroner's jury in the case has decided that Julius Schmitt, fifteen years old, of Great Neck, did not commit suicide, but shot himself accidentally

—The Columbia College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will give an entertainment for the benefit of the Flushing Library Fund, in that village, Jan. 22.

—A petition will be sent to Gov. Morton by residents of Bay Shore, asking for the pardon of Philo P. Hotchkiss, who is in the Auburn State Prison.

—The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing will hold an informal reception and dance at the armory on Friday evening.

—The Flushing Fire Department is arranging to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its reorganization on Memorial Day.

—Those who attended the Freeport Methodist Sunday School every Sunday during the past year have been given medals.

—The newly elected Board of Trustees of College Point held its first meeting of the year last evening.

—Charles E. Hadden, ex-President of Sea Cliff, is suffering from a severe stroke of paralysis.

—The Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing will begin a euchre tuornament on Thursday evening.

—The Niantic Club and the Flushing Athletic Club will begin a bowling tournament next week.

—Millie Tunnel, a negro woman, who claimed to be 111 years old, died at Jamaica Sunday.

—The scheme to build a trolley road from Patchogue to Port Jefferson has been abandoned.

—The storekeepers of Patchogue have agreed to close hereafter at 8 o'clock in the evening.

—A new weekly paper, known as The Courier and Record has been started at Corona.

—Vigilant Hose Company of East Rockaway has been provided with a new apparatus.

—The Osceola Club of Flushing will give a dance at the Flushing Hotel Jan 15.

—The Flushing Board of Trustees will meet to-night for organization.

—An addition costing $3,000 is to be built to the Patchogue lace mills.

—A new children's home for Suffolk County will be built at Yaphank.

—The Bay Shore Yacht Club is to build a new clubhouse.

—The Long Island public schools reopened yesterday.

Yonkers.

—Miss Sophie M. Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Anderson of 16 Poplar Street, has been missing since Sunday, Nov. 24, when she started for Sunday school. She worked as a clerk in a dry goods store several years. Her parents think she has eloped. She is a blonde, plump, attractive, and nineteen years old. When she went away she wore a green skirt, black Persian lamb cape, felt hat, trimmed with velvet and ostrich plumes.

—The women of Kitching Circle, No. 10, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the veterans of John C. Frémont Post, No. 590, gave a public installation and supper in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, at which all Grand Army men were welcomed.

—A public organ recital was given last evening in St. John's Episcopal Church by the organist, Dr. Jeffery. Selections were given from the works of Bach, Mendelssohn, Dubois, Gounod, and others.

—The Common Council last evening held a consultation with the Fire Commissioners in relation to constituting a partly paid Fire Department, and to the expenditure of the $25,000 appropriated.

—There will be a hearing on the Bronx River sewer question this evening in the Common Council Chamber by the Commissioners. All taxpayers are invited to present their views.

—Most of the hardware and crockery dealers have agreed to close their stores at 6 P. M. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays during the next three months.

—Mrs. Charles Hill of Stratford, Conn., and her three children are visiting her sisters, Mrs. James Lancaster and Miss Libby Bowers, at 140 Waverley Street.

—Week of Prayer meetings are being held every evening this week in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Reformed, and Methodist Episcopal Churches.

—The Rev. D. M. Stearns delivered a lecture last evening in the Westminster Presbyterian Church on "The Boy Jesus."

—A leap-year dance will be given this evening in the Park Hill Country Clubhouse.

Westchester County.

—The Board of Trustees of the village of Pelham Manor has reserved its decision about granting a trolley road franchise through the Manor. The Westchester Electric Railroad Company is one of the applicants. Its cars are running to Pelhamville railroad station. The Trustees referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel.

—The next dance of the Port Chester Athletic Club will be given the first Friday in February at the clubhouse in Irving Avenue. The members of the Entertainment Committee are W. A. Mills, J. E. Leviness, E. A. Studwell, Joseph Haight, Jr.; F. H. Brown, F. C. Mertz, F. R. Martin, J. W. Diehl, J. H. Lyon, and J. Alvord Peck.

—Fred Eberle, a gardener in South Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, died Sunday night from heart failure. Eberle got out of bed and went to the barn to look after a sick horse. He died a few moments after returning to the house.

—John Walsh, a laborer, who has been employed in Port Chester many years, was found dead Saturday in a ditch he had been digging. His death was caused by heart failure.

—The Port Chester Enterprise, of which Thomas J. Blain is editor, has been moved into handsome offices in Sheriff Johnson's new building in Westchester Avenue.

—Manual training has been introduced into School No. 5, west side, Mount Vernon. Eighty pupils have asked for instruction.

New-Rochelle.

—The largest flock of seagulls ever seen in New-Rochelle visited the harbor Sunday. There were thousands of birds. They came down and rested on the waters of the Sound. The line of birds reached from a point nearly opposite the clubhouse of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club up the Sound a quarter of a mile.

—The company that supplies illuminating gas to the village proposed a reduction of 20 cents on a thousand feet. The sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty did not regard this reduction as sufficient and decided to continue the controversy.

—Among those who will take part in the play to be given Feb. 17 and 18 by St. Gabriel's Dramatic Club are Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Dealy, Miss Mary McCall, Miss Mimnaugh, and Miss Gaffney. James Gaffney will direct the performance.

—It is proposed to build a new highway on the high ridge east of North Street, beginning in New-Rochelle Park and running thence northeast to the White Plains Road.

—The first regular business meeting of the year of St. Lucas's German Lutheran Church will be held Monday evening.

—The New-Rochelle Wheelmen will give a smoker in Byrnes's Hall Jan. 30. Five new members were elected recently.

—The skating on all the fresh-water ponds is excellent, and all the young people of the village are enjoying the sport.

Staten Island.

—At the hearing upon the application for the discharge of Julius Almsteadt, before County Judge Stephens, yesterday, George M. Pinney, Jr., appeared for the first time in the capacity of District Attorney. Judge Stephens denied the motion for the discharge of Almsteadt, but decided that there had been a mistrial. Almsteadt was released on $500 bail and his trial was set down for next June.

—The bridge across the Fresh Kills connecting the towns of Northfield and Westfield is rapidly nearing completion, and will be opened for travel before the end of this month, if no very bad weather occurs to obstruct the work.

—A defective flue caused a fire in the residence of Ellis Swinburn on Third Street, New-Brighton, yesterday afternoon. It was extinguished with slight loss.

—Fire in the drying room of the Dean Linseed Oil Company's mill, on the shore at Port Richmond, Sunday night, caused $1,200 damage, principally by water.

Jersey City.

—Charles Cairns was arraigned before Police Justice Douglass yesterday charged with setting fire to his paint shop, 218 Erie Street. The complaint was made by Michael J. Curry, who lives in the adjoining house. Curry alleged he saw a paint pot blazing in Cairns's shop late Sunday night, and when he forced open the door to extinguish the blaze, he found the place filled with gas, all the burners having been turned on. Cairns asked that the case be adjourned until to-day, when he said he would have a story to tell. The adjournment was granted.

—Mrs. Gertrude Wheeler of Montclair, N. J., brought suit yesterday before Chancellor McGill to compel her husband, Charles E. Wheeler, a New-York merchant, to pay her alimony. They were married in Canada, April 11, 1894. Mrs. Wheeler says her husband accused her of trying to kill him and of neglecting and abusing her stepchildren, and said he finally turned her out of the house. Mr. Wheeler's counsel contended that Mrs. Wheeler should have brought suit for non-support. The Chancellor ruled otherwise, and will hear the evidence Monday.

—Thomas Hovey of 19 Magnolia Avenue was awakened at 3 o'clock yesterday morning to find a smell of burning wood pervading the house. He arose to investigate, and was met in the lower hall by a burglar, who ran down stairs and escaped through a window. Finding the door at the foot of the basement stairs locked, the thief had heated a poker at the kitchen range and burned a hole in the door, so that he could reach the key on the other side.

—Horace H. Farrier, President of the Jersey City Electric Light Company, says there is no truth in the published statement that the company is to be absorbed by the People's Light and Power Company of Newark. The latter company recently secured a contract to light a part of Jersey City, and the Jersey City Company will supply the light. That is the only connection between the two companies.

—Miss Ella J. Kilburn visited Charles J. Furst's dry goods store Dec. 19, 1894. One of the electric cash boxes used in the store fell and struck her on the head, injuring her severely. She brought suit against the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York, in which Mr. Furst carries a policy, asking for $25,000 damages. After a trial which lasted four days, a jury yesterday gave Miss Kilburn $4,570.

—An alarm for a trivial fire in Terrace Avenue called out the department yesterday. While crossing Sherman Avenue the rear axle of Truck No. 3 was broken. John Jones, the tillerman, was thrown off and seriously injured. He was taken to his home, 167 Mercer Street.

—Frank Bonnetto, fifty-five years old, of First and Brunswick Streets became unconscious from cold and exposure at the Hudson Boulevard and Pavonia Avenue yesterday. He was taken to the City Hospital. He will probably recover.

—Jeremiah Crowley, eighteen years old, of 270 Eleventh Street was sent to jail yesterday for assaulting William Scully, fourteen years old, of 310 Tenth Street, whom he beat for refusing to supply him with beer money.

—Surrogate James O'Neil yesterday appointed Joseph Poppe administrator of the estate of Mrs. Teresa Moll, who died suddenly in Hoboken Nov. 17. There was no objection of Mr. Poppe's appointment.

—The Turners will erect a handsome hall on Danforth Avenue. Ground was broken for it yesterday. The new building will be 48 by 100 feet, and will cost $8,500.

—George Kain, a painter, forty-nine years old, of 21 Congress Street died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received by falling from a scaffold while at work.

—Henry Rickerich died at his home, 406 Second Street, yesterday. He was seventy-eight years old. He leaves a wife, eight children, and twenty-three grandchildren.

New-Jersey.

—Hungarians employed at the works of the Raritan Hollow and Brorons Brick Company, and boarding at Keasbey Landing, about two miles from Perth Amboy, engaged in a free fight Sunday night, during which one was fatally shot. The injured man was Joseph Guzikovsky. His assailant, who escaped, was known as Anton Petrovosky. Three of Petrovosky's shots lodged in one leg, another of them in the thigh of his victim. Six eye witnesses were arrested to-day by constables, who are now searching for Petrovosky.

—Articles of incorporation of the Vehicle Repair and Protective Company were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The company will also protect the owners against theft in this city and other places. The capital stock is placed at $50,000, and business will be commenced with $4,000. The incorporators are Elliott Danforth, J. George Pfleger, and Edgar R. Hollenbeck of New-York City, and Frederick A. Nichols of Arlington.

—Chickley Haines, eighty-four years of age, was nearly suffocated during a fire at his home in Berlin yesterday. The old man had lived in the house for fifty-five years. The house was utterly destroyed. Haines was taken to the home of a neighbor, after being rescued, and is being cared for. It is thought he will die.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Pavonia started up again yesterday for the first time since the cyclone, nearly two weeks ago, when nearly 400 men were thrown out of employment. The shops have been partly repaired.

ALARM FOR A JAPANESE CHILD

Strayed from a Boarding House, Where His Mother Was Staying.

Little Henry Mutzumoto, the two-and-a-half-year-old son of a Japanese gentleman living in Tacoma, Washington, wandered away yesterday from the boarding house, at 106 West Twenty-sixth Street, where he was staying temporarily with his mother, and up to a late hour last night had not been heard of.

Mrs. Mutzumoto, who is a Frenchwoman, and her little son came to New-York four months ago, and are staying here preparatory to joining the child's father at Tacoma. Somehow yesterday afternoon little Henry wandered into the street and disappeared. A search for him proving fruitless, his mother, who was distracted with anxiety, besought the help of a friend, who is the New-York correspondent of the Paris Figaro. He went to Police Headquarters last night, and at his request a general alarm was sent out for the missing child. The little fellow is described as fair, with long hair, big eyes, which are remarkable for the oblique corners noticeable in children of Japanese descent. When last seen he was wearing a blue frock, a yachting cap, and buttoned shoes.

Children in the Army.

From Notes and Queries.

So far as it can be ascertained, it was not until 1684 that a commission was granted to a child of tender years. On May 3, 1684, Piercy Kirke, son of the well-known Col. Piercy Kirke of the Queen's Regiment of Foot, familiarly known as "Kirke's Lambs," was commissioned ensign in the Duchess of York's Regiment, which his father had formerly commanded at Tangier. This "lambkin," as we may truly term him, was twelve months old, and owed his commission to the valuable services of his father, in various campaigns with the Moors. It was, in fact, a cheap way on the part of Charles II., of rewarding a brave soldier, but it established a very dangerous precedent. In the following reign, George Lord Ettrick, an infant of eighteen months, was commissioned Captain in the Royal Regiment of Foot, his commission bearing date Oct. 23, 1688. He was son and heir of the Earl of Dumbarton, a Lieutenant General in James II.'s army, and Colonel of the Royals.

New Stamp-Cancelling Machine.

J. W. Tiedman, Superintendent of Mails in the General Post Office, put in operation yesterday twenty new stamp-cancelling machines, which will each dispose of thousands of letters every hour.

The exact capacity of the machines cannot be given until a fuller trial is had. The old machines could stamp 20,000 letters an hour, but the new ones can do much more rapid work. They have proved a success in the Boston Post Office, and the Post Office officials at Washington provided them for this city at Mr. Tiedman's request. They are simple in construction, the letters being fed into them through hoppers.

The cancellation mark consists of a representation of the Stars and Stripes.

MONTAGUE KNOWN AS A BANK THIEF

Found in a Room in Fifth Avenue Hotel—What He Told the Magistrate.

Robert Montague, who was arrested in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday, is one of the most expert criminals in the country. He is known on the police records of various cities under the aliases of Watt Jones, Frank Comstock, Frank Simpson, and Robert Stetson. He is about forty-seven years old. He claims to be a salesman.

He walked into the largest bank in Denver about five years ago and called the cashier into a side room under the plea of desiring a private audience. When he got the cashier alone he drew a revolver and ordered him to write out a check for $10,000. This was done. Montague then ordered that the paying teller be called in. The paying teller was also confronted with the pistol, and made to cash the check. Montague then made his escape and evaded capture for a time. He, together with nine other prisoners, escaped from a jail in St. Louis in October, 1891. He led a rescuing party which took one of his companions, named Jimmy Carroll, away from Deputy Sheriff Ritchie of Ogdensburg, Ill., in 1879. The rescue was made from a train. They were all captured, however, a few days later.

Carroll and Montague put up a job on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in Galesburg, Ill., on Aug. 10, 1879, by which they got away with $12,000. It was for this that Carroll was under arrest when Montague effected his release. Thatcher Grady, "Kid" Edwards, "Johnny" Hughes, and "Eddie" Guerin, all bank sneaks, are said to have committed thefts with Montague at different times.

When Montague was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Bridget Murray, a chambermaid in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, testified that she had been working in Room 168 on Saturday afternoon. She said Rooms 167, 168, and 169 were occupied by Warner Miller and his family. The servant had left the room for a moment to get some linen, and when she returned she found Montague in the room. Miss Murray said she asked Montague what he was doing there, and that he replied: "Where is Miss Agnes?" At that moment Miss Miller entered the room, and it was upon her information that the arrest was made.

Montague told Magistrate Flammer that he had gone into the hotel, following a woman whom he thought was "Miss Agnes." He thought Miss Agnes had gone into this room, and when he discovered his mistake he apologized and left. He had meant no harm, and had done nothing wrong. Charles E. Forgee, detective of the hotel, said that Montague had beaten the hotel out of two meals, and that he was a professional thief.

Magistrate Flammer told Montague that his story was rather flimsy, and held him in $500 for trial.

takes severe weather to bring out ulsters here in the city.

Where personal adornment is secondary, what comfort in the big collar, long skirts and well-lined pockets of an ulster.

A popular substitute is the ulster-overcoat, combining the best points of each—more comfort than an overcoat, more style than an ulster.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Annual Sale of Ladies' Underwear.

Tuesday, Jan. 7th.

Night Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemises, Corset Covers,
35c. 50c. 75c. 98c. $1.25, $1.95.

Fine Nainsook Gowns & Skirts
$1.95 to $6.00.
value $3.50 to $10.00.

Drawers and Chemises,
$1.25 to $3.75.
value $2.00 to $6.00.

Outing Flannel Skirts and Corset Covers,
25 cts.

Eider-down Robes,
(bound with Satin ribbon).
$4.85.

Silk Skirts,
(black and "changeable," full size, "ombrelle" shape)
$5.00,
value $10.00.

Tea Gowns,
striped Taffeta and plain India Silks, trimmed with wide lace, new sailor collar—exclusive designs.
$8.75.
value $15.00 to $20.00.

The goods offered at this sale are exceptional bargains.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Annual Sale of Ladies' Underwear.
MUSLIN, LAWN, SILK.

Night Gowns, Drawers and Corset Covers,
35 cents.

Colored Lawn Negliges, Cambric and Muslin Gowns, Empire and high neck, trimmed with Embroidery and Laces, 75 cents, 95 cents, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

Muslin Umbrella Skirts, Ruffle Edged with Embroidery, 75 cents, 95 cents and $1.25.

50 Dozen Cambric Skirts, 4½ yard Flounce, fine Embroidery,
$2.25 each.

Cambric, Muslin and Lawn Drawers, 35 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, 95 cents and $1.25.

Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with Embroideries and Lace, 25 cents, 35 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and 95 cents.

CORSETS.

The genuine Z Z Sateen, Black, White and Gray.

The celebrated P. D. White Coutil, extra long waist,
$1.95

C. P. French Gore, genuine Whalebone, White Coutil and Black Italian Cloth,
$3.00

SILK SKIRTS.

Silk Taffeta, Fancy Striped, Corded Ruffle, 3 yards wide,
$5.00

Checked Flannelette Underskirts, Scolloped Edge,
25 cents.

DRESSING SACQUES,

Flannelette, with large Collar and Cuffs, trimmed with Silk Embroidered Ruffle,
95 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Table Linens

Registered Trade Mark.

offered in our annual sale are in three distinct lots, aggregating

2893 Cloths,
2446 dozen Napkins.

Lot 1 consists chiefly of goods selected from our regular stock and includes a number of our special patterns.

Lots 2 and 3 are special purchases of fine heavy hand-loom double Damasks. All are strictly reliable goods, and at the prices which we have marked them every piece is a bargain.

Napkins, Luncheon Cloths, Damask by the yard, Hemstitched Bed Linens, Fine Towels, ready hemmed Roller Towels, Glass Towels, Dusters, etc., are included in the Sale. Write for printed catalogue of particulars.

James McCutcheon & Co.
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third St.,
opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Corsets.

Z. Z. Corsets,
(bias cut, extra long waist).
$2.45,
value $4.50.

C. P. Corsets,
(samples).
$1.95,
value $3.00 to $8.00.

P. D. Satin Corsets,
(Black, White and Blue).
$3.95,
value $7.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS.
Great Clearing Sale!

Broken lots, single pieces, and patterns of every grade, (we do not intend duplicating.) Some we have made up into

RUGS, with Borders, in all sizes, suitable for any kind of room,

ALL AT REMNANT PRICES.
(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

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that collects in an old house can be weeded out, and by the addition of a few modern pieces, judiciously chosen, a room can be made to look both artistic and modern. A graceful, dainty table, an easy chair, or a luxurious, deep-seated couch, and the room is transformed.

Just examine your old-fashioned rooms thoroughly, and then visit us Our eight palatial floors filled with every luxury and necessity that man can invent, at the most modest prices, because they are manufacturing prices, as you

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, WEST 19th ST.

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"Durable Furniture"
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Tuesday
January 7-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

CONSOLIDATION JAN. 1, 1898

Greater New-York Bill Ready for the Legislature.

BUT FEW CHANGES FROM LAST YEAR'S

New-York and Brooklyn Mayors Left Out—Senator Lexow in Charge—Mr. Green's Tribute to Calvert Vaux.

The Greater New-York Municipal Consolidation Commission decided yesterday to reintroduce last year's bill.

This bill provided that the Greater New-York area should be declared consolidated, but that nothing should be done to consolidate the various local administrations until a new charter had been prepared by the Greater New-York Commission.

The Commissioners met yesterday at 11 o'clock in the office of the President, Andrew H. Green, in the Park Bank Building. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

Those present were Frederic W. Devoe, George J. Greenfield, John L. Hamilton, Edward F. Linton, and Andrew H. Green. The members of the commission not present were Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer John H. Brinckerhoff, Charles D. McClelland, William D. Veeder, J. S. T. Stranahan, and J. Seaver Page. The last-named two are ill. Since the last meeting, Calvert Vaux has died.

Before the conclusion of the private meeting Senator Lexow, who introduced the commission's bill in the Senate last year, and Police Commissioner Parker, who is to act as counsel to the commission at Albany, arrived, and were admitted.

After the reporters were admitted it was announced that Mr. Lexow would introduce the commission's bill in the Senate as soon as possible.

Copies of the following speech, which had been delivered by President Green before the commission, were given to the press:

"We are, I very much regret to say, from his confinement by illness, without the presence of our venerable friend, Mr. Stranahan, honored as no other man has been by the city that he so faithfully and so intelligently represents in our deliberations, and who voices with undeviating loyalty the sentiments of its people.

"It is, however, not at all likely that his associates on this commission in the continued prosecution of its work, will, in his absence, fail to carry forward the work of consolidation in which he has been so long and so zealously engaged, on the lines that he favored, and which, with prophetic vision, he deemed so essential to the growth and prosperity of the City of Brooklyn, for which he has done so much. We hope to see him soon in his familiar place among us.

"On the usual roll call a familiar name is unspoken, and under circumstances that deeply stir our sympathies and claim to an unwonted degree the public attention. Calvert Vaux we shall see no more.

"One more devoted and effective than any other in the field of adornment of the municipalities whose union is the purpose of our meeting, although the time when his powers in the exercise of his peculiar art, in which he had no peer, could be availed of in our work had not arrived, his name was rarely called without his presence and continued interest.

"For more than thirty years I had known him, and for twelve or fifteen of them in almost daily conference.

"In the construction of the Central Park in its varied artistic arrangements for the popular pleasure, his, above all others, was the master mind and guide.

"To his early thorough professional training in architecture he added a rare genius for landscape treatment, thus combining abilities to produce the highest results in both of these arts.

"Than Mr. Vaux I have never known one more capable of discovering the requirements of popular interest and amusement in the line of his profession, nor more ready in formulating apt arrangements for their gratification.

"Devoted to his profession, he always kept strictly within its lines. He entertained no jealousies, no rivalries. He forbore from personal controversy, but came to the front resolutely and courageously to defend the public interests intrusted to his care, regardless of the influences arrayed against him; nor was he less conspicuous and successful in his treatment of the great public works for the ornamentation of the City of Brooklyn and for the pleasure and instruction of its citizens.

"Time fails me for more than a brief allusion to the great public service rendered by this most modest, upright, and able of the profession that he adorned, which should, in my judgment, take early steps to see that his memory is honored in a manner commensurate with his high character and abilities, and I hope on a future occasion to be able, as one of his earliest friends, to record more fully my estimate of his noble qualities and unequaled abilities.

"The Legislature of the last Winter passed an act adding to the City of New-York that portion of Westchester County which was contemplated in the scheme of consolidation.

"The bill which we now propose for enactment by the present Legislature, will, therefore, be modified in respect to its territorial boundaries by the elimination of any reference to that area that has already been so fortunate as to secure the advantages of union.

"In other respects the terms of the bill are substantially those of that heretofore transmitted to the Legislature as the result of long and careful deliberation.

"Its provisions have so often been published that it seems scarcely necessary to do more than restate them in a general way.

"First—The bill is intended simply and solely to effect the consolidation of certain municipalities about this port in obedience to the mandate of a majority of more than 40,000 of the electors, leaving provisions for the form of government to such future arrangement as the public interests from time to time, in the judgment of the Legislature, may require.

"Second—It neither creates any office nor appoints any officer, nor does it provide emoluments or privileges for any.

"Third—It neither proposes to remove any officer of any grade whatever, nor to limit his term of office, nor to reduce or impair his emoluments, rights, duties, or privileges.

"Fourth—In express terms, it continues the administration and government of the respective municipalities proposed to be united just as they now are, to await such further action as the public interests require.

"Fifth—By definite provision, it affects in no way the boundaries, governments, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution or otherwise.

"Sixth—In brief, it is a simple declaration that the territory concerned shall be the subject of a simple union.

"The Commissioners are not unmindful of the far-reaching importance of the measure proposed, and as they have already said:

"'To provide, then, the methods and means for the transfer from existing conditions, complicated as they are, to those more simple and direct without shock, injustice, or injury to personal property, there may well be employed the utmost forecast, the widest experience, and the most conscientious and painstaking application.'

"Delays in the consummation of what the manifest interests of all these communities having common interests and a common destiny demand will surely bring fresh complications and render its accomplishment more difficult.

"The importance of this unification of the cluster of municipalities about this port is such that one can but entertain the hope that all the agencies needed for its accomplishment may be advanced to the work, resolutely and disinterestedly. The general movement in the Old World for consolidating minor municipalities with the greater can scarcely have escaped observation.

"London is at it. Berlin is at it. In this country, Chicago and Philadelphia have accomplished it; Cincinnati is at work at it, and so are Boston and Pittsburg. Shall New-York lag in accomplishing what is now so generally recognized as beneficent progress in the methods of municipal government?

"No opportunity so full of promise for establishing improved methods in municipal government, the need of which is universally recognized, as is presented in the bill, has occurred in the history of the cities whose union is proposed.

"From those whose horizon is limited by their selfish personal interests, from their retained attorneys, and from those incapable of estimating the vast advantages to the great communities in which they are permitted to live—from all these, I say, our plans have met, and will doubtless continue to meet, opposition and such embarrassments as they are capable of contriving, but the good sense of the great body of the people has decreed consolidation."

The only important changes made in the bill other than those mentioned by Mr. Green in his speech are the omission of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn as additional members of the commission while it is engaged in framing a new charter, and the change in the last clause of the bill of the taking effect of consolidation from "immediately," as in last year's bill, to Jan. 1, 1898, in this year's measure.

The vote on consolidation was taken in 1894, when a majority of 53,484 votes was recorded in its favor by the municipalities and townships involved.

The Executive Committee of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn met yesterday for the first time since the election. The attendance was large. The reports showed that consolidation was growing in Brooklyn. The committee adopted the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to engage a special train to carry a delegation of citizens to Albany to appear before the Senate Cities Committee and to arrange for attendance at the hearing to be held by said committee in the City of New-York, to urge the passage of a Consolidation bill, without a referendum clause or a provision for resubmission.

The following committee was appointed: George W. Chauncey, Abraham Abrahams, Russell Parker, Rufus L. Scott, and James Matthews.

CHAPMAN'S CASE HARD FOUGHT

Attorneys for the Recalcitrant Witness in the Sugar Trust Inquiry Taking Advantage of Every Point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The first of the Sugar Trust Senatorial bribery cases was called this morning. It was that of Elverton R. Chapman of New-York, on an indictment for declining to answer the investigating committee's questions. It was evident that the legal battle, for which such an eminent array of counsel had been retained, was to be fought inch by inch, and that not an iota of evidence would be permitted to escape the severest scrutiny. Ex-Senator Edmunds, Judges Dittenhoefer, and Messrs. Shellabarger & Wilson, for the defendants, demonstrated this fact at every turn, and the Government's prosecuting officers, however strong their evidence, will only be able to get it before the jury which was impaneled Saturday by the exercise of considerable legal ingenuity.

The District Attorney opened the case this morning by reviewing the history of the charges, declaring that the Government had only to show that the questions had been asked before the Senate investigating committee and the witness, now defendant, had declined to answer.

Judge Shellabarger at this point interjected in an undertone, "How about the Senators? Couldn't they be required to answer?"

The District Attorney offered in evidence certified copies of the New-Jersey law and of the certificate under it incorporating the Sugar Trust.

Judge Dittenhoefer objected to its admission, because the indictment gave the capital stock at $75,000,000, while the certificates showed $50,000,000. He contended that the defense came prepared to meet the indictment and not things shown outside of it. An exception was noted when the objection was overruled. Judge Dittenhoefer objected to admitting a certificate showing the increase of stock, which he declared irrelevant.

During the formality of identifying the Wilson tariff bill, another contention arose over the introduction of a certificate with the Senate Journal, proving the reception of the bill by title in the Senate, the District Attorney claiming it to be essential.

Ex-Senator Edmunds declared that under that interpretation the Clerk of the House was a part of the Senate Journal, for the certificate showed that he appeared to present the bill.

The District Attorney said there was no other practicable way to present the evidence.

"But it is not a matter of practicability," rejoined Judge Wilson, "nor is it a matter of convenience to the Government. When you indict a man, you are obliged to prove guilt, and we submit that the certificate is not evidence."

The Court overruled the objection to the introduction of the Senate Journal upon the certificate, in which there was an alleged variance with the indictment, and the defendant's attorneys stated that they would make general objection to all such certification.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the effect of the Wilson bill was ruinous to the Sugar Trust, and that steps were at once taken to defeat its adoption by the Senate. Its stock fell immediately upon the adoption of the bill by the House, and by reason of the amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee and by Senator Jones of Arkansas, respectively, the value of the stock was at once restored. This caused the scandal and actuated the charges preferred by the newspapers that brought on the Senate inquiry.

The first witness called was William A. Fields, employed by the Senate as a Clerk, who had with him and identified a volume containing the original subpoenas signed by Senator Gray, commanding Mr. Chapman to appear before the Senate investigating committee. This subpoena was indorsed by Sergeant at Arms Bright. Ex-Senator Edmunds contended that Chapman was not lawfully summoned, as the subpoena should have been served by the Sergeant at Arms in person. The Court, however, ruled that the service was legal.

Mr. William C. Prentiss, who made the stenographic reports of Mr. Chapman's testimony before the Senate investigating committee, testified to that fact, and, upon his cross-examination, Judge Wilson requested witness to begin at the beginning and read the entire proceedings before the committee.

District Attorney Birney objected to this, and the objection was sustained by the Court, and after some further talk the court adjourned until to-morrow, when counsel will submit authorities and argument on this issue.

WANT CHILDREN'S HOMES INVESTIGATED

Westchester County Supervisors Call Upon the State Board.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 6.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors to-day decided to have investigated all the institutions in which there are children for the maintenance of whom it has to pay, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions, offered by T. Edward Carpenter of Bedford:

Whereas, The Institution of the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, the Westchester Temporary Home, the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and the New-York Catholic Protectory contain children whose maintenance is a charge upon the County of Westchester; and,

Whereas, Reports are in circulation charging cruelty and other mismanagement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Board of Charities be and is hereby requested to visit, inspect, and investigate the management of the above-mentioned institutions.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to represent this county at such investigation.

Resolved, That the clerk of this board be directed to forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the State Board of Charities.

There has been considerable criticism of the treatment accorded to some of the children.

Tax Assessment About Completed.

The tax assessment for this year is about completed and will be sworn to by the Deputy Tax Commissioner before the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court within a few days.

It is said that the assessment will show an enormous increase over last year, but the Tax Commissioners will give no information on that point as yet. One estimate is that the assessed valuation will be between $120,000,000 and $150,000,000 more than it was last year. The addition for the newly annexed territory is said to be placed at $40,000,000, and for the new assessment of dock property at $1,000,000. President Barker said yesterday that the totals had not been footed up as yet.

FALLON IS SUSPENDED

Warden of the Tombs Charged With Being Cruel and Abusive.

KEPT HERMAN IN THE "COOLER".

Commissioner Wright Says He Would Not Shut a Dog in the Place—Complaint Was Made by Keepers.

Warden Fallon of the Tombs prison was yesterday suspended by Commissioner Robert J. Wright of the Department of Correction, and Deputy Warden O'Shea was placed in charge of the prison. The suspension was due to charges made against Fallon by a number of his subordinates, who assert that he has been guilty of cruel and inhuman conduct toward Louis Herman, a prisoner awaiting trial for the murder of his wife, and that he abused, insulted, and tyrannized over the keepers and other employes under his charge.

Commissioner Wright declined to make the charges against Fallon public yesterday, because they had not been served upon the accused, who will be tried before the Commissioner.

The prisoner Herman told the story of the treatment to which he had been subjected. He said he had been in the prison since July 18. He asked the Warden on Dec. 27 to permit his brother-in-law, Charles Schwende and his wife, who is Herman's sister, to visit him on Sunday. The Warden told him that it was against the rules to allow visitors on Sunday, but, finally, Herman says, the Warden gave him permission for his relatives to visit him. On the Sunday before New Year's his sister came in to him crying, and told him that Fallon would not allow her husband to enter. Herman then wrote to Commissioner Wright, and on last Thursday afternoon the Commissioner came to the prison to make an investigation, and, while Herman was being questioned, Warden Fallon, who was standing by, called him a liar, and the prisoner retorted in kind. After the Commissioner had left the prison Fallon ordered Herman put into the "cooler." This is a dark cell on the ground floor of the new prison, used as a place of punishment for refractory prisoners. It is a horrible place in which to confine a human being. The door of the cell is covered with an iron grating and screen, and outside of this is a wooden door which, when closed, effectually shuts out all light and air. The only means of ventilation left is a small aperture in the wall over the door, and this is closed when desired by a sliding panel. There is neither cot nor bed clothes in this cell, and the only thing for the inmate to sleep on is a wooden platform raised about four inches above the stone floor.

In this hole, Herman says, he was confined from Thursday evening until Sunday morning, with scarcely any food. Nothing at all was given him to eat on Friday. On Saturday he had a small ration of bread, but he could not eat it. A can of hot coffee was handed in to him Saturday evening, but he was too weak to drink it, and on Sunday morning, when he was released by Deputy Warden O'Shea under direction from Commissioner Wright and in the absence of Fallon, he was completely exhausted. When Fallon learned what had been done during his absence he ordered Herman to be confined in Cell No. 9, on the ground tier, which is said to be the coldest cell in the prison. From this cell he was taken by Acting Warden O'Shea after the suspension of Fallon.

The suspended Warden does not deny that Herman was placed in the "cooler" by his orders, but says it is not true that he was deprived of food during this confinement for punishment. Fallon said the prisoner had regular rations of bread and coffee, and the only food that the other prisoners got and he did not was that which the other prisoners got, and the ration of beef stew served to the prisoners on Saturday noon. Fallon also said Herman was insubordinate and abusive, and if this conduct had been allowed to go unpunished, it would have bred a revolt in the prison.

"Herman was abusive and profane in the extreme to me in the presence of Commissioner Wright," said Fallon, "and in the hearing of the prisoners on the upper tiers of the prison, who were taking their exercise. It was impossible to overlook such conduct, which was calculated to breed discontent and mutiny among the other prisoners.

"There is absolutely no ground for whatever charges the keepers may have made against me. In a place like this the person in charge must enforce discipline strictly, and in the performance of my duty I may have offended some of the men who had to be rebuked for neglecting their duty. I have been very lenient with some of these men, and have talked to them myself instead of reporting their delinquent conduct to the Commissioners, as I might have done."

The men who have combined in making charges against Warden Fallon are those who have been longest associated with him, and who, previous to his promotion to the Wardenship, were his closest friends. They say that Fallon continually annoyed them by acts of petty tyranny, and abused them without cause, using insulting language toward them without any reason. The complainants against the Warden include the Deputy Warden, Edward O'Shea, and Keepers John Whalen, William Evers, Bernard McGill, Patrick Lestrange, Hugh O'Brien, and Frank Smith. It was Deputy Warden O'Shea who, during the absence of the Warden on Sunday, called the attention of Commissioner Wright to the treatment to which the prisoner Herman had been subjected. Several keepers corroborated Herman's story that he was left without food on Friday last, and that on the next day he had only a small ration of bread and some coffee.

Commissioner Wright said yesterday that the charges made by the keepers against Warden Fallon had been placed in his hands by Deputy Warden O'Shea.

"They have not yet been put into proper shape and served upon the Warden," said the Commissioner, "and therefore I do not deem it proper to make them public at this time. The case against the Warden will be tried by me in public, and in a just and impartial manner. If he is guilty of these charges he will be dismissed, and if not he will be restored to duty. I have examined the "cooler" in which it is alleged Herman was confined for four days without food, and I say plainly that I would not put a dog into such a place.

"When Mayor Strong appointed me and the Charities Commissioners he had us understand that both departments were not in the best of shape, and he wanted them improved. I find that there is room for improvement, and I intend in my department to make the needed improvement. I will not discharge any man for politics, but I will dismiss him for cause. I have my own opinion of Warden Fallon, but I will not express it until the present case against him has been disposed of. What I think rather singular is that the present charges against him have been made by his old associates, and not by men lately appointed. I can only say that I believe that charges would have been made against Warden Fallon independently of the Herman case. The charges will be served upon Warden Fallon to-day, and the hearing will probably commence on Wednesday or Thursday of this week."

Report on the Union Railway.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and prepared its report on the resolution offered some time ago by Aldermen Hall revoking the franchise of the Union Railway Company, or "Huckleberry" system, in those streets of the annexed district in which no extensions of the main line have been built.

Two reports will be made, one by Alderman Hall, who will report in favor of the revocation, and the second by all the other members of the Railroad Committee, who will report in favor of giving the company two years' time in which to complete the extensions, provided the company furnishes a bond for $50,000 to do the work within the two-year limit.

New-York State Library.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—During the last month of the year, 1,318 volumes were added to the New-York State Library, making, with the traveling libraries and duplicates, a total of 315,331 volumes.

MANY MAYORS INAUGURATED

Josiah Quincy of Boston Selects an Advisory Committee of Citizens—Springfield's First Democratic Administration.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Thirty-two cities of Massachusetts and five of Rhode Island inaugurated new City Governments to-day.

Josiah Quincy (Dem.) was sworn in as Mayor of the City of Boston under the new charter, for two years.

In his inaugural address, he spoke of the advantages of a two years' term of office in that it will result in greater independence in the exercise of the Mayor's powers and said that a Mayor can make a sufficient public record to enable him to retire from the office with credit. He may therefore be expected to perform his duties with less reference to a re-election than has heretofore been possible. He added:

It will be my purpose to welcome the co-operation to all organizations of wage earners which are prepared to approach municipal elections in a public spirit. In pursuance of the plan of furthering the development of the city as a centre of productive industry and domestic trade, I have addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Clearing House Association, the Boston Merchants' Association, and other similar organizations, requesting them to appoint delegates to a committee to be designated the Merchants' Municipal Committee, which committee will consider subjects submitted by the Mayor. I shall at once ask it to consider the proposed constitutional limitation of the indebtedness of cities, and the subject of securing such changes in the tax system of the Commonwealth as are necessary for promoting the industrial development of the city.

The estimated current city expenses for the fiscal year beginning Feb. 1 are $15,449,260, or $1,122,716 over those of 1895.

The Aldermen organized by the unanimous election of John H. Lee (Dem.) as Chairman. The Common Council elected Joseph H. Conroy (Dem.,) President.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6.—Newrie D. Winter (Dem.) was inaugurated Mayor this morning, and for the first time in the history of the city, the entire Government is Democratic, that party controlling Aldermen and Common Council. Henry Dickinson was elected President of the Aldermen and Maurice P. Cavanaugh President of the Common Council.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 6.—J. J. Curran (Dem.) was inaugurated Mayor this morning. P. H. Prindeville was elected President of the Common Council. The boards are at loggerheads over the City Solicitor. The candidates are William Hamilton, Christopher Callahan, and A. B. Chapin.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Jan. 6.—Alexander Grant (Rep.) was installed as Mayor this morning. The Aldermen stand five Republicans and two Democrats, and the Councilmen nine Republicans and five Democrats.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6.—Mayor Sprague (Ind.) was sworn in to-day. The Board of Aldermen organized with the election of A. A. White as President and E. H. Towne as City Clerk, and the Common Council with E. M. Woodward as President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6.—Edward D. McGuinness, the new Mayor, took the oath of office at noon, and the new Aldermen and Councilmen were sworn in. William E. Clark was re-elected City Clerk without opposition.

The Board of Aldermen organized with Robert B. Little President, and the Common Council with John E. Kendrick as President.

OBSERVING THE WEEK OF PRAYER

Second Day's Services in the Mhrble Church.

The services for the second day of the week of prayer held under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, were conducted yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. William T. Sabine, pastor of the Episcopal Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

The lecture room of the church was comfortably filled when the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, its pastor, opened the services with prayer. Dr. Sabine preached a sermon on "Humiliation and Thanksgiving."

Dr. Sabine spoke of the confession that each should make to God during this week of prayer, and defined the sins of ommission and commission. It was hard to say, commented the speaker, which was the worse of the two. In the eyes of the Lord, he thought, one was as bad as the other. It was the duty of each Christian during the coming year to see that he did not forget to praise and thank his Maker for the manifold blessings received.

Under the second heading of his topic Dr. Sabine spoke of the praise of thanksgiving, and the temporal and spiritual mercies granted to each during the past year, and for which one should be duly thankful. In conclusion he referred to the temporal and spiritual mercies that had been granted to communities and nations, as well as to individuals, and for which each should give his share of thanks, for of those blessings granted to communities and nations each citizen had proportionately shared them.

The services will be continued at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the lecture room of the Marble Collegiate Church, when a sermon on "The Church Universal" will be preached.

A BENEFIT FOR MRS. HENRY WIDMER

To be Given in Daly's Theatre, Jan. 23, with a Big Programme.

A benefit performance is announced for the afternoon of Jan. 23 at Daly's Theatre, to aid the widow of Henry Widmer, musical director of the theatre, whose sudden death, at a moment of financial embarrassment, left his widow without any means of support.

Mrs. Widmer, whose professional name was Kate Mayhew, is a member of the Twelfth Night Club and the Professional Woman's League, and certain members of these associations have called together many of the influential women of her own and her husband's acquaintance, and a committee of such strength and wide scope has been formed to secure the attractions for this benefit that the bill offered should be a noteworthy one. The members of the committee are Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Lotta Crabtree, Mrs. Maggie Mitchell Abbot, Mrs. Henry E. Abbey, Mrs. William Henderson, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Miss Alice Fischer, Miss Emma Frohman, Miss Ella Starr, Miss Cynthia Westover, Mrs. John P. Morgan, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Rachel McAuley, Mrs. Ada Crisp, and Miss Fielding Roselle; Mrs. Sydney Rosenfeld, Chairman; Mrs. Nellie Yale Nelson, Treasurer, and Miss Kate Oesterle, Secretary.

Mr. Daly gives his theatre, Miss Ada Rehan and the Daly company have volunteered their services, and Mr. Daly has undertaken the general management of affairs. The committee is not yet quite ready to announce the attractions, but hint at great surprises and developments, and have their heads together over a souvenir programme, to contain the autographed portraits of all the artists taking part in the programme.

CROMWELLIAN BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Committee Calls Upon the Mayor and Hears His Suggestion About Gout.

The Cromwellian Board of Aldermen met yesterday morning in Emmet Hall, 230 West Thirtieth Street, and in accordance with its old custom a committee, consisting of William E. Demorest, Sr., William E. Demorest, Jr., and Daniel A. Anderson, called on the Mayor.

"We are ready for business," said the elder Demorest, as he saluted the Mayor.

"Oh, yes; but I don't know you!" said the Mayor.

"Oh, we are the Cromwellian Board of Aldermen," chorused the three.

"Well, what can I do for you?"

The committee told the Mayor that the board wanted to go to work as the regularly constituted Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor said he had one board already, and could not use the second.

The committee then wished the Mayor a happy New Year, and after inquiring about the Mayor's gout withdrew.

When asked for the best remedy for gout by one of the committee the Mayor laughingly retorted: "Rye whisky is the best thing I have found."

Sworn as a City Surveyor.

Mayor Strong yesterday administered the oath of office to Arthur M. Smythe of 824 Lexington Avenue, who has been appointed a city surveyor.

SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR

Calls for Aid on Charitable Organizations Greatly Increased.

IN NEED OF FOOD AND CLOTHING

The Rule to Investigate Before Furnishing Relief Not Strictly Observed in Zero Weather.

The bitter cold weather which has prevailed in New-York since New Year's Day has greatly aggravated the sufferings of the poor and has brought the idle and dependent classes forth in large numbers to seek aid from the benevolent organizations.

Investigation shows that the distress among the humbler class of the Jews of New-York this Winter is especially severe.

There were nearly 400 applications for aid yesterday at the offices of the United Hebrew Charities. Most of the applicants were miserably clad, and, although the thermometer ranged within a few degrees of zero, many were without even the semblance of a shawl or overcoat. Women came crying for food, clothing, and coal.

"We have not seen a day like this," said Nathaniel S. Rosenau, the manager, "since the cold snap in the Winter of 1893. The general conditions among the lower classes of the Jews of New-York are worse this Winter than they were last Winter. This is due largely to the stagnation in the fur trade, which has been the fact since last July, and to the lack of work for garment workers. The garment trade has been very slack for the last eight weeks. There are few who have had even desultory work in the clothing line in November or December. Even the most fortunate and thrifty workers of this class used up all their savings last Winter.

"All the fur workers in New-York are now idle. Fully five-sixths of the garment workers are idle. The people have nothing left even to pawn. Destitute men and women come here with pawn tickets for undershirts and bedquilts on which they got from the pawnbroker an allowance of only 5 or 6 cents. This is a sure indication of the extent and character of the suffering among the poor out of work.

"I would not care to estimate how many Jews are out of work in New-York at the present time. We have no data here from which to make an estimate.

"Rents are as high as ever, and the prices for provisions have also not been reduced.

"A new class is now coming to us for aid—young and able-bodied men, married men with only one or two children.

"In November, 1895, we received 2,338 applications for aid. In December we received 4,163 applications. The number for January will be still larger. We expended $139,000 last year. We can use all the money we can get."

"The peddlers have been in a very destitute condition this Winter," said another official of the United Hebrew Charities. "There are about 300 Jewish peddlers in New-York. Almost without exception they are men with large families. They depend on the working people for support, and when the working people have no money the peddlers are forced to the wall.

"The tailors are also coming to us in large numbers. The season for making Spring clothing, which began in November, is now over, and the Spring season has not commenced. Meanwhile the tailors are idle. This class of workers cannot save much money under any circumstances. They do not average over nine months' work in a year.

"As a rule, the landlords deal strictly with their poverty-stricken tenants. A man came to us to-day and reported that he and his wife and four children had been evicted from a Ridge Street tenement because of failure to pay rent. His wife and children were sheltered by neighbors. We are investigating the case."

There were over 100 applications for coal, food, and clothing yesterday at the main office of the Charity Organization Society. This was a large proportionate advance over the recent daily average of applications, and was due to the extremely cold weather. There were 383 applications during Christmas week, 671 applications the week previous, and 746 applications the week before that.

"Speaking generally," said Robert W. Hebberd, Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society, "the condition of the poor in New-York is better this Winter than last Winter. That is our experience. The weather has been so good, right along up to this time, that we have had actually fewer applications for aid than we expected. Last year at this time we had fourteen investigating agents in the field. We have only ten now. In nine-tenths of the cases we investigate we find either a natural disinclination to work, or else some defect of character which prevents the man from holding a steady job. I am not cynical. I am merely stating facts.

"This spell of very cold weather will increase the number of applications to us for aid. There were 158 applications in the week ending Dec. 28, and 216 applications in the week ending Jan. 4."

There were over 100 applications for aid yesterday at the office of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The Monday before there were sixty-four applications.

"We have thirteen workers out," said Mrs. M. Fullerton, Superintendent of the Relief Department, "and they are investigating every application very rapidly. General orders have been issued to our agents to let no one go away unaided in such weather as this, who appears to be in need of food. In this weather we give preliminary aid without stopping to investigate every case. We give tickets on grocers for 50 cents, $1, and $2. One old woman to whom we gave coal was so afraid of losing it or having it stolen from her that she stored it under her bed. Our workers made 701 visits last week.

"I will say one thing, and that is, that in my thirteen years' experience here I have never found a real case of starvation. Undoubtedly there are many people who, through poverty, are not sufficiently nourished, but as for a genuine case of starvation, that is very rare. The charity of the poor to the poor is wonderful. Starvation may occur through false pride, or by reason of alcoholic excesses. We are doing all we can to relieve distress among the poor."

THE MESSAGE OF MAYOR STRONG

It Will Be Ready to Present to the Aldermen at Noon To-day.

Mayor Strong announced last night that he would have his message ready for presentation to the Board of Aldermen at noon to-day. He would give no hint as to what important points the message would touch on.

Some persons have been expecting the Mayor to touch on the Police Department's management and the recent grave offenses that have been committed in this city. It was said, however, that the message would contain no criticism of the Police Commissioners, but that, on the other hand, they will probably be complimented for the strict enforcement of the excise law.

The increase in the city budget will be considered in the message, and the Mayor will probably show how much of this increase has been due to legislation of a mandatory character.

A large portion of the increase will be charged to school and State tax, and for the care of the insane. Plans for the turning over of the city's insane to the care of the State will be discussed.

The Mayor started out to write a short message, but as he went along it assumed unexpected proportions.

Has Reduced the Cleaning Force.

Gen. Collis has reduced the cleaning force 20 per cent. in his department, discharging nineteen women and seven men, who were employed to clean public buildings. This will save about [illegible] on the salary account for the Department of Public Works.

SLANDER BY A BROTHER PARSON

The Rev. Mr. Widdemer Suing the Rev. William N. Ritchie for Abusing His Priestly Character.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 6.—In the Common Pleas Court of Monmouth County to-day the Rev. Dr. Howard T. Widdemer brought suit against the Rev. William N. Ritchie, D. D., for $2,000 damages for slander. The Rev. Dr. Widdemer was, until recently, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury Park, but was deposed by the Monmouth Presbytery. Dr. Ritchie is not connected with any church, but is a member of the Presbytery of Westchester. The suit is based on some remarks made in a railway car about the divorce and past record of the deposed minister, by Dr. Ritchie. The latter says the conversation was a confidential one.

Samuel A. Patterson opened the case for Mr. Widdemer. He said he expected to prove that Dr. Ritchie, while pretending to be the friend of Dr. Widdemer, had, at every opportunity, slandered his pretended friend by certain statements, among which were the following: That he had had trouble with a girl in every church he had ever had; that when he first went to Passaic to preach he got in with a girl, and when his wife found it out she threatened to leave him; that he was not an ordained minister, and had no right to perform marriages or to baptize.

Mrs. Jennie Leroy testified to being on the train and overhearing the conversation between Dr. Ritchie and a Mr. Hamilton. The Rev. Ephraim S. Widdemer, father of the plaintiff, testified that his son was an ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Ethel Van Ness corroborated Mrs. Leroy.

Walter L. Davis, cashier of the Asbury Park National Bank, testified to a conversation he had with Dr. Ritchie, in which he asked him if he had ever heard his friend, Mr. Minot, express regret that he had been married by Mr. Widdemer, and said: "If it was myself that had been married, I would be very much worried, and especially if there were children, as there is a question of Mr. Widdemer's right to perform the marriage ceremony." This testimony was objected to, but was not stricken out.

Mrs. Maggie Neill was then called by the plaintiff, in order to show the motive which actuated the alleged slander. She said that Dr. Ritchie had called on her and stated that Mr. Widdemer was a bad man and an immoral man, and that it was hard in him not to have any church to preach in, while Mr. Widdemer, a man with a blot on his character, had charge of the church which Mr. Chandler, the former minister, had intended him (Dr. Ritchie) to have.

The plaintiff claimed that the whole purpose of Dr. Ritchie was to make trouble in the church, so that Mr. Widdemer would have to leave, and Dr. Ritchie would be called in his place. The case was continued until Wednesday.

COURT OF APPEALS RECONVENES

Of the New Judges Only Martin Is Present.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Court of Appeals reconvened to-day for the January term. Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton took his seat on the bench as the successor of Judge Finch. Judge Vann of Syracuse, who was named by the Governor to succeed Judge Peckham, who goes to the United States Supreme Court, did not sit with the court to-day, but it is stated that he will arrive in Albany to begin his labors to-morrow.

In the Court of Appeals to-day an important Brooklyn case came up. The case is the suit of Edward Freel to recover $82,000 from the City of Brooklyn. Freel constructed a reservoir which was accepted by the city, and he was to receive $122,000. When the reservoir was tested it was found that it would not hold the water. The city then refused to pay. Freel threatened suit and was paid $30,000. He brought suit for the remainder and won.

The matter came up to-day before the court in the form of a motion to stay proceedings.

TWO IMPORTANT HEARINGS AT ALBANY

Attorney General to Pass On Chicago Gas and Saratoga Election.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Attorney General Hancock will give two important hearings to-morrow.

Counsel are expected to make an appearance in the suit brought by Pitt Barrows, a bondholder, against the Central Trust Company of New-York to restrain the trust from issuing in this State certificates of deposit of Fidelity Trust receipts of the Chicago Gas Company under the proposed reorganization plan now pending.

The other hearing will be on the application of Caleb Mitchell, late President of the village of Saratoga Springs, for permission to bring an action to test the title to the office of President of that village, the suit involving the constitutionality of the act passed by the last Legislature, which ousted Mitchell from the office considerably in advance of the time when his term would have expired under the old law.

MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS

Unusual Activity Will Be Shown This Year in This Section.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 6.—The number of gold mining corporations which have been formed for the purpose of developing the Black Hills mines during the last year denotes that there will be unusual activity in that section this year. Most of the companies organized the latter third of the year, after a number of new strikes were made and developed far enough to show that they were paying properties, and that the finds were of a permanent character.

Within a few months there has been organized twenty new companies, with a combined capital stock of $20,000,000 for the purpose of gold mining and developing alone. Mining operations are being pushed so rapidly that many are predicting that the gold production of $7,000,000 for this year, which was estimated by Mine Inspector Jaffrie, will be easily reached, if it is not exceeded.

A LIBEL TRIAL SUDDENLY STOPPED

The Prosecution of Frederick W. Peabody Abandoned.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The trial of Frederick W. Peabody for the alleged libel of Congressman H. H. Atwood came to an abrupt termination in court to-day, the District Attorney announcing that he would not further prosecute the case against Peabody, stating that it was his opinion that "public interests do not require the further prosecution of the case."

Judge Gaskell asked counsel for the defence if he consented to this disposition of the suit, to which question counsel replied: "Yes, the defendant does consent, as a public confession coming through the District Attorney is better than any verdict that could be rendered by the jury."

Peabody charged certain illegal transactions by Atwood when the latter was City Architect of Boston, and the evidence was strong in support of the allegations.

Mr. Starin's Claim Scaled Down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States Court of Claims to-day rendered a judgment in favor of John H. Starin of New-York for the transfer of passengers and baggage in New-York under contract with the Government in 1884, for $5,446. The amount claimed was $123,382.

For an Exhibit at Kiel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—An estimate will be submitted to Congress for $20,000 to enable the War Department to make a river and harbor exhibit, and also the Fish Commission to make an exhibit, at the International Fisheries Exhibition, to be held at Kiel, Germany, next February.

Commuted by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The sentence of thirteen months' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, at Allegheny, Penn., imposed on Albert J. Neville, convicted in Pittsburg for attempting to pass counterfeit coin, has been commuted by the President to two months' actual imprisonment.

CITY'S STREETS NOT SAFE

Judge Cowing Says Crime Has Increased in Two Months.

HIS CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY

Courts Must Do Their Part in Bringing About a Change—Expects to Clear Accumulated Cases.

Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, in charging the County Grand Jury for the January term, called attention to the great increase in crime which he said there had been in this city in the last two months.

"Crimes of violence are all too prevalent," he said. "Our streets are not safe, nor are our homes. This is appalling. Our city must be made as safe as any in the land, and it is our duty to make our homes and streets safe. The courts shall and will do it, and if we have not courts enough, we shall get more Judges to repress criminals."

In beginning his charge Judge Cowing spoke about the new criminal branch of the Supreme Court which is to work in conjunction with General Sessions.

"We start out now," he said, "with five courts. The new branch of the Supreme Court is presided over by one of the ablest Judges in our land. I hope he will be with us for many years. With those five courts running the cry will no longer prevail that the courts are unable to dispose of the criminal cases on hand. By the industry of the Grand Jury I trust we will speedily dispose of the accumulated criminal business and soon be able to keep abreast of the times. If the criminals in the city will only give us half a chance I know we will."

"I want to call your attention to one important fact. There are just sixty-seven cases in the Tombs awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. There are 247 cases in the Tombs awaiting the action of these courts. I do not know how many cases are there awaiting the action of Special Sessions on appeal to higher courts, or how many rounders are there helping to make the Tombs overcrowded. This I know, and I want the public to know the fact, too, that there is very little accumulated business due to the Courts of General Sessions. It will not take us long in this new era to dispose of our cases. The 247 cases will vanish like dew before the morning sun if the District Attorney will put them on the calendar. I am tired of the oft-repeated assertion that we cannot keep the Tombs from being overcrowded."

The Judge then spoke to the jury about the courage of dismissing complaints when the evidence is not sufficient to warrant a conviction on trial. He said that would save the courts much trouble.

Edward A. Newall, proprietor of a furnishing goods store, was made foreman of the Grand Jury. The other Grand Jurors are: Frank Tilford, iron, 529 West Twentieth Street; James T. Wentz, broker, 161 Washington Street; Julius Ehrmann, tobacco, 179 Water Street; Gustav Binger, leather, 20 Spruce Street; Albert F. Hyde, cotton, 354 Broadway; William Morrison, Jr., 69 West Forty-seventh Street; William J. Baird, chemicals, 56 Maiden Lane; Andrew J. Cormack, tailor, 220 Fifth Avenue; John F. Rogers, hardware, 42 Cortlandt Street; Francis Saltonstall, broker, 66 Exchange Place; Lyman Sorn, grocer, 386 Washington Street; H. M. Humphrey, coffee, 87 Front Street; E. H. Kendall, architect, 150 Fifth Avenue; M. B. O'Meara, 40 Gramercy Park; Francis Hendricks, metals, 49 Cliff Street; A. T. Hendricks, 48 Exchange Place; F. J. Mead, Treasurer, 138 Pearl Street; Max Nathan, President, 92 Liberty Street; C. S. Douglass, clerk, 101 West Ninetieth Street; W. E. Caldwell, insurance, 44 Pine Street; H. V. Mead, real estate, 422 Eighth Avenue; Luther Voorheis, 51 West Forty-second Street.

THINK JUDGE COWING MISTAKEN.

Police Commissioners Not Aware of Alarming Increase of Crime.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt in relation to Judge Cowing's statement in his charge to the January Grand Jury, to the effect that there had been a great increase of crime, and that crimes of violence were too prevalent, and that New-York's streets and homes were not safe, said: "I shall be delighted if the courts will follow the advice of Judge Cowing and impose adequate sentences upon the criminals arrested by the police.

"As for the alleged increase of crime, that was sufficiently answered by the recent public statements of Commissioner Parker and Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau. I, myself, shall discuss the situation at some length later. It is sufficient for the present to state that the facts by no means warrant the alarmist tone of Judge Cowing's charge."

Commissioner Andrews said: "I do not care to reply to a statement which is not warranted by the facts as they exist. The truth of this will be proven later on. I am glad, however, there will be a change in the light penalties which have been inflicted by the judges during the past month."

Commissioner Grant said: "If the courts will give adequate punishment to the criminals arrested by the police, that will have a great effect in preventing crime. The police will do the best they can."

Commissioner Parker had only this to say: "So far as any increase of crime is concerned, I think Judge Cowing is wrong. I have nothing further to state regarding his charge to the Grand Jury."

SOME NEW "UNSOLVED CRIMES."

Many Expert Professional Thieves Are at Work.

The repudiation and discrediting by Police Commissioner Parker of an indictment for incapacity against the administration of the Central Office branch of the detective service from 1892 to 1895, contained in a tabulated statement of "unsolved crimes" and "criminal successes" furnished by the Detective Bureau, rendered further analysis of the items of arraignment by THE NEW-YORK TIMES unnecessary.

Until squarely contradicted, the results of the partial investigations by THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the list of thirty-four "unsolved crimes," which includes the Brill Brothers' safe burglary, an omission supplied by Commissioner Parker, were that nineteen, of the items of indictment were quashed by its being shown that satisfactory police duty was done in each case, and that, taken as a whole, efficiency and good faith with the public were instanced in arrests and the recovery of property.

Therefore, of the tabulated statement of thirty-four cases, but fifteen remain unexplained, or rather uninvestigated, because of Commissioner Parker's disavowal on the one hand and the recognition of the dictum "False in one, false in all."

If all the fifteen "unsolved crimes" stand against the credit of detective adminstration from 1882 to May 27, 1895, it is a record of little more than one failure a year to solve criminal mysteries.

On July 20, 1895, the day after he succeeded George McClusky as Chief Detective, Mr. O'Brien then said:

I will say further that there is not a professional thief in this country whom I could not lay my hands on if he was "wanted" for a crime. I am going to try and drive out all the thieves, "green-goods" men, and "bunko" men out of the city. * * * I shall break up their haunts. * * * New-York is not going to be a harbor for criminals. I shall drive them all out and put a stop to the loose practice of letting them run around.

The new detective régime which began May 27, 1895, was confronted with a criminal problem which has yet to be solved, although the crime was directly in the line of Chief Detective O'Brien's specialties. Two men, whom the Central Office detectives have all along claimed as house thieves, entered the basement of 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, the residence of Matthew C. D. Borden, and, with hardly a parley, opened fire on and killed the second butler, Walter F. Harris, a col-

ered man, the afternoon of May 27. O'Brien was one of many detectives engaged on this "unsolved crime," which is still unavenged at law, although descriptions of the fleeing murderers were available.

The Post Office thieves, Allen, Killoran, and Russell, escaped from Ludlow Street Jail July 4. Chief Detective O'Brien may claim that it would have been superfluous duty on his part to have concerned himself about Sheriff Tamsen's wards, but such a declaration would be contradictory of his definition of police ethics, made when he was installed as head of the Detective Bureau. His inaction or failure to accomplish anything is strange, when his announcement of his ability to lay his hands on any professional thief is considered with the sworn admission of "Old Bill" Vosburg, the "father of modern thieves," at the trial of the Sheriff, that he visited the jail unhindered, and that neither he nor the escaped prisoners were molested in their wanderings about New-York and their conferences just across the North River.

In other words, Vosburg, one of the most dangerous of the dangerous classes, went about as he willed, and planned and accomplished as he chose, despite the professed omniscience of the most trusted of the Central Office detective staff.

Coming into the full O'Brien régime and its "unsolved crimes" and disregarding a number of smaller criminal mysteries that have not been cleared up, including a laughable scene in which a detective masqueraded as one of Col. Waring's sweepers, which was frowned on as playing to the gallery, the Morrisania murder is reached.

The Walter brothers' saloon, at Brown Place and the Southern Boulevard, was invaded on the night of Nov. 7 by masked men acting in concert, who cowed several persons in the place with revolvers, shot and killed Richard Pope of 583 Southern Boulevard, robbed the money drawer, and escaped. The detectives did not in this case suggest an "inside job." They made several arrests, but accomplished nothing that was determinate, and Chief Detective O'Brien's conclusion was that—

"It was the work of an organized gang of desperate men whose operations have been noted elsewhere."

The next important "criminal success" of the present detective administration was a high art, clean-cut professional feat, the forcing of one of the safes in Brentano Brothers' establishment in Union Square, one of the busiest and most sleepless neighborhoods of this city. No such burglary is "sporadic." It is the result of careful and tireless planning by experts in the security afforded by lack of or laxity in proper detective surveillance, which should keep track of men high enough in the criminal guild to be capable of such a success, if the doings of any criminal should be noted.

Yet the burglars went to Brentano Brothers' counting room building, equipped with what was necessary for the exploit, worked as methodically as clockwork, muffled the safe, and blew the door open, and when they left the place richer by $1,700 in money—vanished like vapor. No hint of "inside" aid came from the detective bureau, and there has been neither arrest nor explanation of New-York affording a haven for organized malefactors.

Isaac Townsend Burden went with his wife and their eldest daughter to hear Melba, the de Reszkes, and Plançon sing in "Romeo et Juliette," Dec. 27. It was the regular opera night of the Burdens. The eldest son also left the house, where there remained a younger son, known in the family circle as Willie, his child sister, and a number of servants. One of the domestics had before the opera party left opened a window in Willie's room, on the second floor. This was customary, and to secure ventilation.

The window opened on the roof of an extension to the Burden house. From this window one can walk on the roof, and enter the Hotel Brunswick by a second-story window. To reach either Fifth Avenue, Twenty-sixth, or Twenty-seventh Street from the Burden house, or vice versa, by any other way, except by the front or basement door of Mr. Burden's house, would to a thief be difficult and perilous.

After the opera party had gone the domestic closed the window in Willie's room and fastened a wooden inside shutter. Willie read in the library until about 9:30 o'clock, when he went to the bathroom on the second floor. While there some one knocked on the door. He thought it was a servant. At 10:30 o'clock he went to bed to find the window of his room open. He had, it afterward appeared, tried the door of his father's room, adjoining his, and it seemed to be locked. A servant before going to bed had a like experience with the door of Mrs. Burden's room, also on the second floor, and facing Madison Square.

When Mrs. Burden returned from the opera and went to her room she found that her safe had been rifled of jewels worth more than $57,000. Chief Detective O'Brien contends that the property was overvalued.

Next day the extent of the looting of the house was determined when Mr. Burden discovered that from a safe in his room had been taken scarf pins and other property worth $1,500.

On the evening of Dec. 29 Chief Detective O'Brien, on receiving a report from Detective Sergeant McCauly, announced that the robbery was strictly a professional success, and that the police were baffled.

That Friday was a black one for detective prestige intent on exposing the failure of detective methods of former administrations.

At 239 Central Park West thieves ransacked the apartment of Mrs. F. N. Barnes and obtained jewels worth $7,000 and some money. On Dec. 31 William King and Howard Johnson, negroes, and Agnes Renshaw, a white woman, were arrested, because the men had been claimed for a burglary at Washington. Neither of the negroes had in either record or appearance a single trait to identify him as a house thief of even the second grade. In their possession and in rooms occupied by the woman and one of the men was found a lot of miscellaneous plunder, none of it valuable, much of it rubbish, but in the collection were two small unset diamonds.

While high experts in the trade maintain that it should trouble conscience to swear to the identity of a diamond "of record," one worth $1,500 or upward, the detectives claim to have fastened the crime of the Barnes robbery on the negroes through the identification of the two diamonds, worth less than $100, by Mrs. Barnes and a jeweler. Such evidence, unsupported, cannot, lawyers claim, secure conviction.

On the day of the Burden and Barnes robberies, burglars leisurely attacked, blew open, and rifled the safe of Grocer William Sudbrink, at 1 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. This crime is yet "unsolved."

A house robbery at James G. K. Duer's, and a well planned but unsuccessful safe blowing exploit in the bottling store of G. Z. Bartholf & Co., 2,261 Second Avenue, have come to light within a few days.

There have been recorded quite recently the safe blowing in Dentist Modemann's office and several robberies of importance and of a character to establish that some of Chief Detective O'Brien's trusted staff do not recognize expert thieves if they see them.

"I could," a clever detective said yesterday, "have served the public well under the new administration, but I found I was in the way and would get no kind of a show, and so I claimed my pension. I wish the present system success, and if I say that I would not put a stone in the way of any of them, I say it sincerely.

"But are they doing right? What's the use of throwing dirt to gratify personal spite or hide shortcomings? Sooner or later the detectives will be on trial, with the public as a jury. You can't hoodwink the public forever. I've an idea that, as the gamblers say, Steve O'Brien's been playing to pretty hard luck, and that it won't change unless by a miracle. I don't want to see it, but I pick up the paper every morning prepared not to be surprised at anything. It's no use talking, many thieves that are dangerous are back in

"Now, why didn't they hold the old men at Headquarters if only for a year or so, in order to teach the new ones? You can't tell me that the men in the Detective Bureau know so much that they have nothing to learn. How about the wisdom of getting rid of Sergts. Bird and Mangin and Detectives Armstrong, Jacob, Golden, Heidelberg, Aloncle, Sheldon, Hickey, Crowley, Doyle, Titus, and Von Gerichten. No man knows too much in the detective business, and O'Brien will find that out before he gets through.

"The silliest thing yet done was to get up that thirteen years' list of robberies. How would it look against the list of cases in which the old men were successful? Why, it would be three failures against at least 300 successes a year—a flea bite.

"A mistake was made, too, in publishing the number of arrests made by the members of the present Detective Bureau system, and the number made under the old systems. What do the tables tell? Nothing. Supposing there were over 1,200 arrests from July 19 to Dec. 31, 1895. How many of them were flimsy?

"O'Brien cannot deny that in this number of arrests are many for violation of the excise law, and, so far as I know, false arrests, like that of the furnishing-goods salesman Simson, who, after being treated as a regular 'crook,' and photographed, was honorably discharged. Some of the arrests may have been for selling ice or sardines or flowers on Sunday. I wouldn't wonder.

"Anyway, why not give the record of convictions with so many arrests? I am not prejudiced more than I ought to be, but I'll wager that the showing would not be as good as in the years 1884 to 1894, for instance."

Lectures on Parliamentary Practice.

The third lecture of the series on "Parliamentary Practice," by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, before the Emma Willard Association, will be given at the regular monthly meeting of the association to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the residence of the President, Mrs. Russell Sage of 506 Fifth Avenue.

THEIR NEW COURT OPENED

Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Bench at Work.

LAWYERS PLEASED WITH THE GOWNS

Speeches Were Delivered by Joseph H. Choate, William Allen Butler, Elihu Root, and Justice Van Brunt.

The Appellate Division of the First Department of the Supreme Court sat yesterday for the first time in the temporary courtroom in the Constable Building, at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The Justices, robed in new silk gowns, entered the courtroom at 8 o'clock precisely. Justice Charles H. Van Brunt took the middle seat on the bench, Justices Barrett and Patterson taking the seats on his right, and Justices Williams and Morgan J. O'Brien the seats on his left. As the Justices entered the court all persons present stood up.

The large courtroom was well filled with members of the bar. Some women and a few of the general public also occupied seats. At the counsel table sat Joseph H. Choate, who was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, which established the new tribunal; Elihu Root, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the convention, and William Allen Butler.

After the presiding Justice and his associates had bowed to those present, Mr. Choate arose and said:

In behalf of my brethren of the bar, I congratulate your Honors on this event in the history of the judiciary of the city and county. This is a great event in the history of the courts. I hope that the good-will that has always existed between the bench and the bar will continue.

It has been suggested that I, as a member of the Constitutional Convention that created the new system of the courts, should make a few remarks about the work and the creation of this court. I will leave that, however, to my learned brother, Elihu Root, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention. The chief thing accomplished under the new system was the absorbing of all the higher courts of the city and county into this one Appellate Division.

Mr. Choate then introduced William Allen Butler with the remark that he had lately assisted at the demise of the ancient Common Pleas Court, and that no better one than he, who had served the funeral meats, could officiate at the baptismal breakfast.

Mr. Butler said:

If the Court please, it has been suggested to me that a word from me on this occasion would be acceptable to the bench and bar. I assure the Court, not that I think it requires any assurances, of the loyalty and support and respect of all the members of the bar.

This is the age of changes and consolidation, and your Honors in coming to this place as a new appellate tribunal come under this age of changes. Your Honors are in a new place, a new court, with new surroundings, and we hope and trust that this change and these surroundings will assist the court in deciding cases. With all this change, it is the same court, the Supreme Court.

Mr. Butler then congratulated the Court, and said that the members of the bar would look with great interest for the decisions of the Court.

Elihu Root addressed the Court as follows:

I am not going to accept the invitation of Mr. Choate to afflict your Honors with the story of the work of the Judicial Committee of the Constitutional Convention.

The people have approved what was done. I take great pleasure in congratulating your Honors in the opening of this court, and of wishing your Honors godspeed.

The people of the State have made you the most powerful tribunal that has ever sat on this island. The court has not only the powers of the General Term of the Supreme Court, but has those of the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court.

Mr. Root then spoke of the vast power given to the new court in making it the final tribunal on all issues of fact and also in the great domain of interlocutory decrees and orders. He expressed the belief that if the new court exercised its duty as fearlessly in the future as the General Term had in the past, and that if the Court of Appeals respected the mandate of the people and refrained from trespassing on the jurisdiction of the Appellate Division, the latter would become second to no court in power, honor, and dignity.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt responded as follows:

It is very grateful to this Court that so distinguished an assemblage of the bar should be present at the opening of the new court, and we are doubly pleased that those who have spoken have been present to wish the new court godspeed. The new tribunal has no past behind it, and its success is entirely in the future. We hope to so transact the business of this department as to merit the entire approval of the bar. We thank you for your kind words.

The lawyers who had no business before the court and the women present then retired, and the Court proceeded to hear motions to dismiss appeals. In the corridors the congratulations on the improvement which the gowns made in the appearance of the Court were general among the members of the bar. It was remarked that one good effect was to bring the faces of all the Judges into relief to the exclusion of any possible distraction that might be caused if their different colored suits of clothes were visible. Another effect, it was remarked, was to make the thin Judges appear quite as stout as their fellows.

All the court attendants were in uniform, including William Ricketts, the crier. The Clerk of the court, Alfred Wagstaff, and his deputy, William Lamb, Jr., were present during the opening ceremonies.

On the walls of the new courtroom are the oil portraits, taken from the old General Term room, of Daniel P. Ingraham, Noah Davis, and John R. Brady, former Justices of the Supreme Court.

Justices Ingraham and Rumsey, the remaining two Justices of the Appellate Division, were not present yesterday, as not more than five members of the court can sit at one time.

Hereafter no visitors to the courtroom of the Appellate Division, whether lawyers or litigants, will be allowed to enter with their overcoats, hats, canes, or umbrellas. These articles will be cared for by a court officer until the owners present checks for them on leaving the courtroom.

The first case argued before the court yesterday was that of Bryan McAveney, appellant, against Thomas H. Brush, impleaded with others, respondents. The case came up on a reargument of an appeal from an order denying an application made by the plaintiff and appellant, to punish the defendant, Thomas H. Brush, for contempt of court in putting in or causing to be put in fictitious and insufficient sureties upon an undertaking dated Nov. 15, 1892, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and given to discharge the mechanics' lien filed by the plaintiff on Nov. 5, 1892, and to foreclose which lien the action was brought.

The application was originally made by the plaintiff, and an order to show cause was granted on Feb. 7, 1895, by Judge Roger A. Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas. Afterward Judge Pryor denied the motion, and an appeal was taken from the order to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The appeal was argued before the General Term in May, 1895, and the General Term handed down a decision reversing the order appealed from, and adjudging Thomas H. Brush guilty of contempt of court for putting in the fictitious surety, Charles E. Averill on the bond, and fining Brush $8,000 for contempt of court, and further ordered that a warrant of commitment issue to the Sheriff, directing that he arrest Brush, and that he be imprisoned until he paid the $8,000.

Brush then appealed and obtained a stay until the case had been heard on reargument. Welch & Daniels appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; Hector Hutchings appeared for Brush.

Decision was reserved.

Another case heard was that of the People of the State of New-York, appellant, against the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York. The case came up on an appeal of the People from an order of the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas entered on May 17, 1895, refusing a motion of the plaintiff for the appointment of a temporary receiver of the defendant.

Clarence W. Frances, Deputy Attorney General, said that on or about April 29, 1895, the plaintiff commenced the action to vacate the charter, annul the existence of and dissolve the defendant corporation, and to forfeit the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises, and for a perpetual injunction against said corporation, its Trustees, officers, and agents, and for a temporary receiver of the assets of the corporation. He said the corporation had exceeded its powers and failed to comply with the provisions of law, and that it was and had been conducting its business fraudulently and irregularly and in violation of the law. It was also contended by the Deputy Attorney General that the liabilities of the corporation exceeded the assets by at least the sum of $53,091.91; also that the capital of the corporation had not been paid in, as required by the statute under which the corporation claimed to have been organized. Mr. Frances said an order was secured by the plaintiff requiring the defendant to show cause why a temporary receiver of the defendant should not be appointed. Upon the return of this order the application of the plaintiff was denied, and an appeal was taken.

After the Appellate Division heard argument yesterday by counsel for the corporation denying that the corporation had violated the law or exceeded its charter powers, it reserved decision.

After hearing a few minor cases the court adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day.

SUPREME COURT SPECIAL TERMS.

The Several Parts Opened—Calendars of Trial Terms Called.

The courtrooms and corridors of the County Court House were crowded yesterday morning with lawyers, clients, jurors, witnesses, and spectators, who were in attendance to witness the opening of the January term of the Supreme Court at 10:30 o'clock.

There was considerable confusion, owing to the fact that the Special Terms range over the three upper floors of the building. The Trial Terms are interspersed between the Special Terms, and the arrangement is rather inconvenient.

Justice Charles H. Truax sat in Special Term Part I., and heard litigated motions.

Justice Roger A. Pryor presided in Special Term Part II., where the ex parte business was taken up. Before the consolidation of the courts, the business now dealt with in Part I. and II. occupied the attention of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas, Chambers. The Judge in each of these parts will now sit continuously until 5 o'clock each afternoon.

Justice Henry R. Beekman presided in Special Term Part III., and heard demurrers and preferred causes. The greater number of the divorce and separation suits will come up for trial in this court.

Justice Miles Beach called the calendar in Special Term Part IV. for Special Terms IV., V., VI., and VII.

Justices Abraham R. Lawrence, Charles F. MacLean, and George P. Andrews presided, respectively, over Parts V., VI., and VII.

Justice John J. Freedman took up the hearing of preferred causes before juries in Trial Term Part II.

Justice P. H. Dugro, in Trial Term Part III., called the calendar for Trial Term Parts III., IV., V., and VI., the presiding Justices in the three latter being Justices Sedgwick, McAdam, and Daly.

The calendar for Trial Term Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., over which Justices Gildersleeve, Bookstaver, Giegerich, and Bischoff will preside, was called in Part VII. by Justice Gildersleeve.

The crowds hurried about the corridors, seeking the various courts, and the attendants were kept busy answering questions. It will be some time bfore the public becomes acquainted with the changes in the courts, and until then there is likely to be considerable confusion.

JUSTICE SMYTH ON THE BENCH.

He Opens the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Justice Frederick Smyth, recently elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, took his place in the judicial seat of the new criminal branch of the Supreme Court just before 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

When the ex-Recorder ascended the bench Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, Chief Clerk Carroll, and Clerks Walsh and Penny bowed to him. Justice Smyth returned the salutation of each one, and then whirled about in his chair and scrutinized the new mural tablets.

The panel of jurors was then called by Clerk Walsh, and those having excuses for not serving were told to see the Justice. About a score ranged in line to be excused.

District Attorney Fellows entered the court later, and a warm greeting took place between him and the Justice. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, also occupied a seat near the Justice for a time.

The first case taken up was that of Michael McGowan, charged with killing Rosie Finn, his sweetheart, on July 10, 1895. Only four jurors had been secured when the court adjourned for the day.

CITY COURT JUSTICES GREETED.

Roses and Other Flowers for the Several Judges.

The new Chambers of the City Court were opened yesterday in Room 12 of the City Hall for the first time.

Justice Schuchman took his seat there for the first time on the bench of the City Court, to which he had been assigned for this month by his associates.

When Justice Schuchman took his seat he was greeted by many friends, who presented him with three baskets of choice flowers. His brother Justices were also remembered by their friends, who took occasion to mark the opening for the current year of all the City Court Trial Terms by presenting the Justices with floral offerings.

Justice McCarthy, who sat in Part IV., received a large basket of roses and lilies. Justice Fitzsimons, in Part III., was presented with a large floral horseshoe. Justice Conlan, in Part II., received two large baskets of roses, and Chief Justice Van Wyck, who presided in Part I., was literally embowered in roses and lilies.

The new Chambers courtroom was formerly used as a library, but was altered for a courtroom when the old courtroom was condemned by the Board of Health recently as unfit for occupancy. It was said that this old courtroom was responsible for the death of the late Chief Justice Ehrlich.

WORK IN GENERAL SESSIONS.

Opening of the New Year in Additional Parts of the Court.

The new year of the Court of General Sessions began yesterday afternoon, when an additional part of the court was opened.

A temporary courtroom was arranged for the new part on the fourth floor of the Criminal Court Building.

Arrangements were made to have Judge Martin T. McMahon, one of the new Judges, open this court at 11 o'clock. Then he was to immediately adjourn it for two weeks, so as to allow Justice Fitzgerald to transfer Part II. to this new Part IV., and continue the trial of Louis Gordon, accused of arson.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger, the other new Judge, opened court in Part II. shortly before 11 o'clock. Several of his personal friends were in the courtroom, and a number of floral presents were sent to the new Judge.

Judge Cowing occupied Part I., and Recorder Goff sat in Part III.

The first prisoner that came before Judge Newburger was sentenced to two years in State prison. He was an ex-convict, named Charles Day. He pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree.

BROOKLYN COURTS ARRANGED.

The Appellate Division Occupies the Late Supervisors' Rooms.

The rearrangement of the Brooklyn courts, created under the Constitution, went into effect Jan. 1, but the courts did not open for actual work until yesterday.

More than ordinary interest was taken by the lawyers, especially regarding the new Appellate Division, which held its first session in the chamber formerly occupied by the Kings County Board of Supervisors, which body went out of existence at midnight Dec. 31.

When the big clock pointed to 10 o'clock, a gray-haired officer rapped upon the desk and cried:

"The Judges of the court."

The lawyers arose and stood silently, while the Justices of the new Appellate Court filed in from a side door. Justice Edward S. Hatch of Buffalo was first. He was followed by Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Presiding Justice Charles F. Brown, and Justices Willard Bartlett and Calvin E. Pratt.

Joseph A. Burr, the President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, addressed the court, and called attention to the death of ex-Judge of the County Court Henry A. Moore. The calendar was then called.

The first argument heard was made by Gen. Almet F. Jenks, on the appeal of Max Ackerman, for a writ of certiorari against Police Commissioner Welles.

In the Supreme Courts, which were held on the floor above, the Special Term was presided over by Justice Clement. The Trial Terms were presided over by Justice Van Wyck, Part I.; Justice Osborne, Part II.; Justice Keogh, Part III., and Justice Dykeman, Part IV.

Justice Keogh was presented with a floral basket by James C. Church.

Mrs. Willard Bartlett and her two daughters were present when the Appellate Court opened.

GIFTS FOR UNIVERSITY

Valuable Apparatus Presented by Frank Jay Gould.

OTHER DONORS GENEROUS, ALSO

The First Meeting of the Council Held Yesterday in the Council Room in the New Washington Square Building.

There were present yesterday at the first meeting for the year of the Council of the University of the City of New-York Charles Butler, the venerable President; William Allen Butler, William A. Wheelock, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, William S. Opdyke, David Banks, Robert Schell, the Rev. George Alexander, Israel C. Pierson, William F. Havemeyer, Joseph S. Auerbach, Dr. John P. Munn, Charles R. Otis, and the Chancellor of the university, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken.

This was the first meeting held in the new council chamber on the eleventh floor of the modern structure erected on the site of the historic university building, in Washington Square. The council chamber is exactly over the original spot where, for sixty-five years the council held its sittings, but nearly 150 feet above it.

It was announced that the University School of Engineering had received for Christmas and New Year's the most valuable gifts of apparatus that have come to it since its opening, over thirty years ago. The most costly piece is the largest and most expensive single piece of apparatus required by a school of engineering. It is a large and complete testing machine of the most up-to-date character, and is now being constructed. It has a capacity of 200,000 pounds, or 100 tons, and will pull apart iron or steel bars of two inches square with as much ease as one can break a thread, or will crush blocks of stone, concrete, &c., or cross-break beams such as are used in constructing buildings.

With all this strength delicacy is combined, for by the use of an attachment the change in form of the article undergoing stress is accurately measured, and as the distortion is multiplied 500 times by the apparatus and charted on the paper, the very slightest change in the test piece can be easily observed and measured.

Besides this have been given the following: A traction dynamometer, a Van Winkle dynamometer, a Riehle-Robinson transmitting dynamometer, an Emerson power scale, a storage battery, and an electric motor. The above pieces, aggregating in price about $4,000, are all of them the gift of Frank Jay Gould, who is a student of the School of Engineering.

For the illustration of physics and engineering, Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, President of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company, has recently given a Marshall multiple series standard condenser, a Queen's d'Arsonval galvanometer, large size, with extra tube for use as a ballistic galvanometer and shunt; a Clark's standard cell, Weston voltmeter, Weston Ammeter, of the value, in all, of about $500. These instruments are high-grade, standard pieces, suited to determinations of electrical capacities, currents, and electro-motive forces with a high degree of precision, and open the way for better work by graduate and special students than has been possible hitherto. In connection with the power pieces they will be of especial value in affording the engineering students a practical acquaintance with much that is ordinarily included in a course for electrical or mechanical engineers, but which the more broadly trained civil engineer should know.

William F. Havemeyer has made a very welcome present to the chemical laboratory, in the shape of two valuable polariscopes. The chief practical application of the polariscope is its use in the sugar laboratory for the purpose of determining the actual quantity of cane sugar in commercial products, but the instrument is also indispensable to the scientific chemist, as many substances share with sugar the remarkable property of rotating the plane of polarized light.

William Allen Butler as executor of the will of Prof. Vincenzo Botta, reported that a settlement had been made with the legatees under the will, by which the university receives $10,000 and the library and the works of art of Prof. and Mrs. Botta. The money has already been paid into the treasury of the university.

The first contract for the new library building at University Heights has been signed. This contract is for the construction of the terrace, or museum wall, which is to sustain the ambulatory, and is to be of pink Milford granite. The cost of this terrace is estimated at about $70,000.

Prof. Charles H. Snow was appointed Vice Dean and Acting Dean of the School of Engineering in the absence of Dr. Charles Brush which is caused by continued ill health.

The Council approved the plan for unifying the undergraduate course in chemistry and biology and the instruction in the same branches in the University Medical College, and took the necessary steps to carry this plan into execution.

Marcellus D. Hartley has accepted the position on the Council to which he was elected, and Miss Ida Northrop of Yonkers has accepted her election on the Woman's Advisory Committee.

Mrs. Eugene Smith, Secretary of the Woman's Advisory Committee, informed the Council that arrangements were being made for providing suitable homes for women students from distances attending the School of Pedagogy.

The President announced that the celebrated Morse vase and pedestal had been presented to the university by a donor who desired to remain incognito. The vase and pedestal, which are highly valued as mementos, are of marble, eight feet high, and were executed in Rome by Horatio Stone about forty years ago. Upon the vase are sculptured groups illustrative of the progress made in the science of electricity from the time of Benjamin Franklin to that of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the discoverer of the electric telegraph. The gift to the university is peculiarly appropriate, as Prof. Morse was a professor at the university when he made his valuable discovery.

JOHN A. SULLIVAN HAS RESIGNED

Will Leave Internal Revenue Service and Engage with a Trust Company.

John A. Sullivan, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District, of this city, forwarded his resignation yesterday to President Cleveland, to take effect Jan. 15.

Mr. Sullivan has accepted an offer from the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Security Company of Philadelphia, whose New-York branch is at 162 Broadway, to become its General Manager in this city and State.

The last regular examination by Treasury agents of Mr. Sullivan's office a few days ago showed that it was in a first-class condition, and entitled to certificate No. 1, the highest grade.

Mr. Sullivan founded the Business Men's Democratic Association, and is a member of many political and social clubs. He belongs to the Produce Exchange, and is part member in the firm of Sullivan & Hayes, stock, cotton, and grain brokers, 275 Broadway. Jacob Levy was Mr. Sullivan's strongest rival the last time he was appointed, and it is possible that he may now receive the office.

ARREST OF A POST OFFICE EMPLOYE

W. H. Davies Accused of Robbing Mail Letters.

William H. Davies of 48 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, an employe of the General Post Office, was arrested yesterday morning by Post Office Inspectors Morris and Jacobs on a charge of having opened a letter addressed to Fitzpatrick & Somers of 85 Leonard Street, and taking therefrom two one-dollar bills.

Davies was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in $2,500 bail for examination to-day.

Fitzpatrick & Somers, who are agents for the Bridgeport Corset Company, complained in November to Post Office Inspector Ashe, that they were in receipt of numerous letters from their customers, stating that they had ordered corsets and sent money for the goods by mail. These remittances had never been received.

When Davies was searched yesterday four letters addressed to Fitzpatrick & Somers were found in his pockets.

THROWN HEADLONG DOWN A SHAFT

Four Men Killed by a Terrible Accident in the Luke Fiddler Colliery in Pennsylvania.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 6.—A frightful accident occurred at Luke Fiddler Colliery at an early hour this morning, through which four men lost their lives. The victims were:

BOBERT, PETER.
LYNCH, PATRICK.
MAURUTE, JOHN.
MAURUTE, STEVEN.

A shaft is being sunk at this colliery, and a depth of 900 feet has been reached. The unfortunate men had been in the mine and had prepared a charge for blasting and gone to the surface for safety, and also to fire the blast, which is done at the top of the mine by means of electricity. The blast was successfully accomplished, the men took their places in the bucket, and gave the signal to the engineer in charge of the hoisting engine to lower them to the bottom of the mine. All went well until they had been lowered to a distance of 300 feet from the bottom, when the rope caught and the men were thrown headlong down the shaft to instant death.

This colliery was burned out about a year ago, and a brother of Peter Bobert, one of the victims of to-day's accident, was smothered in the flames. The workings are the property of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company.

DEFECTS OF THE AQUARIUM

EXPENDITURE OF $6,000 NECESSARY FOR ALTERATIONS.

Cannot Be Open to the Public Before June—Park Board Makes Mr. Stiles Treasurer.

The Park Commissioners met at the Central Park Arsenal yesterday afternoon. There were present S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, President, and Messrs. Ely, Stiles, and McMillan. William Leary, the successor of Charles De F. Burns, Secretary of the board, entered on his duties and appeared to be thoroughly familiar with them.

The most important business transacted was the consideration of a report on the condition of the aquarium in the Battery Park. The report was made by the consulting architect, Edward D. Lindsey. The report established that the aquarium cannot be open to the public before June, and that an expenditure of $6,000 for repairs, alterations, and additions is necessary.

Mr. Lindsey said of the Superintendent, Dr. T. H. Bean, that he had done commendable work since he was appointed, and had accomplished much, both intelligently and economically, in additions and improvements. A feature of this work was the sinking of a well to reach salt water, so that it will furnish the salt water required without need of filtering, and at a proper temperature.

Eighteen tanks gave out last year because the glass was not able to sustain the water pressure. The glass has been taken out and will serve for other aquarium purposes. Two experimental tanks have been set up to test leakage and resistance to pressure, and plans for new tanks, including those of the gallery have been recommended.

Mr. Lindsey recommends that the contracts for the wooden tanks be let without advertising for bids. The brick tank has cracked in such a manner as to indicate structural weakness, but a decision in regard to it will be made when a further report is sent in.

The lighting arrangements for the main hall are unsatisfactory, and interfere with, if they do not destroy, the effectiveness of the tanks. A new plan of lighting is to be submitted.

The report was accepted, and the Board of Aldermen will be asked to sanction the letting of the contracts for the wooden tanks without advertising for bids.

The Health Department having reported pollution by sewage of the pond at One Hundred and First Street, the Department of Public Works will be asked to discover where the leak is.

Under the former board one of its members was elected Treasurer, to receive the license fees and rents, which amount to about $20,000 a year, but recently ex-Secretary Burns took charge of the account. President Cruger suggested that the proper course would be to elect a Treasurer, and Mr. Stiles was chosen.

Serious damage to the Battery Park seawall by the storm of last week was reported by Mr. Cruger. Temporary protection will be given to the wall, and when it is thoroughly repaired the projecting coping will be on a plane with the wall.

A resident of Detroit sent a long and enthusiastic description of a cherry tree, of which he has 100,000, to sell for $3,750. Mr. Leary was reading the description and eulogy, which covered four large pages, when Mr. Stiles asked:

"Any more of that?"

"Yes, lots. Wants to sell 'em."

"Move it be referred for examination and report," said Mr. Stiles, and the suggestion was adopted.

Sealed bids were opened for regulating and grading Mulberry Bend Park, for a stable and a frame shelter for the review ground in Van Cortlandt Park, and for supplying 375,000 pounds of hay, 60,000 pounds of rye straw, 9,000 bushels of oats, 40,000 pounds of corn, and 18,000 pounds of bran.

In executive session these, the lowest bids, were accepted:

Mulberry Bend Park—John Slattery, for $14,835, at the rate of $1.34 a cubic yard for excavating and 1 cent a cubic yard for filling.

For Bedding and Feed—Theodore P. Huffman, for $6,965, at the rate of 90 cents per 100 pounds for hay, 80 cents for straw, 29½ cents per bushel for oats, 80 cents for corn, and 75 cents for bran.

No contract was awarded for the Van Cortlandt Park buildings, the bids being in excess of the appropriations. About $18,000 was asked for the stable and $7,000 for the shelter.

PASSENGERS LANDED AT THIS PORT

Those Who Arrived in the Cabin and Steerage Lists in 1895.

The following table, which has just been compiled by W. C. Moore, the Landing Agent of the Immigration Bureau, shows the number of steerage passengers landed at Ellis Island during the past year by the various steamship lines, and also the number of cabin passengers landed at the port of New-York during the same period:

Steamship line and where from.	Cabin.	Steerage.
North German Lloyd, Bremen	10,805	44,326
White Star, Liverpool	11,805	30,725
Hamburg-American, Hamburg	10,543	30,141
Cunard, Liverpool	18,844	21,724
American, Southampton	16,146	19,580
General Transatlantique Company, Havre	7,587	16,469
Red Star, Antwerp	4,890	12,554
North German Lloyd, Mediterranean	2,063	11,691
Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, Rotterdam	2,855	11,416
Anchor, Glasgow	6,604	10,011
Anchor, Mediterranean	41	9,837
Fabre, Mediterranean	20	7,477
Thingvalla, Copenhagen	747	6,889
Union, Hamburg	....	6,404
Scandia, Gothenburg	47	6,398
Hamburg-American, Mediterranean	535	3,972
Allan-State, Glasgow	2,509	3,512
Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company, Amsterdam	291	2,286
Cunard, Mediterranean	12	920
Baltic, Stettin	....	347
Florio, Mediterranean	....	44
Miscellaneous	212	1,837
Total	96,558	258,560

The ships in the Bremen service of the North German Lloyds made the largest number of trips during the year, completing 130 voyages. The Hamburg Company comes next with 93 trips to its credit, the Cunard made 56, the French line 54, the Red Star 53, the Netherlands-American 52, the White Star 51, and the American Line 50.

Their Salary Kept Back.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—It was announced to-day that State Controller Roberts had kept back the pay of C. G. Straat, messenger, and Miss H. B. Franklin, stenographer of the New State Prison Commission, whose appointments had not been certified to him by the State Civil Service Commission. The Prison Committee was created by the new Constitution, and in making the two appointments, a couple of months ago, the members paid no regard to the regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

Principal Ridenour Gets a Rehearing.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision in the application of William B. Ridenour for an order to restrain the Board of Education from dismissing him from the position of Principal of Public School No. 43 without just cause shown on hearing.

Justice Gaynor orders a rehearing in the case before the court Jan. 13.

WON BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK

The Supreme Court Decides that It Is Entitled to Interest on Money Advanced to the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The long-pending claim of the State of New-York against the United States for interest on moneys advanced by the State at the beginning of the war, and expended in the enlistment and equipment of troops, was settled in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Mr. Justice Harlan reading the opinion.

The State borrowed a part of the money on bonds and another part it took from the Canal Fund of the State. Its entire claim for interest amounted to $131,000. The Court of Claims allowed interest on the money raised by the sale of bonds, $91,000, but rejected the interest claimed upon the money taken from the Canal Fund. Both the United States and the State appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the matter was argued some time ago by Senator Hill for the State and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the United States. Upon the merits of the claim, the Supreme Court decided that the interest paid upon the bonds was no longer interest, but a claim upon the Government, and, as to the Canal Fund, it was not different in principle. The State was entitled to recover the interest on that. The judgment was reversed, and the cause remanded, with instructions to give judgment for the full amount claimed.

In the course of the argument the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in referring the claim, which had been pending in the Treasury Department since 1862, to the Court of Claims, was criticised, his power and authority for so doing under the acts regulating the submission and payment of claims being questioned. Mr. Justice Harlan reviewed this legislation at some length, and stated the conclusions of the court respecting the operations of these acts with regard to claims before an executive department in effect as follows:

First—Any claim made against an executive department "involving disputed facts or controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any executive department in the adjustment of a class of cases, without regard to the amount involved in the particular case, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution of the United States," may be transmitted to the Court of Claims by the head of such department under Section 1,063 of the Revised Statutes for final adjudication; provided, such claim be one of which, by reason of its subject matter and character, that court could take judicial cognizance at the voluntary suit of the claimant.

Second—Any such claim, without regard to its amount, may be transmitted under the Bowman act to the Court of Claims by the head of the executive department in which it is pending, not for final judgment thereon, but for a report to such department of facts and conclusions of law for "its guidance and action."

Third—Any such claim may in the discretion of the executive department in which it is pending, and "with the consent of the plaintiff," be transmitted, without regard to the amount, by the head of such department to the Court of Claims, under the Tucker act, for a report of facts and conclusions of law.

Fourth—In every case coming before the Court of Claims from an executive department under the Bowman act, of which that court shall take judicial cognizance at the voluntary suit of this claimant, a final judgment may, in virtue of the eighteenth section of the Tucker act, be rendered, and, in addition, a report of its proceedings be made to the department by which the claims was referred to said court.

The claim under consideration, he said, was properly within the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, although it had not been presented there until 1889; the six-year limitation governing the time within which it may be received relating to the date at which it was filed in the department. This claim was presented to the Treasury Department in 1862, and the delay of the officials there in disposing of it could not be held to operate against the right of the State.

BOOM IN CHAINS FOR DOORS

CITIZENS WHO WOULD MAKE THEIR HOMES THE MORE SECURE.

What a Man Not Unacquainted with Ways of Burglars Says of Means to Circumvent New Barriers.

A Harlem citizen went into a hardware store late one afternoon recently to get a door chain.

"Are you one of them?" asked the salesman.

"One of what?" asked the citizen.

"Why," answered the salesman, "one of the several thousands who are buying door chains because of the burglary epidemic which started a few months ago."

Then the salesman produced two door chains.

"Those are all that are left of a big stock we had this morning. It's the biggest day in door chains we've ever had, though they have been goin like hot cakes for some time. We attribute to-day's heavy sales to the Burden burglary."

Door chains were never before the important feature in the hardware business that they are now. There was no general demand for them among respectable house owners and tenants until the burglar scare began. Of course, before that many honest persons had chains on their doors, but as a rule the chains were sought by individuals the nature of whose traffic required close scrutiny of those who applied at the street doors for accommodation within.

Door chains were then, as now, desirable attachments to "side doors" on Sundays and between 1 and 5 o'clock on mornings of all days. The policeman in plain clothes, suspicious of excise law infractions, may, in attempting to enter a saloon, resort to the well-known expedient of putting his foot into the opening made in answer to his knock by the man behind the side door. But if the door chain is performing its functions the foot will not avail, and the policeman will have the same difficulty in forcing an entrance that a closed and locked door would present.

And door chains were on the street doors of gambling houses when they (the houses, not the doors,) were "open" a few years ago, and when those for whom the chains were "let down" went against the "Tiger," whose maw was wide and deep. But for the stranger, the insolvent gambler, and the man who had "squealed" and got back the money he had lost, yet who wanted to play again, the chain was always a barrier.

Whether these chains will serve the good citizens who have been buying them recently in preventing the presence of enterprising burglars in their apartments, as well as they have served the bad citizens, experience only can tell. It has always been the custom to protect only front doors by the chains. But who ever heard of a burglar trying to enter a house by the front door? It is safe to assert that the burglars who have resorted to this means have first been ridiculed and then ostracized by their wiser brothers.

Citizens of ordinary intelligence are generally aware of this objection to the front door on the part of burglars, and the large increase in the sales of door chains is probably due to their intention to protect with them not only the front door, but the front windows and the back door and the back windows.

A man not unacquainted with the ways of burglars, when asked if it would be possible for the members of the "profession" to surmount this new obstacle to possible success, said, with smiling confidence:

"Why, cert, my son. It will be dead easy. I have heard about these blokes buying door chains by the cartload, but I haven't given the subject much thought. But, now that you speak of it, I see at once what the result will be. The burglars will not bother much about the doors, front or back. When they select a house they'll tackle either the basement windows or the first-story windows in the rear, and cut a round hole near the top or the base of a window big enough to admit a man's bare arm. The arm will go in and find the chain and let it down. As is usual, the window will be raised with care, the burglar not wishing to disturb the sleeping inmates. Then the burglar will go in. When he has collected what his discrimination tells him he can carry away and dispose of, he will leave the house, after he has had his little joke.

"The burglar is very serious when he is at work, but when he is successful, he must have his little joke. He knows he will enjoy it, and is graceful enough to hope that the inmates of the house will also. What will he do? Why, he'll put iron plugs of proper dimensions in the slots that hold the chains on the doors and windows of the basement and the first story, so that when the inmates awake in the morning and discovered that burglars have visited them, they will also discover that they are unable to get out of the house unless they jump from the second story. By the time they recover their freedom and inform the police, the robbers will be on their way to havens where money means joy."

FOUR BILLS ADVOCATED

Mr. Scott Desires to Send Them to the State Legislature.

WANT ESTIMATE BOARD'S APPROVAL

Two Acts Refer to Buildings for Correction and Charity Boards—Others to New Municipal Building and Water Supply.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday sent copies of a circular letter to all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, relating to four proposed acts of general interest which Mr. Scott desires to send to the Legislature, if the Board of Estimate approves of them.

The Corporation Counsel also inclosed copies of the proposed acts, so that, if a meeting of the board is called to consider them, the members will be advised of the tenor and purposes of the bills. The first of the proposed acts is entitled "An act to make further provision for the proper custody, care, and maintenance of criminals and misdemeanants, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction of the City of New-York."

This bill authorizes the Commissioner of Correction, with the consent and approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to erect such and so many buildings and such additions to and extensions of existing buildings under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Correction, and to make such alterations and improvements in any of the buildings under the jurisdiction and control of said department, as, in the opinion of said Commissioner and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall be necessary for the proper maintenance, care, and treatment of criminals and misdemeanants, including the rebuilding or extension of the present city prison known as the Tombs, and also an addition to one of the present penitentiaries on Blackwell's Island.

The bill provides in general that before any action is taken by the Commissioner of Correction, he shall present to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a statement of the work proposed to be done with plans and specifications therefor, and an estimate of the approximate probable cost thereof; and no work may be done and no liability incurred under the act, except upon the approval and consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The second act is entitled, "An act to make further provision for the maintenance, care, and treatment of sick, infirm, and destitute persons under the jurisdiction and care of the Commissioners of Public Charities in the City of New-York."

This bill is similar in its provisions to the one mentioned, drawn for the Department of Correction, so far as refers to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the manner in which the work is to be done. It includes, in addition to the erection of new buildings and repairs and alterations to existing buildings, a provision for the construction upon Blackwell's Island of an electric lighting plant of sufficient size and capacity to light all the public buildings on said island, and to introduce electric lights into all the buildings.

"This provision," said Mr. Scott, "has been inserted because the present facilities for lighting public buildings, and especially for hospitals and penitentiaries, are of the most inadequate description.

"Work has already been begun with a view to tapping the mains of a gas company making gas on Long Island, and distributing it in New-York, and whose mains run under Blackwell's Island; but I have been impressed with the belief that it would be very much better for the city and for the inmates of its various institutions, and in the long run more economical, if a proper electric lighting plant should be erected and maintained on the island."

The third proposed act concerns a new municipal building for the accommodation of certain departments and public offices in this city. Its purpose is to carry out the recommendations contained in the report made by Mr. Scott and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate in December.

The plan is to erect a building in the City Hall Park at Centre and Chambers Streets, for the accommodation of the Registers', County Clerk's, Controller's, and Tax Commissioners' offices.

Mr. Scott's fourth measure is an act to authorize the Aqueduct Commissioners to inquire and report as to additional sources of water supply. In explaining this bill Mr. Scott says:

"The Croton watershed, from which the present supply of water is drawn, cannot be depended upon to furnish, in dry seasons, more than about 310,000,000 gallons of water a day, while the present consumption of water in this city is something over 200,000,000 gallons.

"The time will come, of course, when the city will have to seek elsewhere for an increased supply of water, and, indeed, to-day there is clamor from certain interests for further water supply. I am convinced that a considerable part of this demand is instigated by those who have certain schemes to sell water to the city, and my apprehension is that unless some investigation is made now before the necessity becomes pressing that matters will be allowed to drift along until the demand for more water has become so imperative that extensions of the water system into new fields of supply will be made without due consideration and examination of all the several possible sources.

"The present Aqueduct Commission is thoroughly equipped, both by the character of its members and by the excellence of its engineering force, to make a thorough and intelligent investigation upon this subject, and the proposition contained in this bill is that they shall make an investigation and shall formulate a report containing their conclusions and their reasons therefor and shall file triplicate copies of the same in the offices of the Secretary of State, of the Mayor of this city, and of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

"In this way there will be furnished for use in the future a scientific and deliberate report of a careful examination, and whoever may hereafter be confronted with the problem of providing a further water supply for this city will find most valuable such a document."

FUNERAL OF EX-JUDGE HENRY A. MOORE

Courts Adjourn and Justices and Lawyers Pay Their Respects.

The funeral of the late ex-Judge Henry A. Moore took place from St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The services were simple. There was also a brief service at the Clarendon Hotel, conducted by the Rev. S. Gifford Nelson.

The church was crowded by the friends of the dead jurist, among those present being Justice Bartlett, Justice Van Wyck, Justice Osborne, Justice Walsh, James Howell, Hugh McLaughlin, Patrick Campbell, Henry I. Hayden, ex-Judge James Troy, ex-Judge Samuel A. Morris, Commissioner John H. Burtis, District Attorney Foster L. Backus, ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, William B. Davenport, Police Superintendent William J. McKelvey, Police Inspector John Mackellar, Commissioner Gott, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, and Charles J. Patterson.

The pallbearers were Justice Cullen, Justice Clement, Judge Hurd, Judge Aspinall, Bernard J. York, H. B. Hubbard, Hugo Hirsh, Jerry A. Wernberg, David L. Harris, Louis S. Dwyer, and Paul Calvi.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Homer, the rector, officiated and read the impressive Episcopal burial service. The choir sang "Abide with Me."

After the simple service the friends of the ex-Judge left the church. The family followed the body to Greenwood Cemetery, where the burial took place.

The Bar Association will meet to-day to take action upon the death of ex-Judge Moore.

The Supreme Court and the civil courts adjourned yesterday morning out of respect and in order to give the Justices an opportunity of attending the services.

Looking for a Parcel Post.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Viscount Gough, First Secretary of the Embassy, called upon Postmaster General Wilson to-day and submitted a proposition from the Postmaster General of Great Britain for the negotiation of a parcel post convention between the two countries. Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy had previously taken steps to secure such a service with the United States. Postmaster General Wilson will soon take this matter under consideration.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

More Active Speculation, with Prices Irregular.

INFLUENCED PARTLY BY LOWER STOCKS

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steadier—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Steadier.

The grain markets were not in sympathy with each other, as wheat was lower through the decline in the stock market, corn was higher on better cables, and oats a shade firmer with corn, while the trading improved in a speculative way. Provisions were more active and higher, with the West. Cotton closed lower, with only a light trade. Coffee was fairly active and higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No 2 red, in elevator	69⅛@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23⅝@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.50	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 5.75
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@ 25
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9⅝@	10¼
Copper, lake	10.00	@ ..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts declined ⅛c on the bearish Government report; rallied ⅝c on firmer cables, foreign buying, and a decrease of 640,000 bushels on passage; fell ¾@⅞c with the weak stock market and moderate clearances, closing weak at ⅝c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was in fair export demand at a decline of ⅝c. Sales, 200,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 168,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, part at 2¼@2⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York, at 1½c over May, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, on private terms.....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3½@3⅝c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 121,751 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 124,896 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 73,012 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 214,802 bushels, or to 8,024,610 bushels, (387,175 bushels contract red and 1,958,548 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 1,778,200 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 115,000 bushels, or to 69,843,000 bushels, against 87,886,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were more active and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, following the West, and on local covering....Spot was ⅛@¼c higher and quiet. Sales, 85,900 bushels, all for export, including 16,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 36½c, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels new do, at 35⅞c, free on board, afloat; 900 bushels old yellow, to fill, at 37½c, free on board, afloat; 56,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms, and 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34¼c, elevator....Receipts, 12,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 132,716 bushels....Clearances hence, 131,505 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 262,407 bushels.....Stock of corn in warehouses increased for the week 57,472 bushels, or to 1,043,228 bushels, (157,059 bushels No. 2 and 23,308 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 28,000 bushels, or to 5,840,000 bushels, against 10,670,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, following the West....Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at firm prices....Sales, 53,000 bushels No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23⅝c; No. 3, 22⅝c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 24¼c for 8,000 bushels; track mixed, 23½@24½c; track white, 24@27c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 70,800 bushels; exports, 20,848 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 64,424 bushels, or to 1,769,172 bushels, (431,056 bushels No. 2 white and 391,663 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 69,000 bushels, or to 6,537,000 bushels, against 8,826,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	66⅞
February	10,000	67¼@67 7-16	67⅛
March	10,000	68 @68⅛	68
May	2,420,000	66 7-16@67⅝	66½
July	80,000	66 3-16@67	66¼
Total	2,520,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	60,000	34⅞@35	34⅞
February	10,000	34⅝@34⅝	34⅝
May	205,000	34 9-16@34 13-16	34⅝
July	25,000	35⅝@35¾	35⅝
Total	300,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	23½
February	......	....@....	23⅝
March	......	....@....	23⅞
May	10,000	24⅛@....	24⅛
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—There was a better demand, mainly for City Mills, with prices ruling firm. Sales, 38,000 bbls, including of City Mills 8,225 bbls patents; 11,250 bbls clear, 1,500 bbls extra, and 550 bbls fine at quotations; 2,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.55@$3.75; 4,500 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50; 1,050 bbls clear at $3@$3.30; 1,000 bbls No. 1 at $2.80@$2.90; 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65; 450 bbls clear at $3.25; 2,100 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.90@$3.10, and 650 bbls Spring straights at $3.30@$3.35....Arrivals, 10,922 bbls and 6,115 sacks; exports, 5,354 bbls and 11,453 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,596 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.85@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.30; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.80; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—More active and steady at $1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.05@$3.10; ground, $2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85c; grits, 85c; chops, 60c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21; spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—While the tone was quoted firmer, it was more from talk than from any development through business. Lard had advanced, and the cottonseed oil traders thought their product should do better. There was no increase of demand from any source. While prime yellow was not openly offered at 28c, it was considered that, with the price bid, a sale would have resulted. Good off-yellow was not on offer here, while quoted at 27c, nominal. Crude in barrels had 24c bid, with 24½c asked. The reports from the South were that the mills in Texas had declined to buy seed within $2 per ton of the recent trading basis, which was the position taken by the Southeast coast mills last week. However, it was not probable that material quantities of seed could have been obtained, even at the old price, no matter how protracted the period of waiting. The English market was advanced 3d for the day, but its rates were upon a comparatively low basis to satisfying most wants of Mediterranean buyers. LINSEED was held steadily on moderate demands; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 50@52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was reviving confidence over the entire list at the West. The hog supplies were not large, and their prices were higher. Besides, the products have been moving out from the packing points to foreign markets largely in excess of last year's shipments for the corresponding week, while the South and Southwest were active buyers of general supplies of meats. Chicago shipped out last week equal to 40,000 tcs lard, while last year for the same time a little more than one-third of that quantity went out, while it estimated its receipts of hogs for the present week as 195,000 head, against 214,600 head last year at the same time, and expects to-day 30,000 head. The advance on the products for the day was 30c for pork, 10c for lard, and 12½@17½c for bacon. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 5,117 bbls pork, 10,319,374 lb lard, and 14,341,706 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,411 bbls pork, 10,057,680 lb lard, and 99,794,405 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 10,550 bbls pork, 16,258,539 lb lard, and 15,469,287 lb meats; same time last year, 2,048 bbls pork, 5,818,717 lb lard, and 8,174,010 lb meats.

LARD—The West made an advance of 10 points and held it to the close through continued moderate supplies of hogs and the liberal movements to exporters, but here there was slack demand, while most of the supply was held practically off the market. The visible supplies of lard show an increase for the month of 36,000 tcs. or a total of 292,605 tcs, against 256,026 tcs Dec. 1, distributed as follows: 210,500 tcs in Europe and afloat, 29,195 tcs in New-York, and the remainder held throughout the West. At the West for the day, January was 5.42½@5.47½c, closing at 5.47½c nominal; May at 5.70@5.77½c, closing at 5.75c bid. Here there was 5.70c bid from the refiners and 5.80c asked; possibly limited quantities were to be had at 5.75c; January option was 5.75c nominal; city strained was firm; sales of 75 tcs at 5.25@5.30c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 6.10c; South American at 6.40c; compound at 4⅝@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—The exporters were buying more freely at firmer prices; sales of 400 bbls mess. The West ran up 30c and held to within 2½c of the best prices at the close, with January at $9.10@$9.35, closing at $9.35 nominal; May at $9.45@$9.67½c, closing at $9.65. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was an advance of 12½@17½ points for short ribs at the West, with a good movement in meats generally. January was at $4.40@$4.50, closing $4.50 bid; May at $4.70@$4.85, closing at $4.80 bid.

CUTMEATS—There was a moderate trading at steady prices. Sales of 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 5c; 500 pickled hams, 11 lb average, at 8¼c; 150 bxs clear bellies at 5c, and at Western prices a car of green California hams at 4⅝c, and a car of skinned pickled hams at 7⅝c. Pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 4¾c; 10 lb average, 4⅞@5c; pickled hams, 8@8¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7½@7⅝c.

BEEF—The English shippers were doing little, and the general movements were moderate, while prices were without change; packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The smokers were slow buyers, but supplies were not pressed for sale. Quoted at $15@$15.50 here and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Closed firm here, with moderate supplies. Receipts at the West, 61,667 head; same time last year, 78,580 head. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; more active; steady to 5c higher; $3.55@$3.85. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,888 head; active; $3.30@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,479 head; 5c higher; $3.20@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 1,300 head; strong to shade higher; $3.45@$3.55. Pittsburg—Active; $4@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.65. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.80@$3.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $3.80@$3.92½. Quotations here were 4⅞c for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 150 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 5⅝c for 120 lb, and 5¾@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The closing out of the accumulations of city last week left the market in position to feel a further slight demand, and yesterday it was impossible to buy at 3⅝c, which was the best price bid. For country-made the home demands were slack, with prices at 3¾@4c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was very regular at 5c for city, with some demand from the lard refiners at that price, but where there had been export interest it has disappeared on account of the recent decline in tallow. Sales of 100,000 lb city at 5c. For lard stearine the local refiners were quiet; there has been some export movement latterly. Western was nominal at 6⅛@6¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and steady at 5@10 points advance, following the improved cables, while the increased visible supply had little effect. Havre was steady at ¼@¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull and steady at 14¼c for No. 7. Sales, 2,800 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 750 bags at 12.70c. Between Call and Close.—January, 500 bags at 13.25c, and 250 bags at 13.30c; February, 750 bags at 13.15c; March, 2,250 bags at 13.15; May, 250 bags at 12.70c, 1,500 bags at 12.65c, 250 bags at 12.70c, and 500 bags at 12.65c; September, 250 bags at 11.85c, and 1,000 bags at 11.90c. Total, 7,500 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for January. Total for day, 8,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.25@13.30c; February, 13.10@13.20c; March, 13.10@13.15c; April, 12.75@12.85c; May, 12.65@12.70c; June, 12.40@12.50c; July, 12.30@12.40c; August, 12@12.10c; September, 11.85@11.95c; October, 11.70@11.80c; November, 11.65@11.75c; December, 11.60@11.70c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday		252,240
Arrivals, S. S. Grecian Prince—		
Rio	22,368	
Santos	1,760—	24,128
		276,368
Warehouse deliveries Saturday		5,985
Total stock in New-York to-day		270,383
Total stock in Baltimore...31,706		
Deliveries Saturday.......442—	31,264	
Total stock in New-Orleans.39,981		
Deliveries Saturday........667—	39,324	
		70,588
Total stock in United States		340,971
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 4	95,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 4	26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 4	106,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 27	18,000	
		245,000
Total		585,971
Same time 1895		519,781

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..............14¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17¼c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Moderately active and held firmly....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand light, with values unchanged and steady....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¼c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, with demand light....Sales, 1,500 bags Demerara centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c, ex ship....Refined quiet and ⅛@¼c lower....Raw sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4½@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very slow and irregular, closing steady at 2@8 points decline, through local realizing and absence of buyers.... Spot was easy at unchanged prices. Sales, 484 bales to shippers, and 990 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 5-16c; middling, uplands, 8 9-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
January	7.89@7.90	7.95	7.89	1,400
February	7.93@7.95	7.99	7.94	5,600
March	8.01@8.02	8.08	8.01	48,400
April	8.06@8.08	8.12	8.07	4,200
May	8.11@8.12	8.18	8.11	40,900
June	8.15@8.16	8.22	8.16	2,700
July	8.18@8.20	8.24	8.18	500
August	8.20@8.21	8.26	8.19	4,100
September	8.03@8.06	8.07	8.07	400
October	7.85@7.86	7.91	7.86	900
November	7.81@7.83	7.85	7.85	500
Total				109,600

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7559	6107	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	9134	5063	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1082	1468	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2670	3277	..	..	..	..
Charleston	598	937	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	282	87	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	2758	3373	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	2872	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	7	1077	..	..	..	..
Boston	1419	1306	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	68	139	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	513	..	..	..	..
Total	28449	23347	..	..	..	..
This day last week	40347	37962	38415	17433	13524	24163
This day last year	23071	50228	35490	32704	27448	29707

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Moderate offerings of fancy creamery and the tone firmer, with trading restricted. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23½c; Western, 18@25c; do, extra, 25c; do, June, 16@21½c; State dairy, 12@21c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—A light demand, with prices held steady....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Prices are firm, with most of the trade running to the lower grades....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 24@25c; State mixed, 20@23c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 25c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@24c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@24c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 20@21c; refrigerator, September packed, 18@19c; refrigerator, case, $4@$4.50; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17½@18c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in light supply to-day, but extreme cold weather checks movement on regular trade wants, and stock has to be carted to cover as rapidly as possible. Prices nominally unchanged. No movement of importance in cranberries or oranges, the extreme cold making the exposure of fruit very hazardous. Cranberries are held with some confidence. The tone of the orange market is rather weak. We quote: Apples, fancy northern, Winter, per bbl, $2.50@$3.00; do State King, $2.50@$3.00; do Greening and Baldwin, $2@$2.50; do, common, $1.50@$1.75; do, up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do Virginia red, $2@3; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.50; apples, poor, 50c@$1.25; grapes, State, per small basket, 7@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, sound, $8.50@$10.50; do, poor to fair, $5@$7; do, Jersey, $7@$7.50; do, per crate, $2@$2.40; oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$4.00; do, Florida, $3.50@$5.00; grape fruit, Florida, $9@$10; mandarins, $8@$10; tangerines, $10@$14. DRIED—There is a steady market for evaporated apples without a great deal of trade; stocks are light, and buyers in need of goods have to pay full late rates. No one shows much interest in sun-dried apples, either sliced or coarse cut, and prices are easy. Chops steady; cores and skins held with some confidence; peaches have occasional small jobbing sales; small fruits very slow. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6@ 6½c; do common to good, 4@5½c; do sun dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¼c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@1⅝c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail in good demand and firm. Partridges slow. Grouse in light supply, and held steadily, but dull. Venison scarce and firm. Rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, near by, per pair, $75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.30@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redhead, $1.50@$2; do, mallard, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 40@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day were seven carloads. The demand was moderate, but the supply is expected to be light this week, and all grades show an advance. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 11½c; chickens, per lb, 10@10½c; roosters, per lb, 7c; turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 65c@$1; geese, per pair, $1.25@$2; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—The receipts were larger to-day, but included a good many lots from Western freezers, more particularly of fowls and chickens, which, in view of the present favorable conditions, holders have taken out of freezers earlier than had been intended. Many of the fresh-killed lots show up more or less chilled, and some badly frozen and discolored, so that the supply of choice bright fresh stock is not considered excessive, and prices were generally firm, though the cold weather interferes with the demand. Very little nearby poultry here, and turkeys, capons, chickens, and squabs are nominally unchanged. Choice Western turkeys held firmly at 14c for hens, and 13@13½c for fancy young toms and mixed hens and toms. Choice large Western capons were firm. Really fancy Western soft-meated chickens and choice fowls are not in large supply and firmly held, but average irregular. Ducks were very scarce. Geese in only moderate request and the tone easy. We quote: Turkeys, nearby, 15@17c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia fancy, large, 20c; do, medium size, 18c; do, small and slips, 13@16c; do, Western, large, 16@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, State and Western, 11@12½c; fowls, do do, 11@11½c; do, poor to good, 6@10c; old cocks, 6@7c; ducks, near by, choice, 16@18c; do, Western, 14@16c; geese, near by, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet and weak; sweets steady. Onions in light demand; choice firm....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 50@90c; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $1@$6.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $2@$7; cabbage, per 100, $2@$6.50; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $9@$12; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 40c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, carrier, $1@$3; spinach, bbl, $2.50@$4; kale, bbl, 90c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts were fair, but demand active and market firm and higher for both hay and straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, $1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; straw, long rye, per 100 lbs, 80c; do, short rye, 60@70c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—It was hard to market more than small lots, offerings of which were sufficient to keep prices easy, however unwilling the disposition to press large lots....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific Coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Offerings of city slaughterers were taken up promptly, but dry hides were slow, with tanners very indifferent....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Union tanned and oak were taken up well at steady prices, but hemlock grades had little attention from buyers....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 27c; seconds, 24½@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—Tin firm at 13@13.10c. Copper quiet at 10c. Lead quiet at 3.07½@3.10c. Spelter nominal at 3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet, with prices steadier; Southern regular at 30¼c; machine-made barrels, 30¾c.

RESIN—Demand light at unchanged prices; good strained, $1.65; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 6.—Resin steady; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 27½c; irregular, 27c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.40; Virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27¾c; sales, 123 bbls. Resin, nominal, at $1.25.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—Turpentine dull at 26½c; receipts, 14 casks. Resin, good strained, firm at $1.10@$1.25; receipts, 653 bbls.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in demand at firmer rates. Engagements—To London, 16 loads grain at 3¾d, and 2 loads at 4d; to Hull, 4 loads grain at 4d. Charters—British steamer, ore, Trapani to Portland, Me., 9s 3d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Elba to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 9s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, hence to Liverpool, berthed; four British steamers, 1,334, 1,338, 1,360, and 1,531 tons, and a Norwegian steamer, 639 tons, West India time charter, twelve months, on private terms; Norwegian steamer, 411 tons, West India time charter, five months, private terms; Norwegian steamer, corn, Philadelphia to Halifax, owner's account; Norwegian bark, general cargo, hence to Brisbane, basis about 20s; British ship, (recharter,) grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, Havre or Antwerp, 26s 3d, less 1s 3d direct; British ship, (previously,) sawn and (or) hewn timber, Mobile to Cardiff, 90s and 28s, respectively; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom, 91s 3d; Norwegian bark, (previously,) sawn timber, Pensacola to Leith, 92s 6d, option of lumber to Buenos Ayres, $11; Norwegian bark, (previously,) lumber, Pascagoula to Rio de Janeiro, $13; Norwegian bark, (previously,) lumber, Apalachicola to Buenos Ayres, $12, $2 form; British bark, lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, understood $13.25; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Gonaives and back to a port north of Hatteras, logwood, lump sum and port charges; British schooner, logwood, Black River to Philadelphia, private terms; schooner, logwood, Savannah la Mar to Chester, $3; schooner, lumber, King's Ferry to Point-à-Petre, $5.25; schooner, lumber, Union Island to Boston, $4.87½; schooner, lumber, Satilla River to New-York, $4.62½.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—More attention was paid to the election of officers of the Board of Trade than to regular business to-day, although trade was not entirely neglected. Prices had little support at any time, the Government report of Saturday raising the figures on the last crop having communicated a very discouraging tone to the market. There was a rally during the morning on the stocks at Milwaukee showing a large decrease, but when it was learned that the reduction was caused by an elevator being declared irregular, the moderate gain was lost. The visible supply decreased 116,000 bushels, where a much larger falling off had been looked for, a fact which was partly responsible for the depression of feeling to-day. Northwestern receipts were 648 cars, against 479 cars a week ago and 219 cars on the corresponding day a year ago. Chicago received 8 cars and inspected 49,576 bushels. The amount on ocean passage decreased 640,000 bushels, and the English visible supply 350,000 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances were only 192,725 bushels. The world's shipments of wheat last week were unofficially estimated at 6,500,000 bushels. Liverpool opening cables were strong and ½@¾d higher and closing ones were steady. Continental markets were unchanged and higher. May wheat opened from 59⅝c to 59⅞c, sold between 60⅛c and 59c, closing at 59@59⅛c, ⅞@1c under Saturday.

WHEAT—Cash ruled firm and ½c higher early, but closed weaker, with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 594,743 bushels; shipments, 76,952 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 73,012 bushels; shipments, 124,896 bushels.

CORN—The Government report was considered favorable to holders of corn, and, although the market to-day was not always free from the influence of wheat, it was nevertheless affected by the report. The full gain in prices made during the morning was not retained throughout, but the day's trade did not show any loss in value from Saturday, but, on the contrary, a slight gain was made. Liverpool cables were firm and higher. Receipts were 350 cars and 143,334 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 296,807 bushels. The visible supply increased 21,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage 1,040,000 bushels. May corn opened at 28⅛c, sold between 28⅛c and 28⅜c, closing at 28¼@28⅜c, a shade higher than on Saturday. Cash corn was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 514,529 bushels; shipments, 171,331 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 132,716 bushels.

OATS—The steadiness of corn was beneficial to oats, as it prevented them participating, to any great extent, in the weakness of wheat. A moderate business was transacted. Receipts were 154 cars. There were no oats taken from store. The visible supply increased 69,000 bushels. May oats closed a shade higher than Saturday. Cash oats were ¼c per bushel higher.

RYE—Steady to firm, with only a light business. No important change in prices took place. Receipts were 2 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was quotably 33½c, January was 33c nominal, and May 37c bid.

BARLEY—The trade in barley was fair, owing to a little increase in the offerings. Values were firmer and slightly higher. Receipts were 20 cars. Poor to fair ranged from 21c to 32c; good to choice, 32@36c, and fancy nominally higher.

PROVISIONS—Product moved upward again to-day. The early and late reports from the yards were encouraging, as they quoted a strong market and higher prices for hogs. Material gains took place in everything, but pork was the favorite. The close was 27½c higher than Saturday for May pork, 5@7½c for May lard, and 12½c higher for May ribs. Domestic markets were quiet and firm. Liverpool quoted 6d advance on Cumberland sides and hams, and 8d on lard. Receipts were fair and the shipments not so large as recently. The cash market was firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 122 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 290 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	57 @..	57⅝@..	56¼@..	56⅝@..
Feb.	58 @..	58⅝@..	47¼@..	57⅝@..
May	59⅝@59⅞	60⅛@..	59 @..	59 @59⅛
July	60 @..	60⅛@..	59⅝@..	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	25⅝@..	26⅛@..	25⅞@..	25⅞@..
Feb.	25⅞@..	26¼@..	25⅞@..	26⅛@..
May	28⅛@..	28⅜@..	28⅛@..	28¼@28⅜
July	29⅛@..	29⅝@..	29⅛@..	29¼@29⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	17¼@..	17¼@..	17¼@..	17¼@..
May	19⅝@19¾	19¾@..	19⅝@..	19¾@19⅞
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$9.10	$9.35	$9.10	$9.35
May	9.45	9.65	9.45	9.65
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.42½	5.47½	5.42½	5.47½
May	5.70	5.77½	5.70	5.77½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	4.40	4.50	4.40	4.50
May	4.50	4.85	4.70	4.80

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; hard Spring wheat patents were quotable at $3@$3.25, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3@$3.10; hard bakers', $2@$2.20, in sacks; soft wheat, bakers', $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.30@$1.40, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3@$3.25, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40, in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56½@57⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@57¼c; No. 2 red, 59¼@62⅝c; No. 2 corn, 25⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17¼c; No. 2 rye, 33c; No. 2 barley, 37@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91¼@92c; prime timothy seed, $3.57½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.25@$9.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.45@$5.47½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.37½@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.50; granulated, $4.87; standard A, $4.75, per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	5,014	7,867
Wheat, bushels	38,100	34,064
Corn, bushels	249,000	107,050
Oats, bushels	194,525	181,093
Rye, bushels	2,000	1,375
Barley, bushels	17,550	23,140

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 19@20c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 20@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Wheat closed 1c lower than on Saturday; May wheat closed Saturday at 55¼@55⅜c, and opened strong to-day at 55⅞c, which was followed by weakness, and a later rally to 56⅛@56¼c; cash trade: Cash wheat lacked a little in firmness to-day; No. 1 Northern sold about ¼c under May; considerable wheat to arrive was sold; No. 1 Northern sold at 55⅛@55¼c; spot and to arrive, No. 2 Northern at 54⅛@55¼c; No. 3 at 51@54c; receipts, 604 cars; shipments, 31 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, 56c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅝c. Flour steady at $2.95@$3.40 for patents; $1.95@$2.65 for bakers'; production, 46,000 bbls; shipments, 57,419 bbls. Millstuffs—There was little demand for millstuffs; bran, in bulk, $6@$6.25 for coarse stock; shorts, $5.75@$6.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Flour less active; unchanged. Wheat quiet; steady; unchanged. Corn quiet; barely steady; mixed ear, 29c; yellow ear, 30c; No. 3 white, 29c; No. 3 yellow, 29c. Oats quiet; steady; rejected white, track, 20½c; No. 3 mixed, 19½c. Pork active; firm; mess, $9.50; clear mess, $10.40; family, $10.50. Lard firm; steam leaf, 5⅞c; kettle lard, 5⅞c; prime steam, sales, 5.40c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short-rib sides, 5⅛c; loose short clear sides, 5⅜c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats steady; active; loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4½c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs quiet; easier; strictly fresh eggs, 17@17½c. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 608 bbls at $1.22.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 4,155 bbls; shipments, 3,444 bbls. Wheat lower; receipts, 40,950 bushels; shipments, 10,990 bushels; Jan., 54¾c; May, 58⅞c; July, 58c. Corn unchanged; receipts, 30,065 bushels; shipments, 11,010 bushels. Oats shade higher; receipts, 22,000 bushels; shipments, 10,420 bushels; January, 17c; May, 19⅝c bid. Pork—Standard mess, new, $9.70; old, $8.85. Lard—Prime steam, 5.25c; choice, 5.37½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅜c; longs, 5⅜c; clear ribs, 5⅛c; clear sides, 5½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 4⅜c; longs, 4⅞c; clear ribs, 4⅞c; clear sides, 4⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—Wheat opened weak and ¼@½c lower, and a further decline was noted at the close; May opened at 59¾, rallied to 60⅛c, fell to 59¼c, and closed at 59¼c; cash ranged about 2c below; sample wheat, ¼c lower; No. 1 Northern, 59c; No. 2 Northern, 58½c. Flour held firmly at the advance noted Saturday. Millstuffs entirely nominal at $8.57@$9 for sacked bran. Receipts—Flour, 18,050 bbls; wheat, 18,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,650 bbls.

DULUTH, Jan. 6.—To-day's wheat was dull, only about 10,000 bushels of cash changing hands. There was a decline of ¾c. The close: No. 1 hard cash, 54½c; January, 54c; May, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 53¼c; January, 53¼c; May, 57¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51@50¼c; No. 3 Spring, 49¼@48¼c; rejected, 47¼@43¼c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 54¾c; No. 1 Northern, 53¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 54,595 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,118 bushels.

PEORIA, Jan. 6.—Corn—Receipts, 139,200 bushels; shipments, 22,450 bushels; active and steady; No. 2 new, 25c; No. 3, 24¾c. Oats—Receipts, 38,500 bushels; shipments, 29,750 bushels; firmer; No. 2 white, 17¾@17¾c; No. 3 white, 17c. Rye—Receipts, 1,200 bushels; firm; No. 2, 36@37c. Whisky steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,214	...	432	20,340	15,330
Sixtieth Street	2,538	70	1,163	25,181	56
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	22,236
Hoboken	2,682	32	93	1,722	...
L. V. R. R.	1,012	...	...	...	2,241
Weehawken and scattering	1,455	...	98	...	...
Total	9,851	102	1,786	47,243	39,863
Total last week	9,298	114	1,155	19,958	26,108

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.50@$4.75
Medium to fair	4.25@ 4.45
Common	3.75@ 4.20
Bulls and dry cows	1.40@ 3.25
Oxen and stags	2.50@ 4.20

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $5@$5.25.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shippers.	Live Cattle.	Qtrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co., SS. Teutonic	...	1,000	...
Eastmans Co., SS. St. Louis	...	2,060	...
Eastmans Co., SS. Lucania	...	1,880	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. America	250	...	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. St. Louis	...	460	...
A. H. Eppstein, SS. America	383	...	...
A. H. Eppstein, SS. Mississippi	100	...	...
A. H. Eppstein, SS. Cevic	350	...	...
A. H. Eppstein, SS. Galileo	115	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Cevic	350	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Mississippi	200	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Mohawk	287	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Cevic	100	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Mississippi	190	1,748	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Mohawk	288	2,340	...
N. Morris, SS. Cevic	...	2,480	...
J. B. Long & Co., SS. Cevic	...	...	2,011
Total shipments	2,613	11,968	2,011
Total shipments last week	2,165	9,072	1,420
Boston shipments this week	2,749	9,600	3,021
Baltimore shipments this week	887	1,474	3,056
Phila. shipments this week	374	...	...
Newport News shipments this week	351	...	...
To London	3,679	4,088	1,547
To Liverpool	3,180	16,434	6,541
To Southampton	...	2,580	...
To Hull	115	...	...
Total to all ports	6,974	23,042	8,088
Total to all ports last week	7,217	19,357	9,827

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 207 cars, or 3,542 head; 165 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 42 cars for the market. Demand active for all grades of beeves; medium to good steers, 10c higher; common do, 15@20c higher; oxen and bulls and cows also improved fully 10c on an average; the yards were cleared earlyl; exporters bought 57 head, mainly for the Bermuda trade; medium to prime native steers sold at $4.25@$4.75 per 100 lb; inferior and ordinary were quoted at $3.75@$4.20; oxen and stags and mixed cattle sold at $2.50@$4.25; bulls at $2.50@$3.35; cows at $1.40@$3.25. City-dressed beef sides firm at 6@8¼c lb. London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef dull at 7@8¼c lb; American steers steady at 9@10¼c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, on the Spain, 619 cattle for D. H. Sherman; on Tuesday the Tauric will take out 315 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 315 head for A. H. Eppstein 100 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 1,505 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,140 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the Richmond Hill, 385 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.——SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—15 Virginia steers, 1,405 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb; 3 do, 1,356 lb, at $4.25; 20 Kentucky steers and oxen, 1,348 lb, at $4.25; 15 Connecticut oxen, 1,548 lb, at $4.05; 1 do, 1,310 lb, at $3; 8 State do, 1,497 lb, at $4.20; 2 do, 1,285 lb, at $2.95; 2 do, 1,380 lb, at $4.15; 2 do, 1,225 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,590 lb, at $3.90; 4 do, 1,452 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 1,510 lb, at $3.67½; 1 bull, 1,340 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 1,430 lb, at $3.10; 2 do, 1,020 lb, at $2.85; 2 do, 825 lb, at $2.60; 2 do, 920 lb, at $2.70; 6 yearlings, 795 lb, at $2.75; 1 cow, 1,280 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 1,120 lb, at $2.80; 13 do, 1,076 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 840 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 790 lb, at $2.40; 17 do, 991 lb, at $2.20; 4 do, 925 lb, at $2.15; 11 do, 777 lb, at $1.75; 30 do, 863 lb, at $1.65; 1 do, 550 lb, at $1.50; 1 heifer, 610 lb, at $3. SHERMAN & CULVER—17 Kentucky steers, 1,353 lb, at $4.60; 22 Ohio do, 1,219 lb, at $4.35; 9 Virginia do, 1,396 lb, at $4.50; 9 do, 1,444 lb, at $4.75; 18 do, 1,461 lb, at $4.75; 21 Illinois do, 1,333 lb, at $4.60; 18 do, 1,333 lb, at $4.60; 18 do, 1,318 lb, at $4.60; 1 do, 1,280 lb, at $4.50; 18 do, 1,210 lb, at $4.35; 11 do, 1,194 lb, at $4.25; 1 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.25. S. W. SHERMAN—17 Illinois steers, 1,358 lb, at $4.65; 17 do, 1,320 lb, at $4.60; 16 do, 1,216 lb, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,148 lb, at $4.40. NEWTON & CO.—23 Virginia oxen, 990 lb, at $3.40; 1 State bull, 1,330 lb, at $3.25; 20 State cows, 1,080 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 825 lb, at $1.50. S. SANDERS—18 Ohio steers, 1,363 lb, at $4.52½; 18 do, 1,466 lb, at $4.52½; 18 do, 1,397 lb, at $4.40; 16 do, 1,369 lb, at $4.35; 3 steers, 1,883 lb, at $4.55; 2 oxen, 1,955 lb, at $4.25; 2 do, 1,430 lb, at $4.10; 4 do, 1,712 lb, at $4; 5 do, 1,548 lb, at $4.50; 3 do, 1,303 lb, at $3.10; 6 do, 1,385 lb, at $3.15; 2 cows, 1,210 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,215 lb, at $3.10; 1 do, 1,000 lb, at $2.90; 8 do, 1,030 lb, at $2.60; 10 do, 963 lb, at $2.35; 17 do, 1,069 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 870 lb, at $1.80; 13 do, 888 lb, at $1.65; 17 do, 756 lb, at $1.40; 2 bulls, 1,405 lb, at $3.15; 1 do, 1,160 lb, at $3; 3 do, 680 lb, at $2.50; 1 cow for $10. M. COLLINS—1 bull, 910 lb, at $2.70; 6 cows, 790 lb, at $1.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 oxen, 1,200 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 1,285 lb, at $3.25; 2 bulls, 925 lb, at $2.80; 1 do, 700 lb, at $2.50; 1 cow, 900 lb, at $3.05; 10 do, 931 lb, at $3; 1 do, 1,030 lb, at $2.50; 18 do, 875 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 850 lb, at $2; 3 do, 833 lb, at $1.80; 15 do, 717 lb, at $1.70. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,540 lb, at $3.65; 4 do, 1,435 lb, at $3.35; 1 bull, 1,800 lb, at $3; 2 do, 820 lb, at $2.85; 1 do, 1,260 lb, at $2.75; 6 cows, 1,108 lb, at $2.50; 9 do, 744 lb, at $1.50. HUME & MULLEN—2 bulls, 1,030 lb, at $2.80; 3 cows, 913 lb, at $2.80; 5 do, 898 lb, at $2.25; 19 do, 815 lb, at $1.80. D. McELWEE—9 bulls, 833 lb, at $2.75; 3 cows, 1,080 lb, at $2.65; 19 do, 885 lb, at $2.25; 15 do, 772 lb, at $1.60. J. DUCEY—12 oxen, 1,342 lb, at $3; 1 bull, 1,160 lb, at $2.75; 3 do, 953 lb, at $2.62½; 12 cows, 816 lb, at $1.90.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 3 head. No trading; feeling steady, and poor to choice cows, calves included, would sell at $20@$45 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 790 head, all for the market. Veals were in fair demand, but hardly as firm as at the close of last week; all sold at $5@$9 100 lb, for poorest to best veals, $3.50@$3.75 for barnyard calves; a few selected do at $4; $2.75@$3.50 for yearlings, and at $3.75 for a car of Western calves. Dressed calves quiet and lower for most grades; city-dressed veals sold at 8@13c; country-dressed at 7@11c; little calves at 4@6c, and dressed barnyard do at 4½@6c.——SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—10 veals, 130 lb average, at $9 100 lb; 7 do, 136 lb, at $8.75; 2 do, 120 lb, at $8.50; 10 do, 138 lb, at $8.25; 15 do, 114 lb, at $8; 5 do, 108 lb, at $8; 1 do, 90 lb, at $7; 3 do, 280 lb, at $6; 7 do, 90 lb, at $5.50; 1 fed calf, 230 lb, at $4.50; 28 barnyard do, 328 lb, at $3.75; 1 yearling, 700 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—9 veals, 129 lb, at $9; 23 do, 144 lb, at $8.50; 24 do, 140 lb, at $8; 1 do, 94 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 157 lb, at $5; 56 barnyard do, 332 lb, at $4; 30 do, 314 lb, at $3.75; 2 do, 300 lb, at $3.50; 39 Western do, 435 lb, at $3.75. G. DILLENBACK—6 veals, 183 lb, at $8.62½; 1 do, 70 lb, at $4. S. SANDERS—9 veals, 153 lb, at $9; 8 do, 127 lb, at $8.50; 4 do, 135 lb, at $8.35; 23 do, 144 lb, at $8; 4 do, 125 lb, at $7.50; 6 do, 91 lb, at $7; 5 do, 88 lb, at $6; 3 do, 103 lb, at $5; 11 barnyard calves, 249 lb, at $4; 54 do, 282 lb, at $3.75; 26 do, 260 lb, at $3.62½; 15 do, 241 lb, at $3.50; 2 fed calves, 345 lb, at $5; 5 yearlings, 464 lb, at $2.80. S. JUDD & CO.—31 veals, 129 lb, at $8.50; 16 do, 122 lb, at $8.50; 5 do, 128 lb, at $8.37½; 16 do, 137 lb, at $8.35; 19 do, 125 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 90 lb, at $7; 4 do, 127 lb, at $6.50; 5 fed calves, 286 lb, at $4; 8 barnyard do, 244 lb, at $3.75; 2 yearlings, 455 lb, at $3.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—2 veals, 140 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 110 lb, at $7.50; 3 barnyard calves, 343 lb, at $3.50. J. P. NELSON—29 veals, 151 lb, at $9; 20 do, 150 lb, at $9; 7 do, 116 lb, at $8; 20 do, 148 lb, at $7; 18 barnyard calves, 234 lb, at $3.75; 32 do, 104 lb, at $3.50. D. McELWEE—13 veals, 144 lb, at $9; 4 do, 105 lb, at $6; 1 fed calf, 290 lb, at $4.50; 7 barnyard do, 274 lb, at $4; 4 yearlings, 532 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—14 veals, 149 lb, at $8.75; 2 do, 90 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 165 lb, at $6; 1 fed calf, 210 lb, at $4.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 70½ cars, or 14,242 head: 15 cars for slaughterers and 5½ cars for the market; and, counting the 5½ cars held over Saturday, there were 61 cars on sale. Sheep were moderately active, firm for best grades, and just about steady for others; choice lambs held up close to Saturday's figures, but the under grades declined 15@25c, and the market closed quiet with all the stock reported sold, except 1 car that arrived late; ordinary to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.87½ 100 lb; choice heavy do up to $4.12½; culls at $1.50@$2; inferior to prime lambs at $4@$5.40; choice and extra do at $5.50; 8 cars of Canada lambs sold at $5.25@$5.50. Dressed mutton steady at 5@7c lb; dressed lambs easier at 7@9½c, with general sales at 7½@9c.——SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—178 State lambs, 79 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 144 do, 71 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 65 lb, at $5; 63 Kentucky do, 72 lb, at $5.37½; 228 Michigan do, 75 lb, at $5.37½; 233 Indiana do, 60 lb, at $5; 27 Pennsylvania do, 64 lb, at $5.12½; 208 Western sheep and lambs, 68 lb, at $4.25; 112 Kentucky sheep, 122 lb, at $3.65; 169 State do, 100 lb, at $3.50; 36 do, 112 lb, at $3.25; 199 do, 94 lb, at $3; 15 Pennsylvania do, 115 lb, at $3.37½; 26 culls, 86 lb, at $2; 183 State sheep, (few lambs,) 80 lb, at $3.37½. NEWTON & CO.—200 State lambs, 79 lb, at $5.50; 112 do, 73 lb, at $5.25; 101 Ohio do, 82 lb, at $5.40; 108 do, 83 lb, at $5.30; 7 State sheep, 87 lb, at $4. D. HARRINGTON—199 Canadian lambs, 86 lb, at $5.35; 495 do, 87 lb, at $5.25; 444 Michigan do, 76 lb, at $5.12½; 217 do, 67 lb, at $5.10; 283 do, 65 lb, at $4.70; 92 State do, 80 lb, at $5.15; 253 Western sheep, 124 lb, at $3.75; 75 Pennsylvania do, 85 lb, at $3.25; 88 State do, 92 lb, at $3.25; 42 do, 85 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—107 Michigan lambs, 81 lb, at $5.25; 238 do, 82 lb, at $5.12½; 269 do, 74 lb, at $5; 225 do, 66 lb, at $4.62½; 250 do, 58 lb, at $4; 85 State do, 83 lb, at $5.30; 17 do, 82 lb, at $5; 48 State sheep and lambs, 73 lb, at $4; 70 State sheep, 122 lb, at $3.37½; 123 do, 98 lb, at $3; 167 Pennsylvania do, 91 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—167 State lambs, 71 lb, at $5.10; 9 do, 72 lb, at $5; 210 Western do, 74 lb, at $5; 220 do, 73 lb, at $4.90; 228 do, 67 lb, at $4.75; 148 do, 50 lb, at $4; 158 Western sheep, 131 lb, at $4.12½; 281 do, 106 lb, at $3.62½; 67 State do, 95 lb, at $3.50; 47 do, 87 lb, at $3.25; 9 do, 86 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—50 Ohio lambs, 87 lb, at $5.50; 166 Pennsylvania do, 77 lb, at $5; 181 State do, 73 lb, at $5.25; 162 Pennsylvania sheep, 122 lb, at $3.60; 139 do, 113 lb, at $3.60; 21 do, 74 lb, at $2.50; 188 Ohio do, 91 lb, at $3.50; 163 State do, 86 lb, at $2.75; 27 culls, 72 lb, at $1.50. J. H. WILKERSON—135 Western lambs, 57 lb, at $4.40; 79 Kentucky sheep, 128 lb, at $3.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—289 Canadian lambs, 93 lb, at $5.50; 190 do, 85 lb, at $5.35; 186 do, 90 lb, at $5.25; 253 State do, 78 lb, at $5.25; 118 do, 80 lb, at $5.12½; 83 do, 76 lb, at $5; 60 Western sheep, 124 lb, at $3.75; 92 State do, 117 lb, at $3.65; 26 State do, 110 lb, at $3.50; 35 do, 101 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—115 State lambs, 74 lb, at $5.50; 60 do, 68 lb, at $4.75; 14 do, 57 lb, at $4.50; 68 Pennsylvania sheep, 95 lb, at $4.12½; 110 do, (few lambs,) 87 lb, at $4; 202 Ohio do, 88 lb, at $3.85; 68 State sheep, 86 lb, at $3.90; 109 do, 117 lb, at $3.50; 112 do, 87 lb, at $3.37½; 67 do, 82 lb, at $3.25; 23 do, 96 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—198 State lambs, 82 lb, at $5.12½; 123 do, 72 lb, at $4.75; 101 State sheep, 96 lb, at $3.25.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 96 cars, or 15,336 head; 195 head for sale. Market weak at $3.90@$4.30 for live hogs, but good to choice pigs sold at $4.30@$4.50. Country-dressed slow at 4½@7c for extreme weights.——SALES.—S. SANDERS—78 State hogs, 113 lb average, at $4.30 100 lb; 25 State pigs, 101 lb, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—23 State hogs, 163 lb, at $4.25.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,762 head; total for week thus far, 7,194 head; for same time last week, 4,026 head; consigned through, 3,894 head; to New-York, 1,910 head; on sale, 3,888 head; market opened steady for heavy export steers, 10@15c higher for all other grades, including bulls; closed steady and firm, with all that arrived in time sold; prime heavy steers, $4.40@$4.50; good to choice, $4.05@$4.40; fair to medium, $3.80@$4.25; light butchers', $3.60@$3.80; rough fat steers, $3.40@$3.75; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.60@$4; fair to good, $2.75@$3.45; prime fat smooth cows, $3.25@$3.50; light to good fat butchers' bulls, $2.85@$3.15; extra heavy and export, $3.25@$3.50; stockers and feeders in light supply and stronger; good feeders, $3.45@$3.65; fair to choice stockers, $2.40@$3.15; veals in fair supply; light and common, $5@$7; good, $7.50@$8.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 12,800 head; total for week thus far, 26,240 head; for same time last week, 13,440 head; consigned through, 3,840 head; to New-York, 11,680 head; on sale, 22,400 head; market opened fairly active and strong; closed steady; mixed packers', mediums, and good-weight Yorkers, $4.05; fair to good heavy hogs, $4@$4.05; pigs and light Yorkers, $4.05@$4.07½; rough, $3.25@$3.40; stags, $2.75@$3.15; Yorkers sold late at $4.10@$4.15; good hogs of other kinds at $4.10. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 14,800 head; total for week thus far, 24,600 head; for same time last week, 20,200 head; consigned through, 2,200 head; to New-York, 2,900 head; on sale, 27,600 head; market opened active and stronger for sheep; lambs steady and firm; closed steady and firm, with bulk of arrivals sold; good to choice mixed ewes and wethers, $3.40@$3.65; light, fair to good, $2.75@$3; fair to good lambs, $4.65@$4.90; extra, $5@$5.10; light to fair, $4.10@$4.25; culls and common, $2.75@$3.75; 7 cars of Canada lambs sold late at $5@$5.10, mostly $5.

EAST LIBERTY, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, about 70 cars, all on sale; demand steady; market fair; prices shade higher on best grades; others unchanged; extra, $4.25@$4.50; good, $4@$4.70; good butchers', $3.80@$4; rough fat, $3@$3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.50@$3; feeders, $3.25@$3.80; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts fair; 35 cars on sale; market active; medium weights selling best; Philadelphias, $4.25@$4.30; Yorkers and pigs, $4.15@$4.25; heavy hogs, $4@$4.15; roughs, $4@$4.15. Sheep—Supply, 20 cars; demand good; market active for sheep; extra sheep, $3.50@$3.65; good, $3.15@$3.40; fair, $2.25@$2.90; culls and common, $1@$1.50; lambs slow; $3@$5.25; veal calves, $7@$7.75; heavy and thin calves, $3@$5.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; market, strong; heavy, $3.45@$3.65; light and medium, $3.40@$3.57½; pigs, $3.10@$3.35. Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; market steady; native steers, best, $3.90@$4.20; fair to good, $3@$3.95; cows and heifers, best, $2.75@$3.20; fair to good, $1.80@$2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.70; bulls, $2@$3; Texas and Western, $2.65@$3.45; calves, $4@$6. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; market firm.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—National Stock Yards—Cattle—Receipts, 3,323 head; market steady; native steers, $2.25@$4; native cows, $1.75@$2.80; Texas steers, $3.20@$3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 4,480 head; market strong; 5c higher; heavy, $3.50@$3.75; mixed, $3.20@$3.30; light, $3.40@$3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 504 head; market strong to 10c higher; native mixed, $3.10@$3.50; lambs, $3.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000 head; market strong and in some cases slightly higher; common to extra steers, $3.25@$4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.75@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.50; Texans, $3@$4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 40,000 head; market strong and 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.65@$3.87½; common to choice mixed, $3.60@$3.85; choice assorted, $3.80@$3.85; light, $3.65@$3.82½; pigs, $2.80@$3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000 head; market strong; lambs, 10c higher; inferior to choice, $2@$3.65; lambs, $3.50@$4.75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 72s 6d; prime mess firm at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 50s; do, medium, firm at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 27s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 27s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 26s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 25s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, dull at 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 28s 3d. Cheese—American, finest, white and colored, firm at 45s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 21s. Resin—Common steady at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 3½d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 4d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 2½d; January firm at 3s 2½d; February firm at 3s 2¾d; March firm at 3s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 31,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, 11,000 quarters; from other sources, 47,000 quarters; receipts of American corn for the last week, 68,200 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, January delivery, 4 27-64d@4 28-64d, value; January and February delivery, 4 27-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 25-64d@4 26-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 25-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 25-64d@4 26-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 26-64d, value; August and September delivery, 4 25-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 19-64d@4 20-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 6d per quarter. Linseed oil, 19s 7½d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 6d per cwt. Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 10@11s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 10s 9¾d; June, 11s 3¾d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 8⅛c; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, 5,065 bales; gross, 5,537 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,100 bales; sales, 3,850 bales; stock, 395,885 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 6,107 bales; exports to the Continent, 875 bales; coastwise, 4,181 bales; sales, 1,741 bales; stock, 162,174 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7⅝c; net and gross receipts, 3,277 bales; exports coastwise, 3,572 bales; sales, 12 bales; stock, 89,310 bales.

Would Like to Govern Indiana.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William Cumback will be a candidate for the office of Governor of Indiana. He will ask the nomination at the hands of the Republican Party. Mr. Cumback was asked the direct question, and he said in reply: "Yes, I expect to be a candidate. If what the newspapers say is true, there will be a host of them. But I imagine that the names of many of those who have been mentioned have been used without their consent or they are not seriously expecting to make a contest for the nomination. I think there will in the end be but three or four who will make a fight for the place. I am a native of this State—have lived in it all my life. I helped organize the party in 1855, and have stood by it in sunshine and in storm. The people of this State know whether I am worthy the place, and I will leave it in the hands of the delegates."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court has, on motion of Oppenheim & Severance, vacated an attachment against J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage builders at 487 Fifth Avenue, for $3,500 obtained by Ignatius Rice. The Judge said that the acts with which the company is charged, viz., the transfer of property to trustees of the corporation and others in contemplation of insolvency, may involve violations of the statute prohibiting corporations whose insolvency is imminent from giving preferences, but these, without taint of actual fraud, are not sufficient to support an attachment.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against Antonio Buchignani, who kept a liquor saloon at 1,435 Broadway, for $420 in favor of Samuel Seckels, which was obtained on the allegation that Buchignani had left the city. When the Sheriff went to his place of business yesterday it was said that he had sold out three weeks ago to Moisen & Plamandon for $5,000, that they had given back a mortgage for $2,000, which has been assigned to C. Conti by Mr. Buchignani, so that nothing was found belonging to Mr. Buchignani to levy upon.

—Frederick S. Fischer's shoe store at 58 Nassau Street, was closed yesterday, and a notice was posted on the door that the stock and fixtures would be sold on Thursday at auction, under a chattel mortgage. Hastings & Gleason, who represent some of his creditors, brought suit against him yesterday on claims for about $2,200.

—The drugs in the drug store of Dr. Albert Pohly, at Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, were sold by the Sheriff yesterday. The fixtures were not sold, as they are covered by chattel mortgages, it is said, for $1,100. Dr. Pohly has had judgments entered against him for $2,344.

—The balance of the stock of James D. Spraker, grocer and ship chandler at 93 West Street, who was reported to have left the city on October last, with liabilities of over $40,000, was sold by the Sheriff yesterday. Claims to the amount of $5,600 were filed with the Sheriff.

—Martin C. Stout, a merchant tailor at the corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets, Baltimore, assigned yesterday. The assets are $30,000 and liabilities $50,000. The assignment covers branch stores in Washington, and in Wheeling, West Va.

—The Sheriff has levied on a lot of bluestone and two horses and trucks belonging to Andrew Masterson, dealer in bluestone at the foot of East Eightieth Street, on an execution for $1,217 in favor of Frank Vogel, for money loaned.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the New-York Coal and Transportation Company of Hudson County, N. J., for $1,050 in favor of Felix Brown, on a protested note of the company.

—The stock of Parson & Riegel's dry goods and notion store, at Bethlehem, Penn., was seized yesterday on executions aggregating $37,000.

—The schedules of John Ludlow, shoe dealer at 2,028 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $1,029, nominal assets of $923, and actual assets of $446.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:49|Moon rises... A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alene	Kingston	Jan. 2
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Dec. 25
Carrie	St. Michael's	Dec. 22
City of Augusta	Savannah	Jan. 4
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Dec. 27
Greece	London	Dec. 25
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
Ptolemy	St. Lucia	Dec. 30
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 27
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 31
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.		
Buffon	St. Lucia	Dec. 31
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Jan. 5
El Monte	New-Orleans	Jan. 1
Leona	Galveston	Jan. 1
Majestic	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Mobile	London	Dec. 27
Nederland	Antwerp	Dec. 28
Yucatan	Havana	Jan. 4
THURSDAY, JAN. 9.		
Andes	Navassa	Jan. 4
Weimar	Bremen	Dec. 28
Werra	Bremen	Dec. 31
FRIDAY, JAN. 10.		
El Sol	New-Orleans	Jan. 5
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Jan. 7
Munchen	Bremen	Dec. 29
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Rosse	St. Lucia	Jan. 2
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.		
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 28
Hindoo	Hull	Dec. 28
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 28
Paris	Southampton	Jan. 4
Victoria	Gibraltar	Dec. 28
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
El Dorado	Jan. 7	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Rialto	Jan. 7	Gothenb'rg	21-22 State St.
Ems	Jan. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Jan. 8	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardle	Jan. 8	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Jan. 8	South'm'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Jan. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Jan. 8	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Barden Tower	Jan. 8	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Seneca	Jan. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Jersey City	Jan. 9	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Alvena	Jan. 9	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Schiedam	Jan. 9	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Grecian	Jan. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mendota	Jan. 10	Leith	29 Broadway.
Habana	Jan. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Cherokee	Jan. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	Jan. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	Jan. 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alene	Jan. 11	Jamaica	24 State St.
Oevenum	Jan. 11	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Venetia	Jan. 11	Copen'gen	37 Broadway.
Francisco	Jan. 11	Hull	21-22 State St.
Port Philip	Jan. 11	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Fontabelle	Jan. 11	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cuthbert	Jan. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Kansas City	Jan. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Burgundia	Jan. 13	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Ems	Jan. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Jan. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Jan. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Werra	Jan. 15	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk&Jev'ns.
Hindoo	Jan. 15	London	21-22 State St.
Catalina	Jan. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Picqua	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Jan. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	Jan. 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Zaandam	Jan. 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Jan. 18	London	4 Broadway.
Aurania	Jan. 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Champagne	Jan. 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Jan. 6.

SS Bluefields, Masigno, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Dec. 23, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Jan. 2, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Hansen, Tampico Dec. 29, via Havana Jan. 2, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS North Cambria, (Br.,) Roberts, Baltimore, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Spain, for London; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.

Spoken.

Ship Asia, (Br.,) Dakin, from New-York Oct. 17 for Valparaiso and Iquique, was spoken Dec. 12 in lat 29 S, lon 46 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York Dec. 27 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Osborne, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS San Rocco, (Aust.,) from Smyrna for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York Jan. 4.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, sld. from Genoa for New-York Jan. 4.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, sld. from Bremen for New-York Jan. 4.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jameson, from New-York Dec. 2, via Lisbon, arr. at Oporto Dec. 31.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Dec. 13, arr. at Hamburg Jan. 2.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from New-York Dec. 12, arr. at Naples Jan. 2.

SS Hopedale, (Br.,) Capt. Rutter, from New-York Dec. 14 for Aden and Bombay, arr. at Algiers Jan. 2.

SS Panana, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. at Bordeaux Jan. 4.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Dec. 22, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Dec. 12, via St. Michaels, arr. here to-day.

SS Parkgate (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York yesterday.

How a Doctor Cures Hiccoughs.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Dr. J. Frank Lydston is inclined to make a joke of the story that a man was cured of hiccoughs by lemonade. It seems a certain Judge J. D. Rose of Curryville, Mo., was dying of hiccoughs. W. H. Sistrunk, a grocer of Louisville, Ky., telegraphed the Judge to sip lemonade at regular intervals, with the result that he soon recovered, although he had been given up by three doctors.

"The only plausible explanation," said Dr. Lydston, "is the shock the man got on receiving such a message from the State of Kentucky. He perhaps got well to get rid of taking the lemonade.

"There is no scientific explanation of the cause or cure for hiccoughs," went on the doctor. "We say it is a violent and irregular contraction of the diaphragm. But it often comes on without apparent cause and goes as mysteriously.

"I always cure myself of hiccoughs by holding the ends of my two index fingers as close as I can without allowing them to touch. In that way I concentrate my mind so closely on the fingers I forget the hiccoughs. It may be the surprise at receiving a telegram on such a subject from one unknown helped to dispel the muscular paroxysm, or it might be a mere coincidence that the hiccoughs stopped when the man began drinking the lemonade. Or he may have got it along the line of mental suggestion."

The Manly Art in Massachusetts.

From The Boston Journal.

There was a "scientific exhibition" at Woburn the other night where men were repeatedly beaten to the ground by hearty blows from mighty fists. Again it seems proper to ask why the leading pugilists do not come to Massachusetts.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—George C. Lameraux, William Cole, Jr., Vincent Snyder, Joseph W. Cowen, L. M. Reid, and J. M. Nodine, of Indian Fields; A. D. Briggs, B. T. Briggs and Lindsey Greene, of Alcove; Stephen Tompkins and W. C. Cogswell, of Coeyman's Hollow; H. L. Hempstead, of Ravena, and H. M. Johnson, of Coeymans.

—Clips Publishing Company, of New-York City, to publish Clips, an illustrated newspaper or periodical; capital, $6,000. Directors—Archibald Douglas and W. F. Payson, of New-York City, and Henry B. Eddy, of Mamaroneck.

—Coeymans and Westerlo Telephone Company, to operate a telephone line from Coeymans to Dormansville, town of Westerlo, Albany County, and intermediate points; capital, $850. Directors

—New-York Hollowware Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert S. Williamson and W. B. Danahey, of Brooklyn, and Paul Brigham, of Hyde Park, Mass.

—Henry W. Meyer, Nettie D. Meyer, Joseph H. Daneby, J. C. Kirchner, and John Krebs of Newtown; T. A. Patterson and Michael Fingleton, of Brooklyn.

—The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co., of New-York City; capital, $500. Directors—Walter S. Scott and John W. Scott, of New-York City.

—Consumers' Union Water Company, of Glendale, Queens County; capital, $160,000. Directors

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Method of Issuing Bonds Not Liked in Wall Street.

INCREASED ACTIVITY AND HEAVINESS

Declines in Leading Issues Extend to 3 Per Cent.—The Gold Premium Disappearing—Intended Imports Canceled—A Weak Closing.

MONDAY—P. M.

Almost the sole topic of discussion in Wall Street to-day was the announcement of the bond issue. It had not been expected that the invitation to the public to subscribe would come so promptly, and its appearance somewhat dazed the financial community. The market for ten minutes after the opening was firm, but then a decline set in, which continued until the close of business. From the high prices of the morning the decline among the active stocks averaged something more than 2 per cent., and, in some instances, exceeded 3 per cent.

The chief criticism of the plan was of the delay necessary under it before the Treasury could reap its benefit, admitting that the subscription proves to be successful. It was felt that during the thirty days before the awarding of the bonds the situation might become strained through the withdrawal of gold, and that trouble arising therefrom might ensue. One effect of throwing the subscription open to the public was the disappearance of the premium on gold, except by a few brokers who had contracts to fill, which were made in expectation that a syndicate would intervene in the placing of the loan. A report was current that orders for gold to be shipped from Europe had been canceled.

Weakness was not confined to any particular group of stocks. The net losses in the leading Grangers ran from 2 to 2¾ points. From the high prices Rock Island lost 3½, Burlington 3⅝, St. Paul, 3⅜, and Northwestern 2⅞. Louisville declined 2¼, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Southern preferred declined 1¼. The Kansas and Texas earnings came out after the close of business; they show a loss of $88,000 for the last week in December, of $110,000 for the month, and of $484,000 for the six months. The coalers were heavy, their losses extending from 1⅛ to 2 points. The Morgan specialties declined with the remainder of the list. The industrials joined in the general movement, the losses being 2¾ in Sugar and General Electric, 2½ in Tobacco, 2¼ in Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅝ in Chicago Gas, and 1⅛ in Distillers and Leather preferred.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@9 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

Time was nominal.

Commercial paper quotations were 6 per cent. for 60 to 90 day indorsements, 6 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 6 per cent. for four months' high-grade single names, 7@9 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 9@12 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $88,001,527; balances, $7,532,859; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,176,426.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅝c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver sold in London at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$1,557,043
Imports for the same period	124,871
Net exports	$1,432,172
Net exports to date, 1895	$1,452,172
Net exports to date, 1894	$4,410,498
Net exports to date, 1893	109,956
	2,050,340

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	1½
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st	2

DECLINED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, t. r.	1¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, w. i.	1¼
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	1⅛
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	1¾
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	3
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4s	3¼
Chicago, Rock Island & P. 5s, c.	1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st	1⅛
Missouri, K. & E. 1st	2½
New-York, New-Haven & Hart. deb. cts.	1
Northern Pacific 1st, c.	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	1½
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	1
Oregon Short Line & Utah N. con., t. r.	1¾
Rio Grande Western 1st	1⅛
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. Paul 1st, So. Minn.	1½
San Antonio & A. P. 4s	2
Southern Railway 5s	1½
Texas Pacific 2d	1¾
Wabash 2d	2½

Government bonds were weak. The 4s of 1907 declined 1 per cent. for the registered and ½ for the coupon. The 5s fell off ⅛. The 4s of 1925 closed unchanged. The following were closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	–	
4s, r., 1907	96	
4s, c., 1907	108	110
4s, r., 1925	108½	111
4s, c., 1925	114½	117
5s, r., 1904	114½	117
5s, c., 1904	112½	114
Currency 6s, 1896	112¼	114
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
	100	..

In State securities, $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60⅜@60¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Greenwich	
Lincoln National	177
Manhattan	670
New-York County	197
Second National	580
Southern National	430
State of New-York	80
United States National	108
	175

There were sales of 110 shares of Western National at 112 and 4 Commerce at 216.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company has declared the following dividends: Six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand; 5 per cent. interest upon the outstanding scrip, payable on and after Feb. 18; 30 per cent. in scrip upon the participating policies expired in 1895, to be issued on or after May 19.

—The Guaranty Trust Company will pay on Jan. 6, to the holders of their trust certificates of deposit, for Duluth and Manitoba Railroad first mortgage bonds, (Minnesota Division,) the sum of $25 on each $1,000 bond.

—The Texas Central Railroad has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock for the year 1895, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	59½	59½	59½	59½	59	63	100
American Coal	110	110	110	110	100	125	100
American Cotton Oil	17⅛	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16½	17⅛	300
American Express	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	111	114	10
*American Sugar Refineries	101¼	102¼	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅜	41,519
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	96¼	96½	95	95	94½	96	915
American Tobacco	80¼	81⅛	77	77	77	77¼	27,584
Ann Arbor	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	9½	10½	500
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14¼	14¼	13	13⅛	13	13⅜	8,860
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾	½	½	⅜	⅝	200
Baltimore & Ohio	37	37	36½	36½	36½	38	200
Canada Southern	48⅜	48⅜	46⅞	46⅞	46¾	47	1,085
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	1,080
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	..	..	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64¾	65¼	62½	62⅝	62¾	63	11,123
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	75½	76⅜	72⅝	73	72⅞	73	24,833
Chicago & Northwestern	98	98⅜	95½	95½	95¼	95½	3,897
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	144	144½	144	144	141	145	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	68⅝	65	65⅛	65	65⅛	57,963
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126⅝	126⅝	126¼	126¼	125	126⅛	225
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66½	67	63½	63½	63¾	64¼	9,435
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35	35	34⅞	34⅝	34	34½	620
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	45	45	42	42	41½	42½	900
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3	3	3	3	2¾	3	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24½	24½	24½	24½	23	24	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	15½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146	145	145	144	145	1,353
Delaware & Hudson	123¼	123¼	121¼	121¼	121	122⅛	1,188
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158	158	157	157	156⅝	157	1,440
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	41½	41½	41	41	41	41¼	710
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6	6	6	6	6	7	200
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	16	16⅜	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	7,755
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	89	89	89	89	..	..	6
General Electric	25	25	22	22¼	22	22¼	2,930
Illinois Central	92	92	91	91	90½	91½	400
Illinois Steel Company	60	60	60	60	..	63	100
Iowa Central	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	7½	8	200
Iowa Central pf.	25	25	25	25	24	28	220
Laclede Gas	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18½	19	100
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	17½	19¼	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	66	66	66	66	65⅝	66¼	187
Lake Shore	139½	139½	136½	136½	136	137	1,571
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	16	16⅝	420
Louisville & Nashville	43¼	43⅜	40¾	41⅛	41	41¼	12,431
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	8	8¼	400
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	18	18	16½	17	16	18	845
Manhattan Consolidated	102	102	98	98½	98¼	98½	3,956
*Metropolitan Traction	98¾	98¾	92	94	94½	95	1,230
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	10¼	10⅝	610
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	24½	25¼	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	3,330
Missouri Pacific	24½	25	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23½	6,632
Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	..	..	112
*National Lead Company	24¾	25	23	23	22¾	23	2,138
*National Lead Company pf.	85¾	85¾	85	85	82½	85	810
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	19½	21½	100
New-Jersey Central	97	99	95½	96	96	96½	3,960
New-York Central	95⅝	95¾	94	94	94	94½	985
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	180	180	179	179	178	180	85
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	530
New-York, Sus. & Western	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	9	310
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23	23	21½	22½	21½	22½	1,385
Norfolk & Western pf.	8	8	8	8	..	..	85
North American	4⅛	4¼	4	4	4	4¼	1,400
Northern Pacific pf.	11½	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11¾	570
Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	7½	9	150
Ontario & Western	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12¾	13	920
Oregon Improvement	4	4	4	4	3¼	4	100
Pacific Mail	26	26	25	25	23½	24½	1,720
Philadelphia & Reading	2⅞	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	3	7,510
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	15½	15½	15	15	14¾	15	675
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	54¾	54¾	52¼	53½	53	55	550
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155	155	155	155	150	154	125
Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	2	3	100
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	5	150
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9¾	9¾	9	9	9	9¼	350
St. Paul & Omaha	34	34	32	32	31	33	405
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117½	121	120
Southern Pacific	20	20	20	20	19¾	20½	400
Southern Railway	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	2,978
Southern Railway pf.	26¼	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	25	5,942
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26¼	26¼	24	24	24	24½	6,575
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	900
Union Pacific	4	4	4	4	3⅞	4	879
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	8¼	10
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5	4½	4½	4½	4¾	1,150
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	8¾	9¼	235
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19	19	17½	17½	16	17¼	300
United States Express	40	40	40	40	39	43	10
*United States Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	9½	10	350
*United States Leather pf.	61¾	61¾	59½	60	60	60¼	8,705
United States Rubber	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25	25¼	440
United States Rubber pf.	85½	85½	88	88	83	84	310
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅜	6¾	200
Wabash pf.	15⅝	15⅞	15	15⅛	15	15¼	3,170
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	90	100	5
Western Union Beef	8	8	8	8	7½	8½	200
Western Union Telegraph	83½	84¼	82⅝	82½	82½	82¾	17,640
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞	11	10	10½	10	10⅝	3,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	37	200
Total sales							319,887

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Albany & Sus Con 6s Registered
5,000......117

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
4,000......110½

Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Receipts
3,000......71¾
10,000......71½
15,000......71
8,000......70¾
5,000......70½
4,000......70¼
18,000......70

Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
5,000......74½
28,000......74
2,000......73¾
7,000......73
5,000......73½

Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued
5,000......44
8,000......43
10,000......43¼
10,000......43
10,000......42¾

Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid
41,000......21½
10,000......21¾
10,000......21⅝
16,000......21
1,000......21½
9,000......20⅞
1,000......21
10,000......20⅞
5,000s3......20⅞
15,000......20⅞
10,000......20¾
10,000......20⅞
10,000s3......20⅞
5,000......20½
5,000......20¼
50,000......20

B'way & Seventh Ave 1st Cons 5s
3,000......112

Brooklyn Elev 1st
3,000......100

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
3,000......98

Buffalo & Erie New
2,000......105⅝

Buff, R & P G M 5s
5,000......95

Canada So 1st Gtd
4,000......107½
3,000......107¼
3,000......106¾

Ches & O Gen 4½s
10,000......72¼
5,000......71½
18,000......71
3,000......70½
1,000......69⅞
2,000......69¾
1,000......69
1,000......68¼
4,000......68¾

Ches & Ohio Con 5s
1,000......104½

Ches & O R & A Div 1st Con 4s
1,000......93½

Chic, B & Q Con 7s
1,000......116
12,000......115⅞
4,000......115½

Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
1,000......101

Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000......87½

Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
13,000......100¾
2,000......101

Chicago & Erie 1st
8,000......106

Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000......38
1,000......37¾
4,000......37½
10,000......37⅛

Chic, R I & P Ext 6s
1,000......102
3,000......101½
18,000......101
10,000s3......100¾
1,000......100¾
1,000......100⅝

C, St P, M & O Cons
2,000......124

Chic & W Ind G M
1,000......117

Col Coal & Iron 6s
5,000......94½

Col, H V & T G M 6s
2,000......82

Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000......84½
8,000......84

Den & Rio Gr'nde 1st
1,000......110⅛

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000......100

Ft W'th & D C 1st
1,000......66½

Gal Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000......91¾

Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
3,000......114

H & Tex Cen Con 6s
4,000......104

Ill Cent 4s, 1953
4,000......99

Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
5,000......70½

Leclede Gas L Co of Louis, 1st 5s
2,000......93⅝
18,000......93½
1,000......93⅜
5,000......93¾
5,000......93½

Lake E & W 1st 5s
2,000......113½

L S & M So 1st Reg
10,000......110¼

Lehigh V of N Y 1st
4,000......100½

Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
6,000......113½

Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s
1,000......73½
5,000......73¼
10,000......72¾
20,000s20F......72
1,000......72½
3,000s20F......72

Met Elevated 1st
4,000......117⅛

Met Elevated 2d
10,000......106¼

Midland of N J 1st
1,000......115

Mil & St P G M 4s Series A
4,000......93
10,000......93½
10,000s20F......93¾
2,000......94

Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo River 5s
1,000......103¾

Southw Minn Div
2,000......113

Wis & Minn Div
5,000......107½

Minn & St L Con 5s
3,000......97¼

Mo, Kan & East 1st
13,000......89
6,000......88½
5,000......88
5,000......87½
10,000......86½

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
2,000......75

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000......83¼
9,000......83
6,000......82½
19,000......82

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
5,000......62¾
6,000......63
1,000......62¾

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
1,000......57¼
2,000......57
5,000......57¼
1,000......57
5,000s3......57
1,000......57

N Y, Chic & St L 4s
4,000......102

N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Ctfs
1,000......135½
1,000......135

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
6,000s20F......89½
1,000......89¾
6,000......90

North Pac 1st Coup
15,000......114⅛
5,000......114¼
7,000......114

North Pac 1st Reg
5,000......114½
5,000......114
10,000......114¼

North Pac 2d Coup
4,000......101
4,000......101½
20,000......101
6,000......100

North Pac Cons 5s
10,000......32¼

Nor Pac Col Tst Nts
1,000......78

North Pac Term 1st
8,000......101

North'n Ry of Cal 5s
8,000......92¾
6,000......92¼

Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs
2,000......90

Ore Short Line 6s
2,000......104
5,000......103

Trust Co Certfs
5,000......103½
3,000......103

Ore S L & U N Con
3,000......55½

Trust Co Certfs
7,000......56
1,000......55

Phil & Rdg Gen 4s
5,000......84¼

Trust Co Certfs
5,000......72½
10,000......72¾
2,000......72⅞
10,000......72⅝

Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
47,000......19½
35,000......19¼
15,000......20
19,000......19¼
12,000......19⅜
35,000......19

2d Pref Inc
25,000......7
5,000......7½
56,000......7
15,000......7⅛
21,000......7
25,000......6¾
43,000......6½

3d Pref Inc
56,000......4
16,000......3⅞
165,000......4
10,000......3⅞
10,000......4

Phil & Rdg 3d Conv
10,000......3½

People's G & C Chic 1st Con 6s
23,000......96

Rich & Danv 6s
4,000......118

Rio Grande West 1st
2,000......72½
5,000......72½
4,000......71⅞

Rome, W & Og Con
2,000......118⅞

St L & Iron Mount Ark Br Ext 5s
1,000......102½
12,000......100

St L & Iron M 5s
2,000......79

St L Southwestern 1st
2,000......70½
7,000......70

St L Southw 2d Inc
5,000......26
5,000......25½

San An & Ar P 4s
1,000......54
1,000......53

Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs
10,000......40

So Pac N Mex 1st
1,000......102¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000......90½
4,000......90
1,000......90¼
16,000......90
1,000......89¾
1,000......89⅞

Tenn C'l, Ir & R 6s Tenn Div
1,000......89

Tex & N O Cons 5s
7,000......92½

Texas & Pac 1st 5s
4,000......82¼
7,000......82½

Texas & Pac 2d Inc
50,000......19½
5,000......19¼
10,000......19½
10,000......19¼
25,000......18⅞
25,000......18¾

Third Ave 1st 5s
10,000......115½

Union Pac 6s, 1896
2,000......104½

Union Pac 6s, 1898
18,000......105

Union Pac 1st, 1899
12,000......105¼

U P, D & Gulf 1st
10,000......32⅝
1,000......32½
4,000......32¾
87,000......32¾
2,000......33
10,000......32½
7,000......33

U S Leather Co 6s
3,000......111½
8,000......111¼

Virginia Midlnd G M
7,000......99

Wabash R R 1st
2,000......103½
10,000......103⅜
18,000......103
1,000......102½

Wabash R R 2d
1,000c......72
2,000......71½
1,000......71
25,000......70
1,000......70½
12,000......70¼
11,000......70¼
7,000s3......70
2,000......70

West Shore Gtd 4s
19,000......104½

Wn N Y & Penn Inc
1,000......14

Wn Un Col Trust 5s
3,000......106
2,000......106½

Total sales......$2,167,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	148
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
American Cotton Oil pf.	63½	65
Ann Arbor pf.	24½	28
Am. T. & C.	..	95
American Tobacco pf.	100	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	19	25
B. & So. Ill. pf.	131	140
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1¼
Buff., R. & P.	..	19
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	52
Canadian Pacific	51	52
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	14	15½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	98
Col. & H. Valley Coal	2	3
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	58
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	28½	33
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	4	5
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	11
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	62
Ev. & T. H.	27	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Great Northern pf.	110	115
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	1⅛	2½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	79	80

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Long Island	84	86
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Manhattan Beach	4	6
Maryland Coal pf.	40	60
Mexican Central	9	9½
Mexican National ctfs.	⅝	1⅛
Michigan Central	93	95
Minn. & St. L.	17	19
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	79
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	46
Minnesota Iron	55	61
Mobile & Ohio	21	22½
National Starch	4	5
Nat. St. 1st pf.	40	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	22
New Central C.	6	8
New-England	45	47
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11	12¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	20	24
Norfolk & Western	1⅜	2¼
Northern Pacific	3	3½
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ore. R. & N.	15	25
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	270	..
Peoria & Eastern	2⅝	3
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	18
P., F. W. & C.	161	..
Quicksilver pf.	15	16½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
R., W. & O.	115	118
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	⅜
St. P. & Dul.	25	28
St. P. & Dul. pf.	85	90
St. P., M. & M.	110	115
Silver bullion certificates	67	67⅞
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	65	75

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	101⅝	102⅜	98⅜	98⅜	17,810
Am. Tobacco	80½	81⅛	77⅛	77⅛	4,390
A., T. & S. F.	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	2,390
Chicago Gas	65	65⅝	62⅝	62⅝	2,270
Manhattan	102	102	100	100	90
Mo. Pac.	24⅞	24⅞	23⅛	23⅛	160
M., K. & T. pf.	23⅞	24⅜	23⅛	23⅛	10
Nat. Lead	24⅜	24⅜	22⅞	22⅞	140

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., R. I. & P.	66⅝	66⅝	63⅝	64	2,890
Chi., B. & Q.	76	76⅛	73	73⅛	9,670
C., M. & St. P.	68	68⅛	65¼	65⅛	26,290
Cent. of N. J.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	70
C., C., C. & St. L.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	100
Dis. & C. F.	16⅛	16⅛	15	15	1,450
Gen. Elec.	25	25	22¼	23	110
Lou. & Nash.	43⅜	43⅜	41	41⅛	2,610
North Am.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	20
Pac. Mail	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	10
Phil. & Read.	2¾	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	400
South. pf.	28	28½	28	28	60
Tenn. C. & I.	26⅜	26⅜	24⅞	24⅞	80
U. S. Cord.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	120
U. S. L'ther.	60⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60	610
Wabash pf.	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	140
West. Union	83⅞	84	82½	82½	6,970
Total sales					7,800

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	20⅞	20⅞	20	20	$32,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	19½	19½	19	19	19,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc	4	4	4	4	7,000
Total sales					$58,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
Chrysolite	.18	.18	.18	.18	200
C., C. & Va.	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	100
Mexican	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Union	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Total sales					600

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	59⅞	60⅛	59⅛	59¼	859,000

Corn.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	10,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	87	91
American Bank Note	40½	42½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	217
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	20	25
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107½	110½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	180
Bank of America	329	339
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	101
Beckton Construction pf.	..	88
†Boston & N. Y. Air Line	10	15
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104¼	106
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	102½	105½
*Brooklyn City Railroad	163½	165½
Brooklyn Elevated	15	20
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	102½
Brooklyn Traction	6½	9
Brooklyn Traction pf.	50	55
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	101¾	102¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	73	75
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	71	73
*Celluloid Company stock	64½	67
*Central & South American Tel.	120	124
Central Cross-Town	185	195
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	16	21
Central Trust Company	1040	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	46½	52
Commercial Cable Co. stock	150	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	75	81
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100¾	102¾
Continental Trust	165	180
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
*Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R. R.	94½	97½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	170
Dry Dock, E. B'way & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	345	355
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co.	78	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	197	202
†Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	123	129
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	320	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	124	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73¾	75¾
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	87½
Fourth National Bank	171	176
Gallatin National Bank	295	310
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	84	87
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	97	100½
H. B. Claflin Company	98	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	63½	66¼
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	..	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2½	5
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	14	18¼
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105½
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A.	95	98
Holland Trust stock	..	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103½
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	76
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	75
Journeay & Burnham	42	47
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98	100
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	188
Lafayette Gas Co stock	79½	83
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85½	87½
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	104
Leather Man'f'rs' Nat. Bank	170	180
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	28	32
Logansport & Wab. Va. Gas 6s	70	75
Long Is. and Traction, 2d as. pd.	16	16¾
†Lorillard Company pf.	101	108
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	10	..
Manhattan Trust Company	130	140
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107¾	109½
Metropolitan Trust Company	300	315
*Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	12	16
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. pf.	48	53
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	218	225
*National Citizens' Bank	130	135
*National Bank of Commerce	206	210
National Bank of the Republic	146	154
National Shoe & Leather Bank	85	92
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	52	..
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	34
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	½	2½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	65	70
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	97	99
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	83	85
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	4	5¼
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	117	120½
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	115	120
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	4
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	105	110
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	390	410
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	820	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	207
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	322	335
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	79	83
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	75	80
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Rotsof Mining Co. bonds	47	52
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	65	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	158
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	205
†South. & Atlantic Telegraph	90	..
Southern Cen. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Gas	66	..
Standard Gas pf.	103	106
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	111½
‡Standard Oil Trust	199	201
State Trust	..	194
†Steinway Railway 6s	112	114
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	85½	88½
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	65
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	85	92
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	169	174
Third National Bank	103	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	225	..
†Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	15	17½
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	96¼
Trenton Potteries	4	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf.	34	40
Trow Directory pf.	33	38
*Union Ferry stock	65½	68
†Union Ferry 5s	103¾	105½
Union Elevated 2d	35	39
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	96	102
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101¼	104
Union Trust	730	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	81	83½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	53	59
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	220
*United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Co.	150	154
Washington Trust Company	175	185
*Western Gas Co.	62	65
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	84¼	88½
Western National Bank	112½	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	14	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	84	87
Worthington Pump	..	20
Worthington Pump pf.	70	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Louisville and Nashville, 2⅞, to 42¾; St. Paul, 1⅞, to 68¾; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 52¾; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 96; Reading, ⅛, to 1½; Atchison, ⅝, to 14⅛; Erie, ⅛, to 14¼, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 4. Erie second consols sold at 70, and New-York Central at 98. British consols declined ⅛, to 105⅞, for money, and [illegible] to 105⅞, for the account. [illegible]

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Ala. Great South.—			
4th week Dec.	$49,465	$47,831	
Month	176,491	172,381	166,000
From July 1	931,770	841,456	
From Jan. 1	1,619,886	1,495,260	1,778,959
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Dec.	$78,170	$81,777	$82,290
Month	251,644	245,091	255,097
From July 1	1,595,619	1,650,316	1,738,930
From Jan. 1	3,021,759	2,733,210	3,393,157
Central Branch (Mo. Pac.)—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Dec.	$28,000	$16,000	
Month	74,401	44,690	
From July 1	366,401	342,371	
Year	630,000	746,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio—			
Mileage	1,362	1,362	1,278
4th week Dec.	$274,401	$228,450	$205,515
Month	925,680	800,247	718,339
From July 1	5,773,726	5,583,926	4,819,618
From Jan. 1	9,794,387	9,127,863	9,865,471
Cin., Jack. & Mack.—			
Mileage	345	345	345
4th week Dec.	$18,781	$16,569	$16,582
Month	59,836	54,640	51,561
From July 1	358,522	343,987	325,532
From Jan. 1	686,243	637,007	666,218
Col., H. V. & Tol.—			
Mileage	329	329	329
Month Dec.	$238,207	$202,085	$214,363
Year	2,654,482	2,678,245	3,278,298
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—			
Mileage	182	182	182
Month Dec.	$114,546	$83,089	$107,931
From July 1	629,459	586,518	518,141
From Jan. 1	1,172,076	1,034,409	988,539
Int. & Great North.—			
Mileage	825	825	825
4th week Dec.	$103,390	$151,084	$112,074
Month	381,778	485,991	404,721
From July 1	2,066,226	2,371,159	2,464,251
From Jan. 1	3,813,938	3,790,368	4,088,030
Kanawha & Michigan—			
Mileage	173	173	142
4th week Dec.	$10,731	$9,618	$7,954
Month	37,112	31,947	26,135
From July 1	233,068	191,208	169,838
From Jan. 1	449,559	385,729	356,618
Lake Erie & Western—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Dec.	$104,594	$104,220	$102,142
Month	312,043	303,038	276,240
From July 1	1,756,332	1,764,045	1,704,685
Year	3,515,765	3,340,688	3,512,621
Louis. & Nash.—			
Mileage	2,956	2,955	2,943
4th week Dec.	$402,070	$445,049	$457,765
Month	1,742,700	1,716,404	1,674,850
From July 1	10,704,926	10,186,879	9,855,922
From Jan. 1	19,794,042	19,405,293	20,474,634
L., N. A. & Chi.—			
Mileage	378	378	378
4th week Dec.	$64,957	$71,104	$69,444
Month	248,269	241,954	228,543
From July 1	1,742,436	1,588,771	1,855,305
From Jan. 1	3,215,443	2,883,906	3,453,912
Mexican National—			
Mileage	1,218	1,218	1,218
4th week Dec.	$130,870	$116,966	$108,878
Month	396,551	362,791	340,584
From July 1	2,194,966	2,089,691	1,948,354
From Jan. 1	4,420,473	4,255,230	4,210,084
Mo., Kan. & Texas—			
Mileage	2,060	2,023	1,723
4th week Dec.	$250,115	$338,314	$266,987
Month	953,374	1,063,756	956,061
From July 1	5,839,769	6,323,992	5,698,696
From Jan. 1	11,060,134	10,502,584	10,370,325
Missouri Pacific—			
Mileage	4,490	4,987	5,375
4th week Dec.	$645,000	$579,000	$728,774
Month	2,046,388	1,865,282	2,144,228
From July 1	12,876,000	11,593,273	12,357,365
Year	22,697,000	21,808,000	24,989,837
Mobile & Ohio—			
Mileage	687	687	687
Month Dec.	$371,106	$330,882	$344,874
From July 1	1,878,294	1,671,506	1,664,201
From Jan 1	3,476,689	3,260,990	3,331,047
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,262
4th week Dec.	$324,439	$321,624	$370,7[illegible]
Month	1,501,555	1,315,780	1,257,275
From July 1	11,988,149	10,335,616	10,298,284
From Jan. 1	19,093,803	16,731,822	19,778,546
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Dec.	$34,570	$23,842	$22,526
Month	91,242	78,845	73,208
From July 1	463,982	466,225	523,081
From Jan. 1	922,625	860,147	897,084
Pitts. & West.—			
Mileage	365	365	352
4th week Dec.	$68,709	$66,334	$43,912
Month	225,898	215,587	142,719
From July 1	1,554,992	1,397,416	1,263,364
From Jan. 1	2,963,750	2,503,913	2,604,471
St. L. S. W.—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Dec.	$152,200	$169,100	$159,300
Month Dec.	506,600	556,600	528,200
From July 1	2,564,100	2,746,100	2,655,307
From Jan. 1	5,081,834	4,854,382	5,068,818
Southern Railway—			
Mileage	4,496	4,496	4,398
4th week Dec.	$507,004	$506,450	$528,793
Month	1,757,860	1,677,181	1,641,647
From July 1	10,262,483	9,640,604	
From Jan. 1	18,631,135	18,068,691	18,286,667
Texas & Pacific—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Dec.	$249,341	$245,265	$250,720
Month	854,977	845,000	824,360
From July 1	3,834,915	4,433,225	4,031,906
From Jan. 1	6,975,065	7,353,013	7,334,294
Great Northern, Dec.—			
Mileage	4,327	4,327	4,327
Man'a l'sed lines	$1,492,513	$1,152,090	$1,062,752
East. R'y Minn.	181,998	131,061	93,092
Mont. Cent. Ry.	138,722	115,501	98,103
Total for system	1,813,233	1,398,651	1,253,947
From July 1—			
Man'a l'sed lines	9,659,364	8,179,497	7,711,397
East. R'y Minn.	1,130,193	909,350	860,621
Mont. Cent. Ry.	810,631	822,642	535,651
Total for system	11,600,189	9,911,491	9,107,669
From Jan. 1—			
Man'a l'sed lines	14,890,328	12,346,877	13,641,764
East. R'y Minn.	1,675,382	1,308,505	1,337,107
Mont. Cent. R'y	1,560,675	1,511,669	1,117,523
Total for system	18,126,385	15,167,051	16,096,394
South. Pac., Nov. (Pac. system)—			
Mileage	4,858	4,858	4,476
Gross earnings	$2,916,000	$2,787,926	$2,797,034
Op. expenses	1,787,000	1,715,214	1,638,529
Net earnings	1,129,000	1,072,712	1,158,505
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	15,171,331	14,015,704	15,652,714
Op. expenses	9,169,253	8,477,609	8,578,295
Net earnings	6,002,078	4,538,095	7,074,419
Eleven months ended Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	29,898,607	28,842,257	32,378,852
Op. expenses	19,647,003	18,332,890	19,485,973
Net earnings	10,251,604	10,509,367	12,892,879
Atlantic System—			
Mileage	1,749	1,749	1,749
Gross earnings	$1,468,791	$1,491,936	$1,432,106
Op. expenses	871,903	899,232	926,283
Net earnings	596,888	592,704	505,823
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,076,213	6,086,424	5,552,966
Op. expenses	3,996,579	3,939,817	3,912,352
Net earnings	2,079,634	2,146,607	1,640,614
Eleven months ended Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	12,653,077	11,952,691	11,987,888
Op. expenses	8,740,708	8,462,406	9,654,773
Net earnings	3,912,369	3,490,285	2,333,115
Affiliated Companies—			
Gross earnings	539,675	782,171	
Op. expenses	320,480	365,375	
Net earnings	219,195	416,796	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,578,496	3,339,776	
Op. expenses	1,725,912	1,718,135	
Net earnings	852,584	1,621,641	
Eleven months ended Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	5,332,817	5,573,559	
Op. expenses	3,573,715	3,654,132	
Net earnings	1,759,102	1,919,427	
Total, Pac. & At. Systems, & Affiliated Co's—			
Gross earnings	4,924,466	5,062,033	
Op. expenses	2,979,383	2,979,821	
Net earnings	1,945,083	2,082,212	
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	23,939,040	23,434,903	
Op. expenses	14,881,744	14,135,552	
Net earnings	9,057,296	9,299,348	
Eleven months ended Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	47,884,501	46,368,507	
Op. expenses	31,961,426	30,449,428	
Net earnings	15,923,075	15,919,079	

Pac. M. S. S., Nov.—	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$340,332	$364,425	Dec. $24,093
Op. expenses	278,684	296,693	Dec. 18,009
Net earnings	61,648	67,732	Dec. 6,084
Nine months ended Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,517,669	2,305,769	Inc. 211,900
Op. expenses	2,019,603	1,841,845	Inc. 177,758
Net earnings	498,066	463,924	Inc. 34,142
Ext'd'y repairs	87,500		
Balance	410,566	376,424	Inc. 34,142

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	⅜
American Sugar Refs.	2⅞
American Sugar R. pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2½
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	1⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	½
Chicago Gas	1⅛
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1½
Chicago & Northwestern	2⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2⅜
Chi., R. I. & P.	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	2
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2¼
Del. & Hudson	5
Del., Lac. & W.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	2
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	1¼
General Electric	1½
Illinois Central	2⅝
Illinois Steel Company	1
Iowa Central pf.	⅝
L. E. & West.	1
L. E. & West. pf.	1
Lake Shore	3
Long Island Traction, all in. pd.	1¾
Louisville & Nashville	2¼
L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	2½
Manhattan	1¾
Metropolitan Traction	2½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	6
Missouri Pacific	1¼
National Lead	1⅛
New-Jersey Central	1¼
New-York Central	1⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	2
St. L. & Northwestern pf.	1
St. P. & Omaha	1¼
St. P. & Omaha pf.	2½
Southern Railway pf.	2¼
Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
U. S. Cord. pf. t. r.	2¼
U. S. Cord. gtd. t. r.	3½
U. S. Leather pf.	1½
U. S. Rubber	1¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅜
Western Union	1
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The market opened barely steady, and declined all day, with scarcely a rally of any consequence up to the close. Metropolitan suffered the most, closing at 95, a net decline of 4⅜ from Saturday. Philadelphia closed 1⅜ per cent. lower, Union ⅝ lower, and the 4s 1 per cent. lower. Indianapolis was fairly well supported, only losing ½ per cent. Baltimore closed at 16, a decline of ⅝. In the specialties, Welsbach was offered down to 48, with 45 the best bid at the close, after having sold at 50½ at the opening. Storage Battery stocks were both neglected, the only sales being fractional lots at concession from Saturday of ¼ in the common and 1 per cent. in the preferred. United Gas Improvement declined from 79 to 76. There was a disposition all day to sell Pennsylvania, with only a limited demand and a resulting decline to 50¼. This had a depressing effect on Lehigh Valley, which sold off to 35⅛. Lehigh Navigation declined to 43. The balance of the market was fractionally lower, and the close was weak and nervous.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acetylene, full pd.	..	33	..	33
Baltimore Traction	15¾	16	16½	16¾
Cambria	40	40½	40	43
Choctaw	11½	12	12	12½
Con. Trac. stock	..	25	..	25
Electric Storage	24½	25¼	25	26
Elec. Storage pf.	25	26	26½	27½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	⅜	¼	½
Hestonville	50	51	50	51
Hestonville pf.	..	65	..	65
Hunt. & B. T.	30	31	29	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	53½	53	53½
Indianapolis	28	29	28½	30
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22½	23	22½	23
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	43¼	44	44½
Lehigh Valley	35⅛	35½	36¼	37
Met. Traction	95½	96	98¾	99⅝
Northern Central	..	70	70	..
Northern Pacific	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Northern Pacific pf.	10⅞	11½	11½	12½
Pennsylvania	50	50½	51	51⅛
Penn., L., H. & P.	..	9⅝	9⅝	10
Penn., L., H. & P. pf.	..	9¾	..	9
Penn. Steel	25	..	25	30
Penn. Steel pf.	..	65	..	70
Phila. Traction	63¼	63½	64⅝	64⅞
Phila. & Erie	..	25	..	25
Reading	1 7-16	2	1 7-16	1½
Rochester Ry.	..	37	..	37
Un. Trac., $5 pd.	10⅝	10⅞	11	11¼
United Cos. of N. J.	237	..	237	..
United Gas Imp.	..	76	78⅜	79
W. N. Y. & P.	2½	2¾	2½	3
Welsbach	45	..	..	50½
Welsbach of Can.	2	2½	2¼	2¾
Welsbach Com'l	..	39	..	39
Welsbach Com'l pf.	..	68½	69⅛	69¾

BONDS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Indianapolis 5s	..	89	..	89
N. J. Con. 5s	79½	80½	80	80½
Newark Pass. 5s	103	105	104	104½
People's Trac. 5s	..	92	92	92½
Un. Trac., 4 per ct.	66¼	66¾	67½	68

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The market for local stocks was generally quiet. Prices were governed by news from New-York and Washington. The opening was fairly firm, but during the morning prices began to decline, and at the close were very considerably lower than Saturday. Bay State Gas lost 1, to 10, and the seconds declined 1½, to 51. Mexican Central 4s were steady at 65½, but the stock declined ¼, to 8⅞. Telephone stocks were quiet, and Bell was firm at 198. Dominion Coal lost fractionally to 10, and Old Dominion dropped ¾, to 16.

Boston and Albany lost 1, to 205, and Chicago Traction dropped 3, to 90. Fitchburg preferred was steady at 91, but New-Haven and Hartford declined 2, to 178. Old Colony was off ½, to 176, and West End Street Railway declined 2, to 65.

The features in the coppers were Montana and Tamarack. The former opened up ¾, to 68, declining 2½, to 65½, and closed at 65⅝. Tamarack lost 6, to 115. Calumet and Hecla was steady at 295, and Osceola was quoted at 23½. Wolverine was steady at 6. Copper in London sold off ⅝, to 40⅞ for spot and 41¼ for futures.

The clearing house rate was 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 20c discount.

The bank statement shows: Loans decreased $1,370,000; deposits, decreased $607,000; legal tenders and specie decreased $307,000, reserve excess is $1,862,886, an increase of $117,315. The excess of reserve in New-York is $2,280,886, an increase of $1,074,315.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Anniston City	16	..	..	..
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	50	100	50	100
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	4⅛	4½	4¼	4½
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Bell	197	198	..	198
Erie	60	61	60½	61
Mexican	60	75	60	..
New-England	85	88	..	88

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Dominion Coal	9	10	10	10⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	..	85	..	86
Gen. Electric pf.	..	60	..	60
Illinois Steel	..	63	62	..
Lamson Store Serv.	18	19½	18	19
Philadelphia Co.	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
Reece Butt. Hole	..	22	..	22
West. Elect. 1st pf.	52½	53½	53	53¼
West. Elect.	..	31	31	32½
Bay State Gas	9¾	9⅞	10½	11

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	205	..	206
Boston & Lowell	..	203½	203	..
Boston & Maine	..	169½	..	171
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	90	..	92½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	100	101	100	102
Conn & Pass.	..	..	140	..
Fitchburg pf.	90	91	91	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	..	..
Maine Central	..	..	..	35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	..	135	136½
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	..	179¼	..
Nor. & Wor.	80	85	82	88
Old Colony	175¾	..	195	..
West End	65	..	..	..
West End pf.	88	90	66¾	90

MINING STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Allouez	30	100	30	100
Atlantic	15	15½	15	15½
Boston & Montana	65⅝	66	67¼	67⅜
Butte & Boston	11⅞	11¾	12	12⅛
Cal. & Hecla	290	295	290	295
Franklin	11	..	11½	..
Kearsarge	10	11	10½	11
Napa (Quicksilver)	7	7½	7¼	..
Osceola	22½	23½	23	23½
Quincy	120	122	121	125
Tamarack	110	115	118	120
Tamarack, Jr.	13	14	13	14
Wolverine	5¾	6¼	6	6¼

*BONDS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
C. J. R. & S. Y. c.t. 5s	..	107½	..	..
Mexican Cent. cn 4s	..	66	..	66
Mexican C. 1st inc.	16	17	16	18
Mexican C. 2d inc.	7½	..	7½	9
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	..	78½	78	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	50½	51½	..	..

UNLISTED.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Fort Wayne Elect.	1	2	1	2

*And accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The market to-day was taken possession of by the bears, who had everything pretty much their own way. West Chicago opened at 106⅝, account, and declined steadily, closing at the lowest price, 103¼, account. North Chicago sold at 290, and 287 cash, both sales being small lots. The books close to-day for the quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. The bids on the Clearing House prices were 282, rights on, and 284½ rights off. Lake Street opened at 20½ and closed at 19¾, account and regular. Alley L sold at 5⅛, regular. Metropolitan sold at 14. New-York Biscuit opened at 73¾, account, and closed at 71¾, account. Strawboard sold at 43, account, and Canal and Dock at 59⅝@59½. Chicago Brewing preferred sold at 32@32¼, and Street's at 14. The bond sales were $13,000 Lake Street debenture 5s at 77 and $1,000 West Chicago debenture 6s at 99. Money on call was loaned at 6@7 per cent., and on time at 6@7 per cent. The bank clearings were $15,787,056. New-York exchange sold at 25c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices, received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Amer. Strawboard	*48	..	*43	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	*59½	..	60⅛	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	..	..	13½	..
C. Brew. & Malt. pf.	*32½	14	33	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	24	..	24	34
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	45	..	45	..
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley L)	*5	..	*5¼	..
Chi. City Railway	295	300	295	300
Chicago Telephone	*165	..	165	175
Diamond M. of Ill.	*122¼	..	*123½	..
Lake St. El. Ry.	*19¾	..	*21	..
Metropolitan Elev.	*14	..	*14	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	*13⅝	..	*13½	..
Mil. & C. Brew. pf.	*34	..	*34	..
New-York Biscuit	*71¾	..	*72¼	..
Nor. Chi. St. R. R.	*287½	..	*290	..
National Railway	108	..	..	..
Street's W. S. C. L.	*15	..	15⅛	110
West Chi. St. R. R.	*102¾	..	*107	..
Western Stone	*62	..	63	..

BONDS.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99⅛	99	99	..
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	..	106	..	106
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	..	60	..	60½
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	..	40	..	41
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	101	*100½	..
Chi. Board of T. 5s	102½	103	*102½	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	..	..	*90	..
Consumers' G. L. 5s	*84	..	81	84
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*77	..	*77¼	..
Metropolitan El. 5s	..	70	..	70
No. Chi. C. R. R. 1st 6s	105	106	105	..
N. Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	..	101	..	101
No. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	104	103½	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	101½	102	*102	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*99	..	*99	..

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.14	.12
Belcher	.38	.31
Best & Belcher	1.00	.95
Bodie Consolidated	.45	.40
Bulwer	.13	.12
Chollar	.83	.76
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.60	2.50
Crown Point	.32	.30
Gould & Curry	.56	.50
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.25
Mexican	.70	.68
Mono		.05
Ophir	1.60	1.55
Potosi	.64	.64
Savage	.37	.36
Sierra Nevada	.68	.56
Union Consolidated	.53	.47
Utah	.07	.05
Yellow Jacket	.55	.52

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 6.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.45	.48
Anaconda	.21	.21
Portland	1.79	1.97
Argentum	.47	.47
Isabella	.60	.60
Union	.45	.43
Consolidated	.21	.21
Pharmacist	.15½	.15¼
Work	.25	.25
Alamo	.09	.09½
Mount Rose	.20	.21½
Blue Bell	.12½	.12
Silver State	.02⅝	.02⅝
Golden Crater	5.00	5.00
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$82,702,748.65	
Gold bullion	28,741,936.57	
Total	$111,444,685.22	
Outstanding gold certificates	49,988,989.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	75,930.00	
Total	$49,913,059.00	
Balance		*$61,531,626.22
Standard silver dollars	$350,705,291.00	
Silver bullion	565,931.97	
Total	$351,271,222.97	
Outstanding silver certificates	346,610,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	10,677,865.00	
Total	$335,932,639.00	
Balance		15,338,583.97
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,745,928.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,352.25	
Total	$137,747,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,747,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$111,843,020.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	35,540,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	4,955,000.00	
Total	$30,585,000.00	
Balance		81,258,020.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$22,294,869.00	
National bank notes	7,628,921.18	
Fractional silver coin	12,945,547.52	
Fractional currency	114.88	
Minor coin	968,662.48	
Deposits in National banks	14,198,009.91	
Bonds and interest paid	5,356,005.41	
Total	$63,392,120.38	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,021,154.80	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,959,661.99	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,092,964.27	
Post Office Department account	4,392,355.22	
Miscellaneous items	2,006,386.28	
Total	$42,469,522.56	
Balance		20,922,597.82
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$179,050,828.26

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$713,899.05	$3,254,515.93	$85,595,789.75
Internal revenue	771,878.92	1,854,474.79	78,738,939.96
Miscellaneous	247,141.40	587,925.70	8,930,240.64
Total	$1,732,919.37	$5,696,916.42	$173,264,970.35

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$240,000.00	$739,000.00	$45,672,497.00
War	50,000.00	530,000.00	31,027,021.56
Navy	127,000.00	252,000.00	13,793,490.95
Indians	61,000.00	123,000.00	5,813,183.91
Pensions	1,000,000.00	2,700,000.00	73,958,127.50
Interest	2,921,000.00	3,874,000.00	20,916,500.06
Total	$4,399,000.00	$8,218,000.00	$191,180,760.98
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2,666,080.63	2,521,083.58	17,915,790.63

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$9,685.00	$274,835.00	$2,747,406.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	60,032.50	130,792.50	5,304,120.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$347,918,611	$77,243,982	$425,162,593
This fi'l year	75,035,982	2,519,042	77,555,024
This month	2,665,078	126,050	2,791,128
This day	1,255,500	69,520	1,325,020

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

RAM KATAHDIN ORDERED TO NEW-YORK

The Texas Will Be Taken Out of Commission for Repairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Navy Department will issue orders without delay sending the ram Katahdin, which became a vessel of the new navy Saturday through the approval of the joint resolution for her acceptance, to the New-York Navy Yard for some minor finishing touches necessary to place her in condition for service.

This work will take a brief period only, and on its completion, if not before, part of the officers and crew of the Texas will be transferred to the little ship.

The Texas is now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, awaiting inspection by the Board of Survey to determine what repairs are necessary. That the unfortunate battleship will be placed out of commission has been decided by the department in advance of the board's report. It is estimated that the repairs to the Texas will take at least three months, and this period is not unlikely to be greatly lengthened, according to the opinions expressed by some naval officers.

The dispatch boat Dolphin has arrived at Puerto Barrios, the port of Livingston, Guatemala. [illegible]

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MTGE 5% BONDS OF THE Denver, Texas & Gulf AND Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth Railroads.

The undersigned have been requested by the owners of a large proportion of the bonds of both Companies to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee. Pursuant to the request of the holders of such bonds, they have prepared Bondholders' Agreements and invite the deposit of bonds of both Companies thereunder.

Bonds should be deposited with the New-York Security and Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New-York.

HENRY B. ELY,
R. H. THOMAS,
W. B. DICKERMAN,
M. L. SCUDDER, } Committee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Counsel, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New-York, Dec. 27th, 1895.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1st, 1893.

The Central Trust Company of New-York gives notice that, in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated Jan 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-three thousand two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty-four cents, ($63,274.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of January, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, BY G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Macy & Pendleton
Removed to
45 Broadway, N.Y.
January 1, 1896

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

Application is being made to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of the Trust Companies' Certificates of Deposit.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

10 to 1.

That's about what it was. 10 or more advertisers in Sundays papers advocating purchases, and only ourselves on the selling side.

We shall do less and less in the way of advertising advices. The competition and imitation are too much for us. Even our Gold Mining Prospectus which is copyrighted has been almost duplicated. We shall take more pains than ever to make our market letters accurate. They are mailed each night to our customers.

FROM LAST SATURDAY'S LETTER.

To-day's (Saturday) business was similar to that we have seen for a week back; nervous and irregular. Prices are off, and at the close some one seemed to be selling as many stocks as the market would take. The situation is critical. The public, however, have the wrong idea as to who is on the anxious seat. If anybody thinks it is the United States Government, they are very much mistaken. We believe that Mr. Cleveland knows positively that when he is ready he can get all the gold the Government requires to protect greenbacks and the Government credit. The anxious fellows are those who compose the syndicate; they want the profit, but more even than that, they want the situation to become cleared up and to save their holdings from declining in value. In the near future, we believe buyers of stocks will have better opportunities to secure bargains than has been seen in many years. When things become dark enough to suit Mr. Cleveland, he will promulgate some document that will change the complexion of affairs in the twinkling of an eye. This is not a market on which buyers should attempt to make money with 3 per cent. margin; they should be prepared with 5 per cent. on the very low-priced stocks, and from that up to 10 per cent on those which sell at the higher figures. LOOK UP THE LOW PRICES IN THE PANIC AND SEND YOUR BROKER AN ORDER TO BUY MODERATELY OF WHAT YOU PREFER AT ABOUT THE PRICES THEN MADE. WE THINK YOU WILL BE ABLE TO SECURE THE STOCKS, AND THAT THE PROFIT WILL FOLLOW LATER.

We are proud of the above as compared with Sunday's advertisements and other letters. We will buy for you on margin, if you wish, or you can pay cash for securities.

You can make money by drawing from savings banks and BUYING CERTAIN BONDS AND STOCKS. We will be glad to serve you and suggest what to buy and why.

T. E. Ward & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Central Branch,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS STREET.
Up-town Branch,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D STREET.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

This Company having made default for more than six months in the payment of coupon, due July 1, 1895, the mortgage securing the abovementioned bonds may now by its terms be foreclosed, and this Committee has taken the necessary preliminary steps for the foreclosure, having on deposit more than the necessary amount of bonds. Bondholders wishing to join in the proceeding, and participate in it results, should deposit their bonds without delay with the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, and receive negotiable certificates therefor.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

INDIVIDUAL HAS MONEY TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage. Principals only dealt with. Apply, by letter, to J. M., 21 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

Meetings and Elections.

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

THE UNITED GLOBE MINES,
99 John St.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL MINING COMPANY,
99 John St.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the banking house, 33 William St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and noon.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 287 Greenwich St., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., TUESDAY, January 14, 1896.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Union Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, 32 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, December 27, 1895.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO., for the purpose of electing Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the company, in New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896.
W. F. COOK, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near Fifth Avenue.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 4th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK IN LIQUIDATION.
The annual election for nine Directors and two Inspectors for the next election will be held at the banking room 2 Wall St. on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on Jan. 10, and reopen Jan. 15.
J. CONNOR SMITH, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD for the election of five members of the Board of Trustees to serve for five years will be held at the Hotel Waldorf, corner Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1896, at 9 O'CLOCK.
JOHN P. FAURE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE MERCANtile Library Association, to elect four Directors to serve for three years, will be held at the Library, Astor Place, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1896. Polls open from 3 until 6 o'clock P. M.
The annual meeting will be held at same place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, 1896, at 8 o'clock.

PACIFIC BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.
68 William St., Jan. 6, 1896.
The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock payable on demand;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 18 next; and
THIRTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1895. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 19 next.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
E. J. PERRIN, Secretary Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th day of January next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, December 28, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened January 14, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 14, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of cloth for caps, evaporated apples, salt pork, cotton canvas, coal baskets, tools, files, gauges, oil filters, tachometers, electrical supplies, polishing paste, red lead, and paints. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR POWDER.—Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Washington, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896, for furnishing this department with 150,000 pounds of saluting powder for field guns, to be delivered at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., or U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., as may be directed by D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF OLD SUperstructure of Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island Arsenal, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, upon blank forms furnished here, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, February 3, 1896, for purchase of old superstructure of Rock Island Bridge, consisting of about 5,626,760 pounds wrought iron and steel. Information furnished upon application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Dec. 9, 1895.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 O'CLOCK A. M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with aiguilettes and shoulder knots, wool blankets, bedsheets, uniform buttons, linen collars, facing cloth, spool cotton, cotton duck, blouse flannel, blouse lining flannel, Canton flannel, shirting and cape lining flannel, Berlin gloves, gold lace, cork and felt helmets, helmet trimmings, corset and white jeans, kersey, leggins, music pouches, mattresses, mattress covers, naphthaline, overshoes, rubber ponchos, pickaxe helves, pillows, pillow cases, black and canvas padding, muslin shirts, barrack shoes, calfskin shoes, wool stockings, shovels, silesia, tent stoves, pipe, poles and pins, linen thread, undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders must state date when they will commence deliveries and the quantities they will deliver monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For Circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, December 20, 1895.
89th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street,
(Near Eighth Avenue.)
60TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Bank direct that interest be paid to depositors for the six months and three months ending December 31st, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20th; interest not called for will be credited to each account as a deposit and entitled to interest.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1896, will draw interest from January 1st, 1896.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.
Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1896.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Av., cor. 42d St.
SEVENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 20th, 1896, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays. Assets, $7,300,000. Surplus, $670,000. ARCHIBALD TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLING, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limited partnership under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "OGDEN & WALLACE," and the principal place of business of such partnership is to be in the City, County, and State of New-York.

2. The general nature of the business to be carried on by such limited partnership is buying and selling iron and steel.

3. The names and residences of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows:

Theodore C. Wallace, who resides at No. 36 Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey;
John B. Carss, who resides at No. 537 West 141st Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York;
John H. Palmer, who resides at No. 179 Arlington Avenue, in the Town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey,
are the general partners, (the said Wallace, Carss, and Palmer, being a majority of the general partners composing the firm of Ogden & Wallace, which has heretofore carried on business within this State, under the firm name of Ogden & Wallace, and is now about to discontinue such business;) and,
Charles W. Ogden, who resides at No. 31 West 20th Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York,
is the special partner.

4. The said Charles W. Ogden has contributed the sum of Seventy-five Thousand ($75,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

5. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the second day of January, 1896, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this second day of January, 1896, in the presence of—
JOHN P. LAMERDIN.
THEO. C. WALLACE,
JOHN B. CARSS,
JOHN H. PALMER,
CHARLES W. OGDEN.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
On this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me personally appeared Theodore C. Wallace, John B. Carss, John H. Palmer, and Charles W. Ogden, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they did severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.
JOHN P. LAMERDIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
ja7-1aw6wTu N. Y. City & Co.

To the Woman of To-day
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its
Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments
the highest standard is always maintained.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of assignee.)
24 shs. Browne Diamond Cutting Co.
(By order of executors.)
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
$4,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Trust Bonds, Sept., 1894, coups.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co. (hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co. (hypd.)
$4,000 Stuttgart and Arkansas River R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, Jan'y, 1895, coups. (hypd.)
$3,000 Scioto Water Co. 1st Mtge. 20-year 6 p. c. Bonds, Jan'y, 1895, coups. (hypd.)
166 shs. Ellensburg Water Supply Co., Washington, (hypd.)
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
$30,000 Kansas City (Mo.) Times Newspaper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1900.
69 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$6,000 Elyton Co. (Ala.) 1st Mtge. 30-year 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1924.
50 shs. New-York and West Virginia Coal and Iron Co. pfd.
71 shs. 7th National Bank. (hypd.)
15 shs. Chicago and Alton R. R. common.
$25,000 Phila., Rdg. and New-England R. R. 4-5 Bonds, 1942, Nov., 1893, coupons.
22 shs. Title Guar. and Trust Co.
39 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$3,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. 7s, Gold, 1902.
25 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank
$8,000 Pitts., Marion & Chic R'way 1st Mtge. 6s, 1917, July, 1887, coups.
40 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
$55,000 Lynchburg Electric Co. of Lynchburg, Va., 1st Mtge. Bds.
$35,000 West Lynchburg Land Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$25,000 Lynchburg Electric Co. of Lynchburg, Va., 1st Mtge. Bds.
$18,500 Newport Mining Co. of Wisconsin 1st Mtge. Bds.
$4,000 Lynchburg Electric Co. of Lynchburg, Va., 1st Mtge. Bds.
$7,500 West Lynchburg Land Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$100,000 the Salisbury & Harvey R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Thursday, Jan. 9, 1896.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. W. Hoppin, Esq., referee.)
3 shs. New-Jersey Zinc & Iron Co.
156 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
1,280 shs. Lackawanna Store Asso.
517 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
275 shs. Ansonia Land & Water Power Co.
200 shs. Tredegar Company.
200 shs. Dickson Manufacturing Co.
$10,000 Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Co. Bds.
$27,000 Winona & Southwestern R. R. Co. Bds., dividend of $176.597 paid stamped on each bond.
$8,200 St. Louis, Ore & Steel Co. Income Bonds.
833 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
303 shs. Oxford Iron & Nail Co.
800 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. prefd.
545 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St Paul R. R. Co. common.
15 shs. Green Bay, Steven's Point & Northern R. R. Co.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE of Stocks and Bonds on
THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR THE ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20,000 shares Argentum and Juniata Mining Company.
2,000 shares Molly Gibson Mining Company.
$23,000 General Traction Company Bonds.
250 shares Standard Iron and Steel Company.
75 shares Calumet Canal and Improvement Company.
$100,000 Colorado Midland 4 per cent. Trust Certificates.
5,000 Shares Missouri, Kansas and Texas common.
100 shares Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred.
$10,000 Colorado Midland 4 per cent. Trust Certificates.
100 shares Southern Railway Company common.
List at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

THE NEW SCHOOL BILL DISCUSSED

The Board of Education Still at Odds over the Proposed Increase in the Number of Trustees.

The Board of Education held another executive session yesterday to consider the proposed legislative act submitted on Dec. 18 by the Legislative Committee of the board for the reorganization of the school system of New-York City.

When the bill was presented, many of the members of the Board of Education took exception to many of its provisions, and wanted time to discuss it. It was the original intention of the board to have the bill in proper shape for presentation on the opening day of the Legislature.

The bill contains thirty-eight sections. After numerous committee meetings and two executive meetings, the board succeeded in getting through the first four sections, and yesterday it took up the fifth section. This was the stumbling block in the way of an agreement on the bill as reported.

The fifth section provides for the redistricting of the city into forty-five school districts, with five School Trustees in each district. Under the present law there are about one-half as many Trustees as are proposed by the new measure. There were many objections raised against the sweeping provisions contained in this section, on the ground that the power of the Board of Education would be increased by it. The board came to no agreement at the former two executive meetings, and was equally unsuccessful yesterday. The members announced, however, that with the exception of the disputed section they had agreed on the first eighteen sections of the bill.

The bill may be considerably amended before it is put in shape for presentation to the Legislature.

It will be discussed again at the regular meeting, to be held to-morrow, when officers for the ensuing year will be elected. President Robert Maclay is a candidate for re-election, and, so far, there is no candidate against him. Arthur McMullen will probably be re-elected Clerk of the board.

THE NEWSPAPER WAR IN ST. LOUIS

Trial of the Case of Charles H. Jones Against Joseph Pulitzer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—The trial of the case of Col. Charles H. Jones against Joseph Pulitzer and the Pulitzer Publishing Company for the perpetuation of the temporary injunction granted by Judge John M. Wood, restraining the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff's control and conduct of The Post-Dispatch, was begun before Judge Leroy Valliant, in Division No. 5, this morning.

It has been agreed by both sides that the finding of the court shall be final so far as the injunction is concerned, but either side may appeal the case on a suit for possession. Col. Jones was on the witness stand until noon, retracing the ground already gone over in affidavits. Court adjourned till to-morrow.

CHICAGO'S BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION

William T. Baker Chosen President for the Fourth Time.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The annual Board of Trade election to-day resulted in another triumph for President William T. Baker, he being elected for a fourth term by a majority of 215 votes in a total cast of 1,357. His opponent, Thomas A. Wright, was classed as the friend of the elevator interests, and, although his ticket was headed "anti-bucketshop," the conservative element on the board was opposed to him.

The contest was the most exciting known to veteran traders. It brought to the floor to vote millionaires who are rarely seen there, Marshall Field and three of the Armour family being among the voters.

Florida Interior Water Ways.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The work of completing the line of interior water communication on the east coast of this State is progressing rapidly. The two dredges at work on the Florida East Coast Canal between New River and Biscayne Bay met last Wednesday night. They have practically finished that channel, affording a perfect waterway between Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay, a distance of sixty-five miles. When the six miles between Jupiter and Lake Worth and the short line between Matanzas and Halifax Rivers shall be completed, a complete waterway will extend from St. Augustine to the bay, a distance of nearly 300 miles.

THE RAPID TRANSIT INQUIRY

Question of the Damages Along Park Avenue and Broadway—The Testimony of Engineer Parsons.

Frederic R. Coudert, W. H. Gelshenen, and George Sherman, composing the commission appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, to investigate the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, met yesterday afternoon at 256 Broadway.

Ezra A. Tuttle, one of the attorneys representing the Park Avenue Property Owners' Protective Association, asked Chief Engineer W. H. Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission, who first took the stand, a number of questions. Mr. Parsons said he presumed that the proposed road along Park Avenue would be objectionable to property owners in that thoroughfare, but that the matter was a question of price with the commission. He said that the commission wanted to favor lines for such thoroughfares as would prove practical and least expensive. The board, he said, had taken into consideration not only the cost for damages, but likewise the usefulness of the road when constructed. Park Avenue, he said, was available, and, although he had made no detailed estimate of the cost for damages there, he thought it could hardly amount to more than $1,000,000. The cost from Ninety-eighth Street to the Harlem River for mere construction, without stations, would amount to about $1,400,000.

Mr. Tuttle, whose clients are not at all anxious to have any more railways in Park Avenue, asked Mr. Parsons if the damages to property would amount to $2,000,000, would it likely induce the board to make other plans for an underground structure in another street. Mr. Parsons was unable to answer this question. He was also unprepared to give estimates as to amounts of probable damages in adjacent thoroughfares, in case the roads proposed were built in them.

Mr. Boardman of the Rapid Transit Commission objected to the questioning by Mr. Tuttle, saying that it could be endless. He said he did not think Mr. Parsons should be expected to play the part of an encyclopedia. Mr. Tuttle then said he had finished, and Attorney De Witt, for Broadway property owners, began his questioning.

He asked Mr. Parsons if he had made any estimate of the damage that would result to property owners in case an underground road were built in Broadway. Witness said he had not, but that he had conducted on examination of the vaults, and found that they occupied 12.8 per cent. of the width of Broadway from Bowling Green to Park Place. He could make no calculation as to the damage that might result, but said he would try to do so at the next session of the committee.

F. G. Swartwout, a real estate dealer of 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was examined next by Mr. Tuttle. He said he had been in the real estate business in Harlem for eighteen years, and that he was well acquainted with the proposition of the Commissioners to place an elevated structure in Park Avenue. Although some objection to his testimony as an expert was raised, Chairman Coudert admitted it.

Witness said that the value along Park Avenue of property from Ninety-eighth Street to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, could be very fairly valued at from $6,000 to $10,000 a lot, measuring 25 by 100 feet. Between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, he said that lots of the same dimensions were easily worth $150,000. Asked as to the damage that would result as a consequence of the building of elevated structures in the thoroughfare, he said it would run from $200 to $1,000 a foot. He said further that an underground structure between Madison and Park Avenues would be much cheaper. One of the great causes of damage in Park Avenue, he said, would be the noise made by elevated trains. Witness admitted that the elevated structures in Third Avenue benefited the property. On cross-examination, he said:

"The reason Park Avenue would be damaged by an elevated road is that it would increase the amount of smoke and cinders and shut out the light, besides adding to the annoyance already created by the Harlem Railroad."

The meeting was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. It was decided to hold a session each day at that time until the business is finished.

WRECKED ON DUCK ISLAND

The Schooner Billow Strikes the Rocks and Then Takes Fire.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 6.—The schooner Billow, Capt. Dyer, from Rockland, Me., for Richmond, Va., with 1,837 barrels of lime, struck on Eastern Ledge, Duck Island, Isles of Shoals, early this morning. Soon after striking the vessel caught fire, and the crew were obliged to take to the boats, where they remained until daylight, when they landed on the island, having suffered severely from the intense cold and chilling vapor.

Here they remained until noon, when the wreck was seen from Appledore Island, and word was sent to the Jerry's Point life-saving crew, who went to the wreck and brought the crew to the station. The vessel was owned by Cobb, White & Co. of Rockland, and valued at $5,000, with no insurance. The cargo was insured. Both vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

The Minister's Furnace Fire.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Plumbers tell some laughable stories about people who don't know how to run furnaces and steam heating plants. "We put in a furnace for a minister once," says an Auburn plumber, "and the next day he came down and kicked about it. He said that it wouldn't burn and he either wanted it taken out or put in working order right away. I went up, and after examining the chimney carefully I looked into the furnace. What do you suppose the trouble was? Well, sir, the minister had been trying to heat the house by building a fire in the ash-box."

Surrogate Notices.

O'BEIRNE, MARY E.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline B. McNulty, Susie Price Sterling, Hiram Price, Milton M. Price, Joseph A. Kerrigan, Eleanor A. Kerrigan, and Margaret T. Kerrigan, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas D. O'Connor of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY E. O'BEIRNE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d10-1aw6wTu&ja21

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 65th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEED, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o5-law-6mT

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSEY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n26-law6mTu

CALAHAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CALAHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. MARGARET CALAHAN, Executrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 120 Broadway, New-York. jy30-law6mTu

Surrogate Notices.

CHRISTY, CATHARINE or CATHRINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Keyes, Mary Murray, Thomas Murray, send greeting:

Whereas, Catherine Bergen of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1895, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CATHARINE CHRISTY, sometimes called CATHRINE CHRISTY, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES J. WALSH, Attorney for Petitioner, 335 Broadway, N. Y. d10-1aw6wTu

UNDERHILL, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Underhill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD P. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-1aw6mTu

TROW, CATHERINE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catherine S. Trow, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. P. Fisher, No. 87 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of July, 1895. AARON CARTER, SARAH S. CARTER, JOHN F. TROW, Executors. WM. P. FISHER, Attorney for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. jy30-1aw6mTu

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mTu

MORAN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Moran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. D. COMYN MORAN, AMEDEE D. MORAN, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. au20-1aw6mTu

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New-York County.—ANNIE UHL, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE KOHLMANN, Joseph Kohlmann, Jacob G. Uhl, Gottlieb Erkenzinger, Charles Voss, Herman Heiser, John Brummerhop, Frederick Bauer, Siegmund Krauss, William Muenchert, Louise Redanz, George Steil, George Zuchschwerdt, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Simon, deceased; Sabina Simon, Harry Simon, and Annie Simon, Edward H. Schell, John Bird, and Mary E. Schell, as executors under the last will and testament of Edward Schell, deceased, defendants. Amended summons in partition.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 24, 1895.
WM. C. CAMPBELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
61 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

To the defendant Harry Simon: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 18th day of October, 1895.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appears that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property, to wit:

Beginning on the southerly side of Eighth Street, at a point distant westerly one hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches from the southwesterly corner of Avenue A and Eighth Street, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue A ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence, northerly on a line parallel with Avenue A aforesaid ninety-seven feet and six inches to the southerly side of Eighth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. The said property being known by the street number 126 St. Mark's Place, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1896.
WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
ja7-1aw6wTu 61 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of New-York, held in Part 2 thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, this 6th day of January, 1896.—Present—Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of ARTHUR EISIG for leave to change his name.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur Eisig dated the 6th day of January, 1896, praying for leave to assume the name of "Arthur Essing," in place of his present name, and on motion of Horwitz & Hershfield, counsel for said petitioner, and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner's assuming the name proposed, it is hereby

Ordered that the said Arthur Eisig be and he hereby is authorized to assume the name of said "Arthur Essing" on the 6th day of February, 1896, upon his complying with the provisions of Sections 2,414 and 2,415 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz., that he cause a copy of this order to be published within ten days after this order is made in The New-York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New-York, and that within ten days after the making of this order he cause the papers upon which it is granted to be filed and recorded in the County Clerk's office in the City and County of New-York, and within forty days after the making of the order shall cause an affidavit of the publication thereof to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and that after the said requirements are complied with, the said petitioner must, on and after the 6th day of February, 1896, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume, and by no other name.
Enter. R. A. P., J. S. C.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—JACOB DOLL, plaintiff, against BERNARD SILBERSTEIN, Isaac Jacobs, Henry Bercovitz and Caroline Bercovitz, his wife, the name Caroline being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff; Julius Gottlieb, Daniel P. Morse, Frank E. Rogers, Lewis Steinhardt, Morris Steinhardt, Henry Steinhardt, David J. Steinhardt, Adolph Strasser, Arthur Engelberg, William Engelberg, Frederick H. Withus, the Health Department of the City of New-York, Michael Frisch, Thomas Waters, Michael Schnabal, Frederick Grossmann, Anna Krower, the name Anna being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff; Patrick Cumisky, George Pfeffer, Patrick Hogan, John Reiss, John Garrity, Joseph Ruck, the name Joseph being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff; William Lehn, and Aaron Levy, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the defendants Henry Bercovitz, Caroline Bercovitz, his wife, the name "Caroline" being fictitious, said defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff, and Adolph Strasser: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in said City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1896. FREDERICK C. TRAIN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 41 Park Row, New-York City, N. Y. ja7-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WALTER H. W. NOE, plaintiff, against HERBERT B. MILLER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 21st, 1895.
JOHN C. GULICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, New-York.

To Herbert B. Miller, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Geo. L. Ingraham, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of November, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.
JOHN C. GULICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 132 Nassau Street, New-York.

GORDON ON THE WITNESS STAND

In His Trial for Arson He Denies Milch's Statements—His Explanation of a Check.

The trial for arson of Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer of 21 Walker Street, began its seventh week in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court yesterday morning.

Gordon himself took the stand, and denied nearly everything alleged by the prosecution. He began by denying seriatim the allegations of Samuel Milch, the insurance adjuster, who gave evidence for the people.

In reference to the check for $500 which Milch said Gordon gave to Hyman Cohen in order to pay some of the expenses of starting the fire in his factory, Gordon testified that he gave the check in part payment of $1,000 which he had borrowed from Cohen. He produced the one-thousand-dollar check, dated May 21, 1894, and made payable to Gordon and made by H. Cohen & Co.

Gordon said his inventories and statement of losses made after the fire were honest. He said that when he had refused to answer questions about his business before the insurance adjusters it was by the advice of counsel.

Gordon was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

Justice Pryor Recalls the War.

Justice Pryor made a few citizens in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Samuel Redesky of 220 East Nineteenth Street was a witness yesterday for Charles Rekosky, who wanted his final papers. Radesky looked like a soldier and spoke with an accent.

Justice Pryor asked the witness how long he had been a citizen.

"Since 1872," replied Mr. Radesky. "I was in the South during the war. I have been here since 1858."

"And on which side did you fight?" asked the Court.

Radesky was about to answer, when the Justice interrupted him, and said: "I did did not mean to ask you that. What I meant to say was that I hope you fought on the right side."

"I did, your Honor," said the witness, taking the cue. "I fought on the side I thought was right."

"And I think you were right," said Justice Pryor.

Radesky's friend got his papers.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 21. The Southern Pacific Company vs. Malola Pool, administratrix, &c. In error to the Supreme Court of Utah—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 128. The Iowa Central Railroad Company vs. the State of Iowa. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 86. William P. Spalding vs. William Chandler. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 491. Sam Doning, alias Sam Hickory, vs. the United States. In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas—Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 62. W. B. Eldridge vs. Peter J. Trezevant et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Louisiana—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

No. 85. Jabez H. Gill vs. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 95. Maria H. N. Bartlett, executrix, et al. vs. Emory W. McClintock, surviving partner, &c. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 96. W. Kirby vs. Maria E. Tallmadge. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 648. George and John Pierce vs. the United States. In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas—Judgments affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 132. The Union Mutual Lift Insurance Company vs. Elizabeth Kirchoff. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 138. The United States vs. Robert Thornton. Appeal from the Court of Claims—Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the petition. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 140. Sarah Van Wagenen, et al vs. Rufus K. Sewall. Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of Florida—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 91. Thomas C. Chappell vs. the United States. In error to the District Court for the District of Maryland—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray.

Nos. 45 and 136. The United States vs. the State of New-York, and the State of New-York vs. the United States. Appeals from the Court of Claims—Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 15. Frank P. Dickson vs. Richard C. Patterson. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska—Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 584, ex parte: In the matter of James Lennon, appellant—Motion to advance denied, but case will be taken on printed briefs at any time during the term if counsel shall be so advised.

No. 792. Rufus Buck et al. vs. the United States.

No. 801. Francis A. Coffin vs. the United States.

No. 731. Jerry Wallace vs. the United States.

No. 778. John Matthews vs. the United States.

No. 809. Ed. Wilkey vs. the United States—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on the first Monday in March next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 837. Will Cooper vs. the United States. In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Alabama—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 434. The Raven Gold Mining Company, appellant, vs. the Miners' Union of the Town of Altman et al.—Submitted.

No. 376.—The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, appellant, vs. the Steamship Kate, &c—Argument commenced by George Bethune Adams for the appellant, and continued by J. Parker Kirlin, for the appellee.

The call for Tuesday, Jan. 7, will be as follows: Nos. 376, 504, 599, (and 629,) 569, 570, (and 555,) 622, 415, 794, 722, and 559, (and 560.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

30—Porter vs. Sigafus. 21—United States vs. Garcia. 53—Rainey vs. Chalfant. 60—Grubnan vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 81—Hapfelmeier vs. Koehn. 114—Cicia vs. Pasensky. 117—Kerr vs. New-York and New-Jersey Telegraph Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

18—Meil vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker. 19—Meil vs. Canalboat Jas. H. Root. 20—Meil vs. Canalboat Jennie and Carrie. 23—Harris vs. Steamship H. M. Whitney. 24—Gray vs. Tug Pocahontas. 28—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. Tug F. N. Brown. 30—Blackmar vs. Schooner F. W. Washburn. 32—Waring vs. Tug Jas. T. Easton. 33—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 35—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenicia. 37—Ramsay vs. Scow K. No. 2. 38—Schwarzschild vs. National Steamship Company. 39—Goldsmith vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Anne Gaffney vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company—Motion to amend remittitur.

People vs. Bankers' Loan and Investment Company—Motion to amend order.

Timothy J. Kelly vs. Central Complete Combustion Manufacturing Company—Motion to amend remittitur.

Broadway Savings Institution of New-York vs. Town of Pelham—Motion to amend remittitur.

C. S. Clark vs. Exchange Printing Company and others—Motion to amend remittitur.

Peter Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis and others—Motion to amend remittitur.

Albert Baer vs. C. W. Bonynge—Motion for reargument.

William H. Armstrong vs. Lake Champlain Granite Company—Motion for re-argument.

The following appeals from orders were heard:

Henry A. Bogart, as trustee, &c., vs. George Bliss, respondent.

Francis B. Robert, appellant, argued by Abram J. Elkins and Edward C. James for appellant, George Bliss for respondent.

Edmund C. Whitney and others, appellants, vs. Joseph Davison and others—Argued by Morris Morey for appellant and Ainsley Wilcox for respondent.

People ex rel. Thomas Cairns vs. Joseph Murray and others, Board of Excise, &c., appellants—Argued by Alfred R. Page for appellants; E. J. Myers for respondent.

In re application of George Keymer, appellant, for writ of mandamus—Argued by Jesse Johnson for appellant, Albert G. McDonald for respondent.

Henry F. Gillig, appellant, vs. George C. Treadwell Company—Argued by J. Murray Downe for appellant, Hatham G. Reed for respondent.

In re application of Edward Freel for writ of mandamus—Argued by Edward McDonald, Corporation Counsel, for appellant, B. F. Tracy for respondent.

Adolph Landenburg et al, appellants, vs. Merchants' Bank of Canada—Argued by E. H. Benn for appellants, Robert L. Redfield for respondents.

Allen J. Arnold et al, appellants, vs. James Fee and another—Argued by W. F. Cogswell for appellants, John W. Hopkins for respondent.

Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke Company vs. Peoria Water Company, appellant—Argued by John M. Chedd for appellant, Louis W. Marshall for respondent.

Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 7: Nos. 1062, 1050, 127, 268, 294, 346, 347 and 352.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Held at 111 Fifth Avenue. Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett, Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Rumsey, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—1—The People vs. McLaughlin. 3—Same vs. O'Connell. 7—The People ex rel. Clarke vs. Hogrett. 10—The People ex rel. Steffan vs. Murray. 14—The People ex rel. Dean vs. Brookfield. 16—Matter of R. H. Macy & Co. 17—Pratt vs. Barowsky. 18—Goldsmith vs. Holland Trust Company. 19—Welsh vs. Murray. 27—Husted vs. Van Ness. 28—Beecher vs. Kutscher. 29—Glenn vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 30—Kuchenmister vs. Brown. 31—Donohue vs. Hungerford. 33—Honquest vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 34—Baily vs. Hornthal. 35—Meyer vs. Lexow. 38—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 40—Knudson vs. Boyes. 41—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 2—Prescott vs. Gordon. 3—Reeves vs. Rich. 4—Toucey vs. Flynn. 5—Piza vs. Butler. 6—Standard Advertising Company vs. Morrell. 7—Vietor vs. Ochs. 8—Bernheimer vs. The Mayor, &c. 9—Loeb vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 10—Ferguson vs. Ann Arbor Railroad. 11—Bischoff vs. Gorman. 12—Mead vs. Mead. 13—Kelly vs. Levy. 14—Matter of Raffloer-Schote Braiding Company. 15—Mutual Bank vs. Stewart. 16—McLeod vs. Kraus. 17—Abrahams vs. Pratt. 18—Insulating Paint Company vs. Pratt. 19—American Grocery Company vs. same. 20—Mayer vs. Goodkind. 21—Motley vs. Pratt. 22—Krause vs. Hogan. 23—Stone vs. Stone. 24—Mercantile Lloyds vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 25—Jacoby vs. Jacoby. 26—International Lloyds vs. same. 27—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 28—Demarest vs. The Mayor, &c. 29—Branagan vs. same. 30—Ryan vs. same. 31—Siefke vs. Siefke. 32—Reynolds vs. Ratcliffe. 33—Belden vs. Burke. 34—The People, &c., vs. Gallagher. 35—Same vs. O'Donohue. 36—German vs. German. 37—Driggs vs. Dean. 38—Nichols vs. Granger. 39—Danker vs. Warner. 40—Matter of Kronthal. 41—Newbold vs. Scharpegger. 42—Snelling vs. Yetter. 43—Smith vs. Dempsey. 44—Balet vs. Press Publishing Company. 45—Finn vs. Greiner. 46—Flint, Eddy & Co. vs. Solomon. 47—Smith vs. Ferguson. 48—Siegel vs. The Mayor, &c. 49—Scheuster vs. Young. 50—Landsberg vs. Pelletreau Lithographing Company. 51—Deans vs. Hilton. 52—Young vs. Prescott. 53—Finelite vs. Finelite. 54—Freeman vs. Freeman. 55—The People, &c., vs. Woods. 56—Same vs. Farrell. 57—Dannehauer vs. Dorval Company. 58—Kempinski vs. Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—13—New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Construction Works vs. Ackermann. 14—Eisner vs. Eisner. 15—McCarran vs. McKenna. 18—Cohen vs. Berlin and Jones Envelope Company. 20—Same vs. same. 26—Paolo vs. Hunter. 27—Aitken vs. Grapstone. 28—Hopper vs. the Mayor, &c. 29—Goodell vs. Hulbert. 36—Whitney vs. Johnston. 37—Moran vs. Vreeland. 39—Schmidt vs. Parker. 42—Monroe vs. Durant.

Preferred Causes.—Pratt vs. Pratt. Peck vs. Peck. 1695—People, &c., vs. Barker. 1819—Schregle vs. Spencer. 2155—People ex rel Shipman vs. Barker. 2162—Siekels vs. Budelman. 2163—Same vs. same. 2164—Same vs. McLean. 2165—Same vs. same. 2144—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. People's Traction Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—425—Van Buren vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 502—Murphy vs. Murphy. 504—Same vs. same. 505—Rosenthal vs. Landauer. 506—Van Valkenburgh vs. Schwab. 507—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 508—Passavant vs. Rosenthal. 516—Matherson vs. Edwards. 517—Lose vs. same. 519—Zimmerman vs. Eitze. 520—Van Valkenburgh vs. Schwab. 543—Stokes vs. United States Illuminating Company. 548—Odell vs. Belloni. 554—Stevens vs. Stevens. 555—Foster vs. Mayer. 559—Coperale vs. Benedette. 565—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 577—Hamilton vs. North American Machine Company. 583—Hardt vs. Nowell. 587—Weiner vs. Owl Cigar Company. 588—Vorhis vs. Frost. 602—Henderson vs. Henderson. 643—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ranson. 655—Barnum vs. Wiley. 658—Herbst vs. Herbst. 659—Vorhis vs. Frost. 660—Brenauer vs. Hermann. 663—Brenauer vs. Hermann. 644—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ranson. 669—Gilbert vs. Waller. 672—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ranson. 676—White vs. Cruikshank. 683—Radley vs. Riker. 687—De Franco vs. De Franco. 707—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 709—Cooper vs. United States Telegraph Company. 711—Hartwig vs. Hyman. 717—Green vs. Greenwald. 726 Lenox Hill Bank vs. Lorillard. 727—Scott vs. Scott. 737—Kelly & Jones Company vs. Ransom. 762—Redmond vs. Hamilton. 763—Hillabrand vs. Lowenthal. 780—Brown vs. Rutter. 787—Kyle vs. Rhodes. 788—Wouten vs. Wouten. 791—Cisco vs. Foote. 793—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein. 798—Belt vs. Lumberman's Insurance Company. 799—Same vs. Scottish Union National Insurance Company. 800—Same vs. Orient Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—4920—Burdick vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company. 4860—Low vs. Schroeder. 5255—Bay State Shoe & Leather Company vs. Timony. 5483—Abbott-Downing Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4279—Trowbridge vs. McClenahan. 5767—Epstein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6219—Kochenberger vs. The Mayor, &c. 6240—Thornton vs. Lenno. 4824—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 6365—Geraty vs. National Ice Company. 6386—Tarof vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 6178—Burchstiner vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4307—Emlock vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 4308—Schneider vs. same. 4830—Garden vs. J. L. Mott Iron Works. 5961—Fick vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5877—Siccard vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 5488—Cimino vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5288—Clark vs. McConnell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

354—Belin vs. Harris. 735—Langer vs. Maxheimer. 1136—Luquer vs. Billings.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

1462—Moorehead vs. Latshaw. 1291—Ehrlich vs. Courtney. 1368—Gundlach vs. Newman. 1429—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Sophie Wilhelm, Elizabeth Klamp, Abbie P. Rogers, Ellen Porchet, Charles A. O'Connor. At 2 P. M.: Louise C. Wilson, Samuel Rice, Eliza Hedges.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

547—Wright vs. Morgan. 3245½—Wilder vs. Kendall. 537—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 108—Aaronson vs. Grief. 125—Pieston vs. Hilson. 3023½—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 542—Cruger vs. Smith. 285—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 552—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 3065—Myers vs. Serton. 387—Kolothkin vs. Kleinberg. 224—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 226—Lister Company vs. same. 3145—Haygooni vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 163—Bradley vs. Steinfeld. 357—Mendelowitz vs. Friedman. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 2610—Katz vs. Kruger. 257—Pelleguni vs. Petri. 540½—Gottfried vs. Baldwin. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 350—Gowing vs. Warner. 131—Turner vs. Garvey. 132—Same vs. same. 164—Hausah vs. Kunbel. 173—Brighan vs. Callahan. 181—Haffen vs. Mayer. 210—Blumenthal vs. Moss. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

587—Lant vs. Newton. 1202—Egglebrecht vs. Sexton. 1201—Lehman vs. same. 592—Heiland vs. Springer. 3181½—Levon vs. Iden. 588—Person vs. Struck. 496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 511—Bird vs. Kreiser. 611—Stiorny vs. Klunner. 305—Derby vs. Schecter. 309—Heyward vs. same. 325—Frasier vs. Loew. 1099—Cohen vs. New-York and Harlem River Railroad Company. 255—Park vs. Steiner. 252—Phillip vs. Brunner. 246—Jones vs. Burris. 356—Chemical National Bank vs. Fox. 391—Froman vs. Kraus. 183—Weeks Sport Company vs. Freund. 185—Herndon vs. Hammerstein. 186—Hanarahon vs. Kelly. 195—Clemmons vs. Vietnof. 16—American Forcide Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Simon. 231—Wendt vs. Degener. 250—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering & T. Company vs. Moran. 304—Cohen vs. Patterson. 311—Weill vs. Kearn. 312—Dunham vs. Kearn. 313—Gerber vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J. Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

627—Wallach vs. Kalmer. 630½—Woll vs. Buckley. 640—Bridgeworth vs. Standard Gaslight Company. 661—Livingston vs. Bach. 662—Peter vs. Weller. 663—Glemby vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 664—Rylands vs. White. 665—Pritchard vs. Sonneborn. 666—Conduit Wiring Company vs. Hartwell. 667—Sedlaczek vs. Rosenberg. 668—De Freece vs. Hann. 669—Same vs. Johnson. 670—Same vs. Little. 671—Deutsch vs. Adam. 672—Regan vs. Ehrich. 673—Minner vs. Thramann. 674—Gross vs. Benz. 675—Betz vs. Smith. 675½—Dugan vs. Hanley. 676—Leavy vs. Thompson. 677—Kiernan vs. McArdle. 678—Ferris vs. Brady. 679—Kelly vs. Adler. 680—Schleseter vs. De Festetris. 681—Bonwell vs. Duffy. 682—Jacobs vs. Kreizer. 683—April vs. Goldfein. 684—Jacobson vs. same. 685—Gilman vs. same. 686—Langman vs. same. 687—Schreyer vs. Barron. 688—Raphael vs. Buckhart. 689—Bremer vs. Muller. 690—Farley vs. Townsend. 690½—McConnell vs. Potter. 691—Weiser vs. Budweiser Brewing Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3118—Nell vs. O'Rourke. 3281—Leventritt vs. Cohen. 3161—Davidson vs. Canary. 3151—Klenert vs. Iber. 3383—Regensberger vs. Goldsmith. 2483—Jacoby vs. Excelsior Fur and Glove Sewing Machine Company. 3004—Barbig vs. Everard. 3052—Sanader Medical Company vs. Scheele. 3037—Schnitzer vs. Weissman. 2351—Macauley vs. Hunt. 2791—Scott vs. Potts. 3109—Gunn vs. Rothschild. 3211—Young vs. Matthews. 1789—Garfield National Bank vs. King. 3173—Bittner vs. Krame. 3127—Goldstein vs. Uhlig. 3108—Daniels vs. Briggs Barrel Company. 3289½—Volk vs. Bergman. 3084—Schnell vs. Wool Oil Refining Company. 2722—Hummel vs. Wool Oil Refining Company. 2823—Wolff vs. Strassburger. 2891—Bezozi vs. Wuerstein. 3002—Stein vs. Selligman. 3196—Debas vs. City of Houston. 3228—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Jacob. 2866—Roosevelt vs. Payne. 3133—Hartley vs. Requa. 2182—Klinkonstein vs. Isler. 3172—Reedy vs. Rauth. 2734—Schweiger vs. Weinstein. 3242—The Oriental Bank vs. Nebenzahl. 2705½—Dwight vs. Perriene. 3322—Garnier vs. Eckmeyer. 3328—Taylor vs. Smith. 3288—Fahys vs. Frendenheim. 2815—Herman vs. Canary. 3304—Constable vs. Elliott. 3305—Same vs. same. 3370—Cromwell vs. Broadwell.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 691.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McGowan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Ike Fordinsky. 2—Joseph McCarthy. 3—Charles J. Cane and Annie Williams. 4—Harris Goldstein. 5—Samuel Schwartz. 6—Henry Blair. 7—Frederick Riedel and Charles Bocker. 8—John J. Mullen. 9—Charles Coldier. 10—Thomas Nolan. 11—Harry Young. 12—Richard Cordes. 13—James Little. 14—Andrew Carobene. 15—Mariano Ruggiro.

Pleadings.—1—James Fagan. 2—Andrew Campione. 3—Frank Hill. 4—Michael Sullivan. 5—John Clark. 6—Thomas Oldering. 7—William Johnson. 8—Margaret Luthy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph Burns and William Dynan. 2—John Sheehan. 3—Peter Rome. 4—Thomas Farrell. 5—Frank Daly. 6—Otto Hergt and William McBride. 7—William Smith and John Hogan. 8—Daniel Hogan. 9—John Daley. 10—David Gardello. 11—Mary Hill and Mary Frize. 12—Annie Watson. 13—Alfonso Sarnello. 14—Mabel Marks. 15—Joseph Santacroche. 16—Thomas McDonald. 17—John McGarry. 18—Julia Colan, (2.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Cantor. 2—James Allen. 3—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 4—James McBride. 5—John Stowik and Walter Skoday. 6—George E. Gardner. 7—Frank Benjamin. 8—Louis Walterin. 9—William J. Walker. 10—Edward Callaghan. 11—Max Zimbeman. 12—Alexander S. Carnes. 13—Hubert McKiernan and William Gandichaud. 14—George Dupont (2) and John Miller. 15—David Connors. 16—Charles O'Brien. 17—John Ryan. 18—August Pless.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. Courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Oatman vs. Bateman—E. L. Patterson. Strasbourger vs. Kosinsky—Samuel B. Paul. Spiro vs. Strauss—William G. Bates. Belden vs. Hollingsworth & Whiting Company—Thomas Allison. Garrettson vs. Kissam—Oswald Jacoby. Truax, J.—Jackson vs. Topping—John A. Deady. Crowley vs. O'Donnell—Eugene Durnin. Beekman, J.—Schmid vs. Manhattan Railway Company, (two cases)—Chauncey S. Truax, George H. Taylor, and William F. Gardiner.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department; enumerated calendar; Charles F. Brown, P.J.; Calvin E. Pratt, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch, JJ.

1—In the matter of the final judicial settlement of the accounts of Mathias, Frank, and Frances Schneider, executors of the last will and testament of Henry Schneider. 2—Philip Cohn, as administrator, &c., vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3—J. Esler Eckerson et al. vs. the Village of Haverstraw et al. 4—Stephen B. French vs. Betsy I. Whittlesey, as executrix of George D. Whittlesey, deceased. 5—The Trustees of Southampton vs. Frederick H. Betts. 6—William N. Dykman as receiver, &c., vs. William J. Northridge. 7—In the matter of the final judicial settlement of the accounts of Edward J. McElmel, as administrator, &c. 8—Lillie Bennett, an infant, &c., vs. the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 9—Catherine Davis, as administratrix, &c., vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company. 10—Michael Devine, as administrator, &c., vs. the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. 11—W. S. P. Prentice et al., as executors, &c., vs. W. W. Goodrich, as receiver, &c. 12—William Fox, an infant, &c., vs. Joseph La Compte. 13—Peter Hughes, vs. William B. Davenport, Public Administrator, as administrator, &c., of Rudolph Bach, deceased. 14—Kate Walsh vs. William B. Davenport, Public Administrator, as administrator, &c., of Rudolph Bach, deceased. 15—I. Sterling Drake and Edmund M. Post vs. The Village of Port Richmond. 16—William H. Tilford vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clements, J. 4—Eva Kaufman vs. George W. Mead. 5—Edward A. Williams vs. Frederick Lundy. 7—J. Spencer Turner vs. The Sanitary Security Company et al. 19—Mary J. Reilly, as administratrix, &c., of Peter F. Reilly, deceased, vs. Peter F. Reilly, Jr. 23—People of the State of New-York vs. City of Brooklyn. 24—Christian A. Windt vs. Emil Kehler and another. 25—Christian A. Windt vs. Blythebourne Improvement Company. 28—Brown vs. Schreyer. 31—Lemuel Weil vs. Christian Nicklaus and Frederick Nicklaus. 32—Staats vs. Prentice. 33—Kaufman vs. Mead. 34—Fesler vs. Darling. 35—Muller vs. Wahler. 36—Phillippi vs. Phillippi. 37—Probst vs. Bonert. 38—Loughlin vs. Stapleton. 39—Dunran vs. City of Brooklyn. 40—Isham vs. Post. 41—Kominsky vs. City of Brooklyn. 42—Seitz vs. McClenahan. 43—Harris, as receiver of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, vs. Stewart, as assignee and executor of John Parker. 44—Bostrom vs. Gillman. 45—Lewis vs. Furguson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.

2165—Stokes, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2479—Powell vs. Gleason. 672—Miller vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 1709—Macaulay vs. Schneider. 930—Gray vs. Kaufman Company. 1123—Mayer vs. Liebmann. 754—Smalley vs. Fulton Bank. 3719—Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1079—Lottman vs. Levy. 1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1146—Allen vs. Kerrigan. 1214—Cook vs. Dean. 1471—Rodgers vs. Wyandance Improvement Company. 1195—Buggraf vs. Emery. 1511—Smith, administrator, &c. vs. Emery. 762—Judson vs. Hayes. 249—Weil vs. Green. 1434—Plunkett vs. Hopper. 568—Van Siclen vs. Herbst. 852—McAvenney vs. Pasquini. 3400—Renwick vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 3509—Bryant vs. Egerton. 2962—Langin vs. New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 2869—Quinn vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3693—McPartland vs. United States Indemnity Insurance Company. 2814—McCabe vs. Brooklyn Gas Light Company. 1248—Dickers vs. Johnston. 461—Burt vs. Nafis. 164—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 3474—Connor vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 2819—Spath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2287—Farrell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3507—Somestrahl vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Catharine E. H. Hoyne, John Goodwin, Maria Fink, Elizabeth Kavanagh, Lawrence Logan, Thomas H. Norris, Peter Brausch, H. Thomas Terry, Jr., Matthew Kerwin, Margaret Regan, and Catharine McLaughlin.

The accounting in the estate of Thomas Heavey. Contested Calendar at 10:30—No. 2—Will of Michael Ryan.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.—Detail: Majors Michael Cooney, William B. Kennedy; Captains Allen Smith and James R. Richards, Jr., and Lieutenants Hugh J. McGrath, George H. Cameron, George O. Cress and Gordon Voorhes, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate of the court.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, twenty-one days; Lieut. George W. Goode, First Cavalry, fourteen days' extension; Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, Second Artillery, extension to Jan. 10; Lieut. Hamilton A. Smith, Third Infantry, one month and twenty days.

—A board to examine candidates for Post Quartermaster Sergeant has been appointed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Detail: Major Henry W. Wessels, Jr., Capt. John B. Johnson and Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Third Cavalry.

—Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry, will report at Fort Adams, R. I., for physical examination.

FUNERAL OF YOUNG RODRIGUEZ

BODY NOT BURIED IN CONSECRATED GROUND IN CALVARY.

Many Persons Visit the Home of the Cubans—Inquest to Learn Cause of Death of Prizefighter.

The dramatic incidents surrounding the death of young Henry Rodriguez, who received fatal injuries at a prizefight in Wagner's stable, 414 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Friday night last, caused a large crowd of persons to gather yesterday in the little front parlor of the boy's home, 2,233 Second Avenue, whence the body was taken to St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, for burial. No services were held.

The young man's father, a Cuban patriot of the revolution in 1868, was too broken down to accompany the body to the cemetery. His mother, however, and four of his brothers and sisters were in carriages in the long procession that went to St. Michael's.

The Rodriguez family belongs to the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary in East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. As the young man died without receiving the last rites of the church, the body could not be buried in the consecrated ground in Calvary, where the family has a plot.

All day long friends and relatives, together with many persons drawn from sympathy or curiosity, visited the house to see the body of young Rodriguez, and that of the young girl who lay dead on the top floor, who was his sweetheart. At the house yesterday it was said that Rodriguez and Fanny McCarty, who died at the Presbyterian Hospital Friday, from the effects of an operation, were not betrothed. Fanny was a comely girl, with beautiful auburn hair. She was sixteen years old, and had been suffering from an abscess for some time. She will be buried to-day in Calvary Cemetery.

Coroner O'Meagher will hold an inquest to-day and endeavor to determine whether Rodriguez's death resulted from the prizefight or from an assault made upon him at the instigation, possibly, of Michael Quinto, a barber at 347 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, known as the "Pet of Little Italy." The Coroner yesterday sent another witness to the House of Detention. He is George J. Fuller of 2,255 Second Avenue. Fuller is said to have been the referee.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was told yesterday by a man who lives in "Little Italy" that there was hardly a shadow of a doubt that Rodriguez had been murdered.

"The gang," he said, "will do anything. They are the most dangerous fellows in this city. They have no fear of the police, and the police, on the contrary, do not care to meddle with them."

The Rodriguez family came to this country from Cuba in 1868. Pietro Rodriguez was a well-known patriot and a wealthy tobacco farmer. Both the older sons, Armand and Amile, were prizefighters at one time, and they tried to discourage their brother from going into the ring, but he was proud of his skill and said that he had to accept the challenge to fight.

A Cuban Incident.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Lewiston man who was in Cuba during a former revolution says that only a person acquainted with the country can understand why the Cubans have such a great advantage over the Spanish. He once witnessed an attack by rebels on a Spanish camp at an old sugar cane plantation. Before the attack was made, the Captain of the rebels walked up into a canefield 200 yards from the camp and looked it over. A bloodhound used by the Spanish sniffed his presence and ran out into the field. Seeing the man standing there he went up to him. It proved to be an old friend who had often fed him before the revolution. The man loved the dog, but he loved the cause more, and taking out his "meat cleaver," as the Americans called the peculiar knife axe the rebels carried to cut wood, fight and make their way through canefields with, he pretended to pat him on the head, and with one blow quietly dispatched the creature, which might otherwise have given the alarm to the camp.

His Sister's Note.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A youth who has worked in an Auburn store long enough to absorb the idea that he is a business man, was asked by his little sister for a loan of 50 cents a few days ago. He insisted that she should give him a note for it. This she did, and he, in his hurry, pocketed it without reading. When he thought it time for her to pay the debt, he spoke of it. She replied that it wasn't convenient for her to do so. "But I have your note," he said. He pulled it from his pocket, and on reading found that for value received she promised to pay 50 cents "when convenient."

Prairie Schooners Going South.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

Columbus was the halting place for a few hours Tuesday of a considerable body of primitive travelers. They had come straight through from the Northwestern States, and were on their way to the Old Soldiers' Colony, in Wilcox County, Ga. There were six wagons in the train, all of the "prairie schooner" type, containing just so many families, making in all twenty-eight people. One wagon had started on Sept. 15 from Wilcox County, Kan.; another from Gosepel County, Neb., on Oct. 13, and the remaining four from Redwood County, Minn., at the same time. Each wagon was fitted up to serve as a sleeping apartment, and contained such supplies as are necessary for life on the road. The only stage of the journey not traversed by wagon was from St. Louis to Memphis, they having made this distance by floating down the Mississippi on rafts. The wagon train crossed into Alabama at Columbus, Miss., and, coming through Montgomery, reached Georgia, Tuesday, and encamped on Upper Broad Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Norway, (Christiania,) Sweden, and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Ems.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Normannia, (letters must be directed "per Normannia.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Barden Tower; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardle; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 3. 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM	F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10AM	*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M.	F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

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Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Orient. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the

WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL ......Jan. 8	ST. PAUL ......Jan. 29
PARIS ....Jan. 15	PARIS ....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK....Jan. 22	NEW-YORK ....Feb. 12

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNL'D .Jan. 15	NOORDLAND ..Jan. 29
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM	FRIESLAND ....Feb. 5

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

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The fine steamships of the Quebec S. S. Co. will leave New-York as under for a series of Pleasure Cruises to the West Indies, visiting Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.

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S. S. "MADIANA".......Jan. 22.
S. S. "ORINOCO".......Feb. 5.
S. S. "CARIBBEE"......Feb. 15.
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CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Jan. 11. noon	Servia, Jan. 25, noon.
Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.	Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M.

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Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

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Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM	Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM	Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM	Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM	Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM

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H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU	Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO	Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC	Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	Feb. 25, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 348 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 6; March 30; June 1
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Feb. 3; April 20; June 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA...March 2; May 11; July 13

TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA

WARRIMOO, Jan. 16. MIOWERA, Feb. 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

FINANCE, Jan. 10. ALLIANCA, Jan. 20.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,

Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.

COMANCHE (new)..........Wednesday, Jan. 8
CHEROKEE ....Friday, Jan. 10
IROQUOIS ....Monday, Jan. 13

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F.& P. Line via Jacksonville.

Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co.NPier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD." NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Platz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect Jan. 6, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa. 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleepers, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PROVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls, Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

THE SWIFTS TO BUY UP THEIR AGENCIES

Two Millions or More to be Paid for Their Eastern Distributors.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Some time before G. F. Swift & Co. were incorporated the firm established ninety-two distributing markets throughout the East. These markets were simply agencies owned by small butchers, who handled nothing but meats furnished by the Swifts. At the annual meeting of the packing company Thursday afternoon the Directors were ordered to buy up these distributing markets at a cost of $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. Herbert Barnes, L. A. Carton, and T. G. Gardiner were appointed a committee to conduct final negotiations for the transfer of the properties, which are in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and west of a line between Buffalo and Altoona, Penn., and south of the south line of Pennsylvania. The stockholders authorized the purchase of these markets when assured that it would not necessitate an additional issue of bonds.

During the year Swift & Co. have paid four dividends of 1½ per cent., and dividends of 6 per cent. will be paid during the present year. The quick assets were given as $10,172,050. The Directors elected for 1896 were G. F. Swift, E. C. Swift, L. A. Carton, Louis F. Swift, Herbert Barnes, Edward F. Swift, and John R. Redfield.

Camphor from Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

That Florida could safely and successfully undertake the industry of camphor production has been repeatedly affirmed. The soil and climate are alike favorable, and the profitableness of the business is assured.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Entering Upon the Work of the New Traffic Association.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Freight and Passenger Committees of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations Will Hereafter Report to the Managers.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday, action was taken looking to co-operation, and supervision by that body, in the work of the old Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations. A resolution was adopted requesting the present Freight and Passenger Committees of the two associations to present their recommendations from time to time to the managers for consideration, action, and confirmation.

All the members of the board attended yesterday's meeting, and Chairman Horace J. Hayden presided. Commissioner George R. Blanchard was also present. Mr. F. H. Hoyt was unanimously elected permanent Secretary. He is also Secretary of the Board of Control. A hearing was appointed for Wednesday, the 8th inst., for the consideration of import rates by way of the various Atlantic ports. The action of the New-York State committee as to rates to and from the Niagara frontier was unanimously approved.

Consideration was given by the managers to the method of filing tariffs of freight rates and passenger fares. The question of cartage and drayage was considered and laid over for future action.

John Burton participated in the deliberations of the board as representative pro tem. of the Grand Trunk Railway. Other members present besides Chairman Hayden and Mr. Burton were D. S. Gray of the Pennsylvania system, G. C. Cochran of the Erie, John W. Garrett of the Lehigh Valley, Oscar G. Murray of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four, Gen. Orland Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio, B. A. Hegeman of the Lackawanna, and Milton Knight of the Wabash.

Information comes from Chicago and other Western points to the effect that the provisions of the new joint traffic agreement have already been violated by the Wabash and Michigan Central Roads, which are accused of allowing grain shippers from $2 to $3 a car for transfer of grain at Chicago and Joliet elevators under contracts with the elevator companies which cannot be broken. This amounts to a cut rate, and relief, it is said, has been asked.

THE RECEIVERSHIP RECORD.

Statistics for Last Year Show Improved Financial Conditions.

Statistics compiled for the latest issue of The Railway Age relative to receiverships and foreclosures in 1895 show that last year was less disastrous than its two immediate predecessors. The smaller number of companies which were compelled to default on their obligations, as well as the diminished mileage and capital involved, indicate improved financial conditions. The Age says: "Compared with the terrible year 1893, when 74 roads, aggregating 29,340 miles, became insolvent, involving $1,781,000,000 of securities, the totals for 1895 appear small; and yet they represent vast properties and manifold interests, for even in this year of good harvests and increased traffic 31 railways were placed in the hands of receivers, covering 4,089 miles of road and $369,000,000 of bonds and stock."

Two companies—the Norfolk and Western and the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—contributed 53 per cent. of the mileage and 77 per cent. of the capitalization of the 31 roads that were placed in the hands of receivers last year.

"In respect to railway foreclosure sales," says The Railway Age, "the record of 1895 is extraordinary. In only two years in the last twenty—1879 and 1877—has the number of roads sold been as large, while in mileage and capital involved the figures for last year are far greater than those for any other year in the history of the country. Foreclosure sales represent the work of rebuilding the wrecked crafts and setting them afloat, free from legal entanglements and generally with a plenty of money on board to provide for a new voyage in better circumstances. That the year 1895 witnessed an immense clearing out of old wreckage is seen in the fact that the sales numbered 52, representing 12,831 miles of road, $326,231,000 of bonded debt, and $435,-660,000 of capital stocks, or a total capitalization of almost $762,000,000."

Within twenty years, 645 railroads, representing 75,757 miles of line and nearly $4,290,000,000 of capitalization, or 42 per cent. of the present mileage and 40 per cent. of the present railway capitalization of the country, have been sold out, with great sacrifice of securities.

SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

The Atchison Company, Sage, Gould, and Others Sued for $8,250,000.

The suit of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad Company against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and about fifty other defendants, including other railroad companies and their Directors and stockholders, among whom are Russell Sage, the Gould interest, and others, was called for trial before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. The amount of damages asked is $8,250,000. The counsel for the plaintiff includes Edward Lauterbach, Benedict S. Wise, Delos McCurdy, and A. D. Vinton.

The complaint alleges that the defendants, by formal agreement, entered into a conspiracy to ruin the plaintiff road, after having vainly endeavored to get control of its capital stock. The plaintiff road runs from Prescott to Seligman, Arizona, a part of the way through United States Government property—the Whipple Barracks Reservation. The defendant roads, it is charged, refused to deliver freight and passengers consigned to the plaintiff road, and in other ways so crippled the latter that it was obliged to suspend operations.

The defendants make a general denial of the allegations in the complaint. A jury was impaneled, and released until this morning, the time of the court yesterday being taken up with arguments of points of law by counsel.

An Albany and Schoharie Road.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The State Railroad Commission to-day gave a hearing in the matter of the application of the Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Electric Railroad Company for permission to construct its road through Albany and Schoharie Counties. The company has a capital of $300,-000, and would operate through a country rich in farms, mills, and quarries.

The application was advocated by several persons who thought the road a great necessity, as nearly all of the territory which it would affect is from seven to fourteen miles removed from any railroad, and the only manner of placing the products of the district in the market under existing conditions is by teaming over hilly roads. The road will also induce the establishment on unused water power in the town of Berne of milling industries.

The application was opposed by Lewis E. Carr, attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Company, who apparently thought it would come in competition with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and by James F. Tracey, attorney for the Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaerville Turnpike Company, who did not want the proposed line built on that turnpike or near it.

The hearing was adjourned by the commission until Jan. 20.

Trolley Fight Ended.

LONG BRANCH, Jan. 6.—The Long Branch Commissioners have voted to accept the compromise offered by Col. George B. M. Harvey, President of the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad Company, rather than go to the expense of carrying their case to the Supreme Court. The railway company last July agreed to pave Second Avenue, for the franchise, with either vitrified brick or asphalt. After expending $18,000 in paving, the railway company refused to complete its contract. The Commissioners were informed that the trolley company would fight before they would finish the paving.

The proposition presented and accepted aggregates an expenditure of over $97,000 by the trolley company in a period of thirty years, the term of the franchise; $5,000 is to be paid at once, and an additional $5,000 on June 1, 1896. The balance of $59,000 is to be paid in yearly installments within the next thirty years. The trolley company will gravel the unpaved portion of Second Avenue with Shark River gravel, at a cost of $8,000.

Mexican Concession.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 6.—The Compania Mexicana de Ferrocarriles Industriales has been granted a concession by the Federal Government to construct and operate several railroads and the necessary telegraph and telephone lines for the use of the roads in the Federal district and the State of Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebla, Morelos, and Michoacan, to connect the various lignite or coal mines with factories, mining establishments, or towns in said States. The railroads to be constructed are for the transportation of freight between manufacturing, mining, and agricultural points. There is no obligation to carry passengers imposed, but should the company desire, it is at liberty to do so. The concession annuls that given Dec. 25, 1877, to Mr. Walter A. Wait, and which has been transferred by him to this company. The road will be constructed and operated entirely by American capitalists.

"Nypano" to be Sold.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Judge Voris, on application of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, to-day terminated the receivership of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and Receiver John Tod of Cleveland was appointed Master Commissioner to sell the property for not less than $10,000,000 early in the Spring. The debts of the road amount to $128,500,-000. The bondholders, under the Drissler and Nighswangers third mortgage of $27,-500,000, will receive absolutely nothing. The management of the Erie Railroad will doubtless purchase the property. It is an important part of the Erie system, and extends from Salamanca, N. Y., to Dayton, Ohio.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

Cut-rate traffic apparently made its final demonstration last week, prior to the operation of the rules of the new Joint Traffic Association. The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, was 94,499 tons, against 75,861 tons the previous week, and 32,636 tons last year. The Grand Trunk carried 15,248 tons; the Michigan Central 11,922 tons, the Lake Shore 13,776 tons, the Nickel Plate 10,678 tons, Erie Railroad 9,490 tons, Pan Handle 8,998 tons, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 6,855 tons, Wabash 7,926 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 6,279 tons, and the Big Four 3,327 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Gilbert of the Federal Court has issued an order in the Northern Pacific receivership case, calling on the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Receivers Burchard, Bonner, and Mills to show cause before him at Helena, Mon., on the 9th inst., why the present diversified receiverships in the different judicial districts should not be made uniform and harmonious by the appointment of one or more receivers to manage the property.

—The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a House resolution asking for information as to lands granted the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, says that he suspended the patenting of lands to these bond-aided roads so as to leave them in a condition where Congress would have all possible freedom in dealing with the subject.

—Dispatches from Columbus, Ohio, say that the attorneys of the Central Trust Company of New-York in that city will ask for another trial of the eight-million-dollar Hocking Valley suit against Judge Stevenson Burke and others at the term of the Common Pleas which begins this week.

—At the request of Attorney General Harmon, the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday set for hearing on the 20th inst. the cases presenting the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act for judicial construction and settlement.

—Costs have been allowed by United States Judge Caldwell in the Atchison receivership matter aggregating $320,000. This includes $25,000 a year to each receiver, and $185,000 to lawyers.

—Gen. A. R. Lawton was re-elected President of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad yesterday. That road is leased in perpetuity to the Georgia Central.

—An Ohio corporation has been formed entitled the Cleveland and Southern Railroad Company, to run from York, Medina County, to the State line.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that the Atchison management reports a large increase in its Colorado business for both passenger and freight.

—For the month of December the Louisville and Nashville Road reports gross earnings $1,742,700, an increase of $26,296.

—Stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on the 29th inst.

—Oscar G. Murray, Vice President of the Big Four system, is in New-York for a few days.

—D. S. Gray, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

BRONX RIVER VALLEY SEWER HEARING

Some Citizens of Westchester County Oppose the Project.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 6.—The Bronx River Valley Sewer Commission gave a hearing here to-day to persons who might wish to make suggestions or obtain information in regard to the best plan for building the sewer from Kensico Lake along the Bronx River to its outlet into Long Island Sound at Hart's Island.

Fordham Morris, Chairman; Francis M. Carpenter, Chairman of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, and James Wood of Bedford were present. The Mayors of New-York, Mount Vernon, and Yonkers are members of the commission.

There was a large attendance of citizens from this and other towns. The Supervisors were also present, as it is a matter in which their constituents are interested. Those opposed to the project were the more numerous by a large majority.

The citizens of White Plains, North Castle, and Mount Pleasant particularly opposed the sewer extending further north than the White Plains sewer disposal works, half a mile below the railroad station, for the reason that from there to the Kensico Dam, the proposed terminus, it is all farm country, and would be of no use to anybody for fifty years to come.

Supervisor Joseph B. See of North Castle made a strong speech against the project. He said the engineer's estimate of the population north of the White Plains disposal works was 45,000. As a matter of fact, there were not over 500 souls in the whole district. It is ostimated that the sewer will cost $3,500,000. He had heard that Mayor Strong had said that "perhaps" New-York would pay for one-half of it. That would "perhaps" leave $2,000,000 for Westchester County to pay. That amount of money, the Supervisor said, would macadamize all the principal roads in the county, which would be a much greater improvement and one which would benefit every man, woman, and child in the county.

W. G. Hitchcock, a farmer of Scarsdale, spoke in favor of the sewer. He is interested in cutting up his 1,200 acres in that town, Greenburgh, and White Plains into villa plots, and he said it would quadruple the value of that and all property in the vicinity.

The Supervisors of Mamaroneck, Cortlandt, and those other towns which will derive no benefit from the sewer object to the county being assessed, as a whole, but urged that the expense should be borne by those who would be benefited.

Surrogate Silkman suggested that the entire expense be assessed on New-York and Westchester County in proportion to their respective assessed valuations, and that one-third of the proportion of New-York be assessed on the entire city and two-thirds on the property benefited. The proportion of Westchester County to be assessed one-third on the entire county and two-thirds on the property benefited.

Supervisor See said if the sewer went above White Plains to Kensico Dam, as proposed, the assessments would virtually bankrupt the property owners. The commission might just as well go up there and take their property and be done with it.

Chairman Morris thanked the citizens for the suggestions and views they had given the commission, which would be carefully considered in making up its report, he said, and the hearing ended.

The Prayer for the Commonwealth.

From The Boston Traveler.

Secretary of State Olin has certainly a voice for making proclamations, and not one of those who took an active part in the inauguration exercises Thursday put as much feeling into their words as the honorable Secretary of State, for although his speech was a set one, and has, in fact, become stereotyped into the annals of the Commonwealth, yet the grand old phrase, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," needs a tone which will arouse the greatest patriotic feeling, and the Secretary certainly made the most of it.

MAYOR WURSTER'S VIEWS

Brooklyn's Chief Magistrate Outlines His Policy.

ENCOURAGING REVIEW OF THE YEAR

Prospects for School Children Improving—Radical Measures Required to Prevent Trolley Accidents.

Mayor Wurster transmitted his first annual message to the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday afternoon. After it had been read by City Clerk Benjamin, it was ordered to be printed in English and German, $100 being appropriated for translating it into German.

Mayor Wurster states that the gross city debt Dec. 31, 1895, was $57,728,521.94, an increase of $3,146,000 over the gross debt of 1894. The amount in the sinking fund was $5,691,521.94, an increase of $1,218,000 over 1894. The net city debt on Dec. 31 was $52,037,000.

The real estate of the city was assessed for 1895 at $540,359,686, and the personal property at $23,627,446, making a total of $563,987,132, an increase of $14,517,720 over 1894.

Taxes collected for 1894 amounted to $13,-094,157.10, of which the Department of Arrears collected $2,662,653.43.

In referring to the Board of Education, Mayor Wurster says:

But, while the school accommodations are now in excess of the number of pupils, there are still some portions of the city lacking in school facilities. There were 4,984 children unable to secure admission to the schools for lack of room in September and October, compared with 5,816 in the corresponding months of 1894. There will be two new school buildings and additions to five others completed during the present year, affording 121 classrooms and about 7,000 additional sittings.

Plans have been ordered for additions to twenty other school buildings in parts of the city where they are most needed. The city also owns twenty sites to be used when required, including eight bought the past year, and the purchase of eleven additional sites has been ordered. The number of Principals and teachers now is 2,658. The new school buildings are equipped with all modern conveniences.

"The work of the Department of Health," he says, "which is of vital importance to the city, shows a satisfactory condition of things for the past year. No epidemic of disease has prevailed, and diphtheria has been the only infectious disease causing especial solicitude."

In connection with the Health Department, and especially referring to the number of cases of diphtheria, the Mayor says:

For the special work of the Health Department for the past year an appropriation of $10,000 was made by your honorable body to provide antitoxine, of which 809 bottles have been made; it was first used at the Kingston Avenue Hospital and afterward supplied to the medical profession free of cost for treatment of the sick poor. There have been 263 persons under treatment at the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases in the course of the year, and over 25,000 articles have been disinfected there.

Mayor Wurster praises the Fire and Police Departments, using statistics furnished by the departments.

He refers to the $4,000,000 raised by county bonds for the purchase of lands for new parks and parkways.

He speaks of the great improvements made in the city under the management of City Works Commissioner White. He says a new contract will be entered into April 1 for the removal of garbage, and, as the United States Government has prohibited the dumping of refuse into the sea, some other disposition will have to be made of it after April 1. In regard to trolley cars, he says:

Up to Dec. 1 the total number of violations of speed ordinances reported was 1,993. There were about 250 drawings and models of fenders examined by the Chief Inspector, but the courts hold the existing ordinance in relation to fenders to be invalid, and a new one will have to be enacted. This is one of the most important matters to be acted upon by your honorable body.

The corporations operating trolley cars in our streets should be compelled to equip these dangerous vehicles with the best life-saving device. It is the imperative duty of the city authorities to see that danger from them is reduced to a minimum.

The lives of more than 130 victims have already been sacrificed and hardly a day passes without serious or fatal accident. The best possible ordinance on this subject is demanded, and I shall be glad to co-operate with you in securing this most desirable end.

The operation of trolley cars in crowded streets at a high rate of speed must be prevented, but at the same time the interests of the traveling public should be considered and the cars should not be unduly delayed.

The relief of thronged streets from congestion of traffic, by providing new thoroughfares for car lines is a matter of much public interest, but the rights of individuals are not to be wantonly sacrificed even for this public good. Adequate compensation for privileges granted should be made by all corporations.

The relations of street railway corporations, which have received valuable privileges from the city, need regulation by law, so that this city may receive as adequate return from the grants already made as do other municipalities, and future grants should be so safeguarded that the city will be properly compensated.

How far the city's rights may be enforced by the action of your honorable body demands the utmost care in considering all the interests involved.

There seems to be no good reason why, if other cities have the pavements of streets where car tracks are laid maintained in good order by companies, Brooklyn should not secure the same advantage, making the large sum of money now expended upon them available for other streets.

"The imperative demand for good roads," the Mayor continues, "both by persons who drive and by those who ride bicycles, requires attention to the provision of connected routes covering all parts of the city and leading to the suburbs. Already much has been done in the laying of smooth pavements in many parts of the city, but these must be joined together by the construction of 'missing links.'"

In speaking of the Fire Department, he says "the financial transactions in the department were conducted with economy, which allowed an unprecedented extension and improvement of the fire system to be made."

He refers to the action of the Police Department in the surface-car strike by stating that a severe strain was put upon the resources of the department by the strike. It involved, he says, 262 miles of tracks, 40 power houses, and over 60,000 miles of wire.

DANGER IN EARLY RISING

Dr. Selden H. Talcott Has a Theory that the Habit Conduces to Insanity.

Dr. Selden H. Talcott, the Medical Superintendent of the Middletown State Insane Asylum, has recently started the theory that nothing conduces so much to insanity as early rising.

In proof of his assertion Dr. Talcott calls attention to the relative frequency with which farmers, their wives, sons, and daughters, become insane. The cause of this has hitherto thought to be their isolated lives, their hard work, and, perhaps, the excessive use of pie and potatoes.

On the other side, it has always seemed to Dr. Talcott and other eminent alienists that there must be some other deep-seated cause of insanity among the farming classes than pie and potatoes. Farmers have always pure, fresh air in abundance, which city folk seldom have; they are less liable to mental and nervous strain than city folk, and, also, less liable to infectious diseases and the bad effects of alcohol.

Dr. Talcott's view, after a careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of farming life as a predisposing cause of insanity, is that it is the excessively early hours of rising which increase insanity in the rural districts out of proportion to the urban and suburban. He thinks farm-growing children in particular suffer severely from the "artificial cut-off," which is applied so rigidly to their lives.

The latest report of the State Commission in Lunacy shows that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, 370 farmers, gardeners, and herdsmen were committed in New-York State as lunatics. This is a larger number than in any other class, except laborers, of whom there were 607 commitments.

As against these large classes there were only 54 members of the professional classes committed, including clergy, military, and naval officers, artists, authors, civil engineers, and surveyors. There were only 46 men committed out of the large class of waiters, cooks, servants, miners, and seamen. The class of male teachers, students, housekeepers, and nurses gave only 23.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Lot on Riverside Drive Bought by a Columbia College Club—Peculiar Sale Under Foreclosure.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies have sold for Mrs. Peter A. Callan to a Columbia College club the lot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The lot measures 27 by 62.5½ by — by 76.4½.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Joseph R. Jackson the four-story brownstone dwelling 142 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 56 by 102.2, at $40,000.

Mr. Louis M. Jones has bought of the Stewart estate the property at 116 Bleecker Street, 24 by 100. He previously bought 112 and 114 Bleecker, and now has a plot, 75 by 100.

Mr. Ronald H. Macdonald has sold to a customer for investment the Westminster flat, 108 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

Messrs. Sonn Brothers, who were the purchasers last week of the business property, 72 to 76 Walker Street, have sold to George H. Werfelman the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Fortieth Street at $40,000.

A rather peculiar sale under foreclosure of a mechanic's lien took place at 111 Broadway. The property affected is the southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Madison Avenue, 70 by 100.11. The action was brought by George Mackenzie against Louis Edward Steinfield and Millie T. Steinfield, in the City Court. The notice of sale is dated simply "December, 1895," and was not published in the Law Journal, as is customary. Yesterday, at the sale by Mr. William Kennelly, the property was bid in for $10 by S. V. Decker, presumably a relative of the plaintiff's attorney, Daniel S. Decker. There was only one bid. No outsider could have bid, as the amount of prior liens, if any, was not stated.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $1,150, to William A. Kenny, the lot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Rock Street, 50 feet west of Forest Avenue, (now Forest Street.)

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 336 and 338 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 99.6 feet west of First Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11 by 50 by 75.5½, by jog 6 inches by 25.5½, five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $21,-840.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Charles W. Dayton, referee, northwest corner of Bronx River Road and Willard Avenue, 53.3 by 96.1¼ by 50 by 114.5½.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Third Street, William's Bridge, 60 by 125; also, northeast corner opposite, 114 by 205.

By James Bleecker & Son, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 248 West Broadway, west side, 24 feet south of Beach Street, 19 by about 54.7 by irregular, three-story brick building, with extensions covering lot.

By T. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 239 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 323 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,650.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

159 Bleecker Street, by E. R. Eno of 111 Second Avenue, one-story brick work shop; cost, $600.

Albany Avenue, 2,000 feet north of Macomb's Dam, by T. W. Thorn & Co. of King's Bridge, one-story woodshed; cost, $100.

Ville Avenue, west side, north of Potter Place, by Felix Gunley of 157 East Fifty-first Street, two three-story wood tenements; cost, $9,600.

7 East Forty-eighth Street, by Augusta Polefine, alterations to four-story brick dwelling and workroom; cost, $1,000.

1476-8 Broadway, by John J. Astor, alterations to three-story brick store and lodgerooms; cost, $3,500.

Sixth Avenue, 295-301, and 120 West Nineteenth Street, by B. Altman & Co., alterations to four-story brick retail stores; cost, $300,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 6.

120TH ST, 425 East, n s, 306.3 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.10; Emma Frick and another to William Fink $1

116TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av., 16.8x100.11; Mary Delehanty to Elizabeth A. Delehanty 1

138TH ST, n s, 146.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; John V. McDermott and another, trustees, &c., to Mary E. McDermott..... 14,250

102D ST, 110 West, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Emil Hasenbalg to Antonie Hasenbalg 1

122D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Anthony McQuade to Alida Lange 10

100TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Columbus Av, 27.4x100.11; Hermann Unger and wife to Isaac Meyer and another..... 1

138TH ST, 611 West, n s, 208 ft w of Boulevard, 16.6x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to George J. Law..... 14,000

NORTHERN AV, e s, Lot 4, map of property at Fort Washington, 12th Ward, and other property; Henry G. Autenrieth and wife to James R. Cowan, ½ part 1

SAME PROPERTY; James C. Spencer, referee, to same..... 33,500

LOTS 105, 106, 107, 108, 141 to 144, map of part of Isaac Dyckman estate; Frank B. Cassin to Edw. E. Cassin..... 1

CANAL AV, e s, 125 ft n of 135th St, —x 107.11 to Mott Haven Canal x75x107.11; Louis Smadbeck and wife to Emanuel G. Bach 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 425.7 ft n of 135th St, 59.6x78.10x56.11x95.7; same to Edward Gottheimer 1

134TH ST, s s, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Robert E. Ulmer to Catherina Herzog 8,000

MADISON AV, 252, w s, 25 ft n of 38th St, 25x78.8; David W. Bishop and wife to Matthias N. Forney..... 1

69TH ST, 36, s s, 367.6 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; George Edgar and others to J. F. William Mohr..... 1

112TH ST, 8 to 18, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 152x irregular; William D. Manning and wife to William H. Hall, Jr..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Hall, Jr., to William D. Manning..... 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 131.2 ft s of Garfield St, 25x120; Mary A. Thompson to Robert M. Mohr..... 850

6TH AV, s s, e ½ of Lot 304, map of Wakefield; Joseph P. Puels and wife to Edwin E. Sinsheimer..... 1

PLOT in Ward at 49th boundary line of John Ewing, adjoining indefinite lane on land of Isabella S. Porter, contains about 2¼ acres; David M. Morrison and wife to Henry Kroger and wife..... 24,750

FULTON ST, e s, Lot 106, map of Washingtonville; Seth B. Robinson, referee, to the New-York Mutual Savings and Loan Association 1,800

SCHUYLER ST, w s, 275 ft n of Elliott Av, 33.3x103.7x27.8x104.10; Minnie H. Grab to Mary Sullivan..... 300

SCHUYLER ST, w s, adjoining land of Daniel J. Custer, being Lot 172, map of Schuylerville; Thomas H. Doty to Minnie H. Grab..... 225

SAME PROPERTY; Watson H. Bowne and wife to Thomas H. Doty..... 200

2D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 150x200 to Railroad Av; also e s of Union Av, 50 ft n of 2d St, 75x100; Edward Gottheimer to Louis Smadbeck and others 10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth Clinton to Edward Gottheimer..... 6,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 112 ft n of Marble St, 50x150; Charles C. Post and wife to William B. Doutney and another..... 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 200 ft n of Jacob St, 48x102x48x106.3; Elisa M. Kiernan to A. T. Kiernan..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel E. Duffy and wife to Elisa M. Kiernan..... 1

76TH ST, n s, 963 ft e of 1st Av, 40x102.2; Jennie Orr and others to George J. Schuts and another..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner 73d St, 17.2x80; Henry J. Sills and wife to James F. McElware..... 1

137TH ST, w s, corner 5th Av, 110x24.11; William Hayes and wife to Herman Strauss 21,000

120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Pincus Lowenthal to Annie Schwarz 8,000

2D AV, w s, 25.6 ft n of 98th St, 25x100; Bertha Weimann to Michael Fauth..... 22,400

LENOX AV, n e corner 120th St, 21x90; John S. Campbell and wife to Louis Budell 37,000

134TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Trinity Av, 25x103.8; Augustus Gareiss and wife to John Schwenker..... 2,750

137TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Julia A. Heichel to William Werner and another..... 5,100

LOTS 407 and 408, map Section A, Vyse Estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Joseph Kober and wife 2,500

LOT 32, Map Section A, Vyse Estate; same to same 1,275

TOPPING ST, w s, Lots 18 and 19, Map 293; Michael Greenebaum to Sophia Greenebaum 1

Tremont Av, s s, 25 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Solomon Berliner and others to Ellen E. Austin..... 2,275

287TH ST, n s, 143.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.4x98.9; William C. Adams and wife to Anna L. Thomas 1

79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Richard G. Platt and others to John C. Platt 1

54TH ST, 428 West; Katharina Schultz to Henry Arold..... 4,250

79TH ST, n s, 251 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; John C. De Wolff to Francis M. Platt 1

79TH ST, n s, 268 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; John C. De Wolff to John C. Platt 1

COLUMBUS AV, 614 and 616, Herman Vogel and wife to Nathan Lemlein..... 75,000

51ST ST, 528 West, s s, 419 ft e of 11th Av; David Shannon and wife to Thomas Murray 9,500

BOULEVARD, w s, corner of 86th St, 25.8 x irregular, Benjamin Hopkins, jr., and wife to Theodore Gray 27,900

SAME PROPERTY; Theodore T. Gross and wife to Herman Asmus..... 1

90TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.8; William H. Jacob and wife to Arthur Bloob and wife 1

76TH ST, n s, 366 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Jennie Orr, as trustee, to George J. Schrats and another 13,500

HOWARD ST, n s, 25.6 ft e of Elm St, 25.8x111.8; Charles W. Gillet, as executor, to Ludwig Heering 1

40TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, e s of Greenwich St, 100.6 ft n of Canal St, 22x90; John L. Boggs to William H. Williams and another..... 1

BLEECKER ST, 116, s s, 75 ft e of Wooster St, 24x100; Elbe B. Emmet and another to Louis M. Jones..... 1

SPRING ST, 54; Henry Samuels and wife to Lewis I. Schiff 31,000

WATTS ST, 13, s s, 186.6 ft e of Varick St, 21.2x82x21.2x76; Mary A. Colgan and another to Joseph Niemeyer 14,000

DELANCEY ST, n s, 52.8 ft e of Lewis St, 50x100; David Kidansky and others to Isidor Obsthaum 61,000

28TH ST, n s, 143.3 ft e of 6th Av, 21.4x98.9; Anna L. Thomas to William C. Adams 1

14TH ST, n s, 206 ft e of 3d Av, 29x103.3; Robert P. Orr to Charles H. Merrill 1

32D ST, n s, 441.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x77.7x17.3x82.1; Herman S. Mendelson to Rosa Mendelson 1

107TH AV, 401 and 403, w s, 77 ft s of 33d St; George Harper to Lena Harper. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Lankenan to Lena Harper 1

Recorded Leases.

BENING, Henry, to R. L. Packard; 174 Mercer St, 7 8-12 years $600, $720

DOEPFNER, S. C. E., to Adolph S. Katzman and another; 300 East 17th St, 2 years 1,400

DEAR, Harrison G., and others to Robert Valentine; s e corner of Mercer and Houston Sts, 21 years 10,000, 12,000

ENGLAND, Mrs. R. A., to Edward J. Clark; 36d Broome St, 5 years 3,000

HEINS, Emma, to Jacob Mesel; 306 10th Av, 3 years 900

HERRSMER, Dorothea, to Peter Gardert; 351 East 151st St, 3 years..... 432

INTEMANN, Charles H., to John T. Coleman; 287 Avenue B, store, &c, 4 8-12 years 360

LOEW, Edward V., to Robert Valentine; s w corner of Madison Av and 26th St, Hotel Graham, 10 years 9,000, 13,500

MEHRBACH, Solomon, to Joseph Carroll; 149 East 23d St, 5 years 5,000

MEHRBACH, Jeannette, to John B. Doerr and another; 148 and 150 East 24th St, 4 years 3,800

RIEHL, Mathilde, to M. F. Brann and another; 15 Stanton St, 1 year 900

Recorded Mortgages.

AUTENRIETH, Henry G., to Samson Lachman and another, executors, &c.; part of Lot 4, map property at Fort Washington lying east of Northern Av, containing about 2¼ acres and adjoining property, 5 years..... 18,000

AUSTIN, Ellen E., to Solomon Berliner and others; s s of Tremont Av, 25 ft w of Marmion Av, 1 year..... 1

BANNO, Henry, to Katharina Schultz; s s of 54th St, 422.6 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 2,250

AYER, James, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s e corner 3d Av and 88th St, 1 year 20,000

BALHEIMER, Katharina, to Margaret Hein; 33 Norfolk St, 3 years..... 7,000

BRANDT, Diedrich, and wife to Conrad Knauss and wife; s s of 156th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years 500

BLAKE, Bridget, to Benjamin Norz; n s of 144th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 5 years. 1,200

BREEN, John, and wife to Julia J. Grattan, guardian of James F. Grattan; s s of 143d St, 231.3 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years. 4,000

BACH, Emanuel G., to the executors of Isaac N. Cohen; e s of Canal Av, 125 ft n of 135th St, 1 year..... 500

BUCKLEY, James J., and wife to Susan E. Sanger and others, trustees for Susan E. Sanger; s s of 47th St, 127.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 6,000

BREHM, Eugene, and wife to George Ehret; n s of 84th St, 210 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

DAVIDOWITZ, Jacob, and Samuel Weiss and wives to Jacob Fritz and wife; 354 East 3d St, 5 years..... 3,000

DUNN, Maggie to William Rankin; n s 147th St, 475.4 ft w of Brook Av, demand 2,600

FRASER, Alexander W., and wife to Frederick L. M. Masury; s s of 42d St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 210 West 42d St, 3 years 45,000

FORENY, Matthias N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 86th St, 5 years..... 185,000

FULLAM, Margaret D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 151st St, 525 ft w of Boulevard, being 686 West 153d St and 685 West 151st St, 3 years. 7,000

GOLDSTEIN, Samuel and Morris, and wives to John Stemme; 2d Av, n e corner of Houston St, installments..... 4,500

GRUNINGER, Conrad, to Margaretha Weiss; n s of 22d St, 190 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 2,500

GROSS, Theodore C., and wife to Elizabeth Bastian; Boulevard, s e corner of 95th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SAME, to Thomas B. Hidden and another, committee of Charles T. Raynolds; same property, 3 years..... 35,000

GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Edward L. Trudeau and another, trustees of Frances C. Mumford; s s of 74th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 4 7-12 years 10,979

HELM, Isabel M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greenwich St, 98 and 100, 5 years..... 20,000

HARTLEY, Florence L., to Catharine Fraud; 814 Greenwich St, 5 years 3,000

HELM, Isabel M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of West St, 20.6 ft s of Gansevoort S, 529 and 531 West St, 5 years..... 15,000

OBERBAUM, Isidor, to David Kidansky and Harris Fine; n s of Delancey St, 52.8 ft e of Lewis St, installments, (three mortgages) 10,500

SCHULTHEIS, Thomas H., and wife and John C. Mayforth to Philipp Ottmann; n s of 8th St, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years 2,500

SCHNATZ, George J., and Charles Massoth to Jennie Orr, trustee; s s of 76th St, 363 ft of 1st Av, 1 year..... 10,000

STRAUSS, Hermann, to William Hayes; s w corner 5th Av and 135th St, 1 year. 18,000

SCHWARZ, Annie, to Pincus Lowenfeld; n s of 120th St, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 500

THOMAS, Anna L., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 28th St, 148.3 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 32,000

THOMPSON, William R., to Katharine H. Huntington; n s of 61st St, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

WINANS,

WILL QUESTION M'GOUGH

The Self-Confessed Murderer to be Rigidly Cross-Examined.

LAWYERS START FOR DANNEMORA

Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck to Represent the State—The Convict Isolated in the Prison.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—John McGough, the convict in Dannemora Prison who confessed that he killed Robert Ross, will be subjected to a rigid cross-examination. "Bat" Shea's attorneys will question him, and it is probable that Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck will have several questions to put to him.

The following statement was issued from Gov. Morton's office to-night:

Gov. Morton has taken under careful consideration the matter of the confession purporting to have been made by John McGough as to the killing of Robert Ross, for which crime Bartholomew Shea is now under sentence of death at Clinton Prison.

The counsel for the condemned man, Messrs. Hitt & Norton, left at 1 o'clock today for Dannemora to take the statement of McGough for use as the basis of information for a new trial. Gov. Morton, after consultation, decided to ask the Attorney General to send one of his deputies to represent the State, and the Attorney General accordingly designated Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck for the service. At the request of the Governor, District Attorney Burlingame of Albany County will accompany the party, and be present at the interrogation of McGough as the personal representative of the Executive.

William Loeb, the official stenographer to District Attorney Burlingame, will take the official minutes. The party will reach Dannemora to-night, and is expected to return to Albany on Wednesday.

The Governor received a telegram at noon to-day from the Warden of Clinton Prison informing him that McGough has been isolated, and will not be permitted to have communication with any one until the arrival of his counsel.

The respite to Shea was granted by the Governor to-day until Tuesday, Feb. 4.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck and District Attorney Burlingame of Albany, together with Galen R. Hitt and Frank T. Norton, the counsel for "Bat" Shea, arrived here to-night en route for Clinton Prison. They expect to get a sworn statement from McGough, the self-confessed murderer of Robert Ross, for the killing of whom "Bat" Shea was to die to-morrow. The men profess to know absolutely nothing further than the confession made by McGough.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Thomas S. Fagan, who was Assistant District Attorney of Rensselaer County at the time of the Shea trial, and who assisted George Raines of Rochester in the prosecution, said this morning that the confession of McGough to having shot Robert Ross was simply another contradiction added to the many made by McGough on his own trial and on the Shea trial of the evidence of twenty-one witnesses who testified to seeing Shea shoot Ross.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 6.—George Raines, who prosecuted the case of "Bat" Shea in his trial for the killing of Robert Ross, makes the following statement:

"McGough was tried, convicted, and sentenced to nineteen years and six months' imprisonment for shooting William, brother of Robert Ross, with intent to kill. He was sworn as a witness on Shea's trial, and, in substance, claimed that he was fleeing across the lot opposite the polling place, when, looking back, he saw William Ross fire a pistol, the ball from which entered his own back, and he fell.

"Glancing around, he saw Robert Ross prostrate upon the ground about six feet obliquely in his own rear, to the right, and said that Robert Ross did not thereafter move. At the same time he saw Shea fifteen feet in front of him, to the right, fall to the ground, and, looking backward at the same time, after William Ross had shot him, he claimed to have seen John Boland discharge several shots in their direction. He sought to convey the inference that Shea, Robert Ross, and himself were shot by William Ross and Boland. He denied having seen Robert Ross at any time until he saw him lying on the ground just behind him. He denied having any conflict with Robert Ross, but claimed that when he himself arose from the ground he was set upon by William Ross, Quigley, and Adam Ross with clubs and beaten back into a gully, where, upon his knees he fired an upward shot without knowing whether it hit William Ross or not. This was substantially his story on the trial of Shea and upon his own.

"Sixteen witnesses of unquestioned character testified to the identity of Shea as the man who leveled his pistol immediately at the back of the head of Robert Ross and inflicted the fatal wound. Six witnesses of similar character testified that McGough was then under Ross, and after Ross had been shot, McGough slipped out and ran away, and that Ross never moved afterward.

"The bullet which killed Ross was fired directly in the back of his head. Shea and all of the witnesses for the defense, on both trials, claimed that Robert Ross was pursuing McGough, and that McGough was never behind him, which deprived McGough of the slightest corroboration by any other person of his present claim that he could have inflicted the fatal wound.

"Without details of McGough's statement, I cannot say where he has placed himself in a position to have given the wound which killed Robert Ross. Twenty men must swear, if McGough is put on trial, that he did not fire the shot, as they have already stated the facts.

"In consideration of the review of the evidence in Justice Peckham's opinion, it seems useless to question the strict justice of the verdict the jury found upon the trials of Shea and McGough, for the facts could not be more clearly presented.

"McGough's story must stand without the slightest corroboration against the great mass of testimony. It seems entirely proper that such a statement as indicated, however, should receive the careful consideration of the Governor, and it calls for a close review by him of all the evidence, with a view to a deliberate judgment upon its credibility.

"I am very glad that he has granted the respite, in order that the final result may not be hastily reached, as it is of the utmost importance that the execution of such a sentence shall be approved of by fair-minded men."

Volunteer Life-Saving Corps Needs.

From The Life Savers' Record.

Along the pier heads surrounding New-York City and Brooklyn, whose tide rises and falls so many feet, the life savers need hook-top ladders, which, clasping the string-piece, will enable the rescuer to climb upon the dock with his rescued "waif of the waters."

There have been cases where the rescuer at low tide has held on to the slippery piles with one arm and his unconscious burden with the other, and, before help came, to save his own life he was obliged to let go the drowning man.

Life Saver Payne heard a splash and a cry for help at 4 A. M., and plunging among the floating ice, caught his man. The tide was out, and he clung with his burden to the piles of the dock, being compelled to hold the drowning man by the coat collar with his teeth until help came.

A round wooden or metallic ball with a life line is also needed for rolling over the ice to unfortunates who have broken through thin ice and could not otherwise be reached. We ask for suggestions on life-saving appliances from every source.

Massachusetts's Nautical School.

From The Boston Journal.

Gov. Greenhalge in his message to the Legislature pays a pleasant compliment to the Enterprise Nautical Training School and to the "zealous, intelligent, and economical administration" of the Commissioners. This praise is well deserved. The school is gaining in efficiency year by year, and, with fair treatment from the State, is destined to become one of the most valuable of our educational institutions.

This Minister Feels Independent.

From The Fruithurst (Ala.) Reporter.

The Rev. G. M. Lowery killed twelve hogs in Columbia the other day, which netted 2,000 pounds of pork. He says he is independent, if he has no money. He has plenty of corn, meat, sorghum, peas, potatoes, and old clothes enough to do him another year, and is out of debt. How many can say as much?

BROOKLYN'S NEW ALDERMEN

JOSEPH R. CLARK ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

City Clerk Joseph Benjamin Re-elected and Many Other Republicans Awarded Good Positions.

The Common Council Chamber in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday was a miniature conservatory. Each of the twenty-eight Aldermanic desks was covered with flowers while huge pieces were set upon the floor.

One of the handsomest floral designs was that representing the Republican emblem. It was a gift to Alderman Francisco. It stood 3 feet high and was surmounted by a brown eagle, perched upon a floral ballot box.

It is estimated that the flowers cost $1,500. On motion of one of the Aldermen, the flowers were given to the Seney and St. Mary's Hospitals.

The ill feeling that has existed among the Republican members of the board since the first caucus, notwithstanding the denial of Alderman Stewart yesterday, evidently still exists, but it was smothered somewhat yesterday by a caucus held in the morning, when the Aldermen drew by lot certain places, which they gave to their friends.

Alderman Haubert, who is Jacob Worth's lieutenant in the board, presided. He said the first business was the election of a President for the term.

Alderman Leich, in a short speech, nominated Joseph R. Clark of the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Alderman Stewart seconded the nomination, and in doing so denied that there had been any ill feeling among the Republicans, as stated in the newspapers.

"We have been united and harmonious from the start," he said, "and we intend to uphold the Mayor in all reform measures in the interest of the city."

Alderman McGarry nominated John Guilfoyle of the Fifth Ward.

The ballot was then taken. Twenty-five votes were cast, Aldermen Guilfoyle and Clark not voting and Alderman Williams being absent.

Alderman Clark received 14 votes and Alderman Guilfoyle 11 votes.

On taking the chair Alderman Clark said the Common Council represented the Greater Brooklyn, and they would give the best government the city had ever had. He hoped the Aldermen would legislate not as partisans, but to elevate the citizens of Brooklyn without regard to party.

City Clerk Joseph Benjamin was renominated by Alderman Myer, who had drawn the City Clerkship by lot.

Alderman Hennessy made his first speech in two years in nominating Joseph V. Sculy. The vote was 15 to 12 in favor of Benjamin, who was declared elected.

The following clerks were appointed: Edward L. Stryker, Twenty-third Ward, chief clerk to the Common Council committees, salary of $2,500; William H. Caldwell, Twenty-seventh Ward, clerk, $2,000; William S. Curtis, Jr., Eleventh Ward, clerk, $1,800; John E. Hunt, Twenty-sixth Ward, clerk, $1,800; J. Nelson McGee, Ninth Ward, clerk, $1,800; Charles Wynant, Twentieth Ward, clerk, $1,500; Oscar Gundlach, clerk, $1,500; Matthew Farrell, Seventh Ward, Sergeant at Arms, $1,200; William Kuykendall, Seventh Ward, Assistant Sergeant at Arms, $1,000; Robert Spitzer, Twenty-eighth Ward, Keeper of the City Hall, $2,000; James Riley, Twenty-second Ward, Assistant Keeper of the City Hall, $1,200.

Ex-Alderman Peter Hirschfield was appointed messenger, at a salary of $1,600.

William Chambers of the Twenty-fifth Ward was appointed expert accountant for the County Treasurer's office, at a salary of $2,000.

Alderman Maurer, who weighs 300 pounds, proved too heavy for the new chair that had been assigned to him, and he broke it, tumbling to the floor. He was not hurt.

The Mayor's message was presented, and City Clerk Benjamin read it, after which it was ordered to be printed in full.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of ex-Judge Henry A. Moore were adopted by a standing vote. The resolutions were ordered engrossed at an expense not exceeding $250, and persented to his family.

The vetoes of Supervisors' resolutions, filed by Supervisor at Large Fitchie, were read, and were referred to the Corporation Counsel.

DEATH OF COL. THOMAS W. KNOX

THE LOTOS CLUB'S EX-SECRETARY PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY

His Career as a War Correspondent, Traveler, and the Writer of Books for Boys.

Col. Thomas Wallace Knox, widely known as an author of stories of travel for boys,

Thomas W. Knox.
(Copyrighted by Harper & Brothers.)

died suddenly yesterday at the Lotos Club. He was Secretary of the club from 1880 to 1889.

His vast experience as a traveler, newspaper man, soldier, and publisher; his courtesy and love of honor; his unassuming manners, and his devotion to his friends made up a personality which was dear to all who knew the man. His death will be felt by every one whose pleasure it was to know him.

Col. Knox was born in Pembroke, N. H., June 26, 1835. He obtained a good education, and early in life he became a teacher. He founded an academy at Kingston, N. Y., but in 1860 he went to Colorado in search of gold, and there became connected with The Denver Daily News. For a time he was also a correspondent of several Eastern newspapers. When the civil war broke out he joined the Army of the Southwest, and served as a volunteer in two campaigns. The letters he sent to Northern papers were re-published in 1865 under the title of "Camp Fire and Cotton Field." While Col. Knox's letters did not attract the general attention granted to those of Dr. Russell of The London Times, Whitelaw Reid, then of The Cincinnati Gazette; G. W. Smalley of The New-York Tribune, and the correspondents of other leading journals, they were of such marked value that these war correspondents ever afterward held him in high esteem.

When the civil war was over, Col. Knox made a tour of the world, taking part in the building of the first telegraph line across Siberia. The story of this journey he told pleasantly in 1870 in a book called "Overland Through Asia." Through his knowledge of the telegraph system he devised in 1876 a plan for telegraphing the international rifle score from Dollymount, Ireland, to a New-York newspaper, and by it he showed just where each rifle ball struck the target. This system he developed into one for topographical telegraphy.

Col. Knox made a second voyage around the world in 1877, and among the results of that trip were his series of thirty-nine books for boys.

Col. Knox was a bachelor. His only relative is a married sister, who lives in Philadelphia. For many years he made his home at the Lotos Club. He was also a member of the Union League and the Authors' Club, and was Managing Director of the Olympic Club, at Bay Shore, L. I., where he passed his Summers. The Lotos Club will take charge of the funeral.

A Despicable Insinuation.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.

The Des Moines Register, which for thirty years has been, by great odds, the ablest Republican paper in Iowa, and the strongest opponent in that State President Cleveland has ever had, says: "The idea that Mr. Cleveland is simply seeking to advance himself for another term is too base to be for a moment entertained by thinking men. That he would invoke a war between the two foremost nations of the world to further a little personal boom is the invention of Mugwumps solely. We have believed, and believe more firmly than ever now, that the message to England was a patriotic and heroic utterance of a man who, for the time being, comprehended American sentiment and yielded to it."

JUSTICE PECKHAM SEATED

New-York Again Represented on the Supreme Court Bench.

THE OATH OF OFFICE QUIETLY TAKEN

One of the Most Distinguished of All the Members of the Nation's Tribunal of Last Resort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The State of New-York is once more represented on the Supreme Court bench. Associate Justice Rufus W. Peckham, appointed to succeed Justice Jackson, deceased, was this afternoon sworn into office with the simple and impressive ceremonial attending such events in the court and in the presence

Rufus W. Peckham.
Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

of an audience that tested the capacity of the small courtroom to the utmost.

The new Justice was not a stranger to his associates on the bench when he appeared in the court, robed in his silken gown, and ready to take the oath of office. He has seldom practiced in the Supreme Court, but since he came here he has had a chance, first in the reception given to him by the Secretary of War, and since then in informal visits, to become acquainted with the other Justices.

Everybody is gratified to discover that Justice Peckham is one of the most distinguished in appearance of all the line of Constitution expounders. His silvery hair and mustache and strong features made him a conspicuous person to-day, and his calmness and self-possession in the strange place won plenty of admiration.

The induction into office of a new member of the Supreme Court of the United States is an event so rarely occuring that even in Washington, the centre of official inaugurations of the most general interest, it attracts a crowd that more than exhausts the capacity of the small chamber in which it takes place. The Supreme Court room is not well adapted for occasions of great public interest, and to-day, when Rufus W. Peckham of New-York, the new Associate Justice, took his seat on the bench, the restricted accommodations were occupied some time before the hour of noon, at which time the court meets.

There were present within the bar, besides a full representation of the Department of Justice, headed by Attorney General Harmon, and a large attendance of the bar, Mr. Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, accompanied by his secretary and interpreter. Their costumes were the only relief to the prevailing dull gray and black of the color within the rail. The seats reserved for the families of the Justices were filled with the ladies of their households, Mrs. Peckham being among them.

Shortly before noon Mr. Peckham reached the Capitol, and proceeded at once to the robing room of the Justices, where he joined his new associates, all of whom he had previously met. Donning his robe, manufactured by Mrs. Stringer, the court costumer, from a magnificent weave of American silk, the statutory oath was administered to the new Justice by Chief Justice Fuller.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the impressive procession of the members of the court, led by the Marshal, and headed by the Chief Justice, appeared in the courtroom, and the audience rose to their feet, remaining standing until the members of the court were seated. Mr. Peckham took a seat just below the bench, alongside the Clerk, J. H. McKenney. Order being restored, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"It gives me pleasure to announce to the gentlemen of the bar that Mr. Rufus W. Peckham, a citizen of the State of New-York, has been appointed to a seat on this bench. Mr. Peckham is present, and prepared to take the oath after his commission, which will be entered on the records of the court, has been read by the Clerk."

Mr. McKenney read the commission, and then, with a copy of the oath in his hand, the new Justice read it in a firm tone. During this the court and audience were standing, and remained so until Justice Peckham had taken his seat at the extreme left of the bench, next to Justice Shiras, until now occupied by Justice White. As he stepped on the platform Justice Shiras welcomed him with a handshake, and all the other members with a formal bow. Returning this, Mr. Justice Peckham dropped into the luxurious armchair provided, and the ceremony was over.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS

Aid Through the Saturday and Sunday Association.

The General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association reports the following additional contributions to the fund:

FROM CHURCHES.—St. Thomas's, Episcopal, $1,078.97; Collegiate, Reformed, $691.96; Heavenly Rest, Episcopal, $529.47; Trinity, Episcopal, $71.85; Ascension Memorial, Episcopal, $10; Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, $4.41.

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.—Kunhardt & Co., $250; Old Colony Steamboat Company, $100; Butler Brothers, $50; Albert Robertson, $25; Park Avenue Hotel, $25; Simon Borg & Co., $25; Howard Townsend, $10; estate of F. Oppermann, Jr., $10; A. Finck & Son, $10; Henry Elias Brewing Company, $10; Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, $10; Sears & White, $10; Atlas Lodge, I. O. O. F., $5.

FROM THE COAL TRADE.—Ward & Olyphant, $25; Stickney, Conyngham & Co., $25; Williams & Peters, $25; Haddock, Shook Co., $25; Parrish, Phillips & Co., $25; A. S. Swords & Co., $25; William Harre & Co., $25; Dickson & Eddy, $25; Meeker & Co., $25; F. A. Potts & Co., $25; Whitney & Kemmerer, $25; R. M. Olyphant, $25; A. F. Hill & Co., $25; Empire and N. E. Transportation Company, $10. Total, $825.

The coal trade subscriptions were made through Messrs. Ward & Olyphant.

A London Doctor.

From The Academy.

Sir Henry Halford was a scholar, a courtier, and a country gentleman, besides being the leading, or at any rate the most fashionable, physician of his day. He had the advantage of being the son of an eminent and well-connected local physician—Dr. James Vaughan of Leicester—who sent him to Rugby and afterward to Christ Church, Oxford, and gave him a good start in London. This he improved by marrying a daughter of Lord St. John of Bletsoe. A year after his settlement in London he was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the King, and his professional income went up by leaps and bounds.

In 1792—the year he began his practice in London—it stood at £220; in 1801 it amounted to £3,214, and in 1809 to £9,850. He is known to have made £12,000 a year at least once—namely, in 1824, when he received 2,000 guineas for attending the King; and his private income was largely augmented on the death of Lady Denbigh in 1809, when he changed his name from Vaughan to Halford, and was created a baronet. But he did not die a wealthy man; for he was profuse in expenditure, especially upon his country estates, and enjoyed to the utmost the pleasures of London society and intercourse with its leaders.

TWO WASHINGTON DEBUTANTES

Daughters of Senator Quay and Representative Hutcheson Introduced to Society Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Two débutantes were the belles of the afternoon entertainments. Both bloomed in Congressional circles, one the youngest daughter of Senator Quay, and the other the youngest daughter of Representative Hutcheson of Texas.

The début of Miss Susan Quay also marked the social opening of the Quay mansion, which has been occupied only lately. It is a spacious double brick on K Street. The drawing rooms and halls were jammed this afternoon. Mrs. Quay and Miss Susan Quay stood together in the main parlor. The débutante was gowned in white satin and carried roses. She was also completely surrounded by them in the dozens of bouquets sent her. Miss Quay, Miss Fuller, Miss Hichborn, Miss Robinson, and Miss Swearingen were in the receiving party. The Diplomatic Corps and the Senate were well represented in the hundreds of guests.

Miss Hutcheson, daughter of Representative Hutcheson, made her initial bow to society at the Arlington Hotel, where three large parlors were filled with guests. The débutante, who is extremely pretty, was gowned in white satin and tulle. In the receiving party were Miss Letitia Stevenson, the débutante daughter of the Vice President; Miss Julia Scott, her cousin; Miss Jones of Arkansas, Miss Wheeler of Alabama, and Mrs. Dabney. The Vice President, the Chinese Minister, and Mrs. Yang, Mrs. Morrill, and hundreds of others prominent in society were present.

A small company was present at the Corcoran House this afternoon to hear Miss Nancy McIntosh sing. Mrs. Brice and the Misses Brice received. In the gathering were Mrs. Lamont, the Misses Pauncefote, Mme. de Mendonça, Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Henry May, Mme. Romero, Mrs. and Mrs. Barney, Miss Sheridan, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Scott Townsend, Mrs. John Davis, Miss Harmon, Mrs. Wright of Philadelphia, the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre, and Mrs. and Miss McMillan.

Senator and Mrs. Brice entertained at dinner to-night the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, the Spanish Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome, Mr. and Mrs. John Hay, Senator Hill, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Senator Hale, Minister Le Ghait, Mrs. Bugher, Miss Patten, Mrs. J. C. Brice, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Terrill of New-York. American beauty roses decked the table and all the rooms.

Mrs. Cleveland had the largest reception of the afternoon. While entirely informal, those present came by her invitation, and among them were all her recent dinner guests.

BENEFIT FOR THE BLIND JOURNALIST

Excellent Performance Promised for the Evening of Feb. 2 at the Casino.

A select entertainment is to be given as a testimonial to Marvin R. Clark, the blind journalist, at the Casino, on the evening of Feb. 2. Mr. Clark, it will be remembered, has worked at his profession for the last seven years in total darkness, and has supported himself and his family. His work on the typewriter unaided has been a subject of wonder. He has at last, however, become prostrated by a nervous malady, and is now obliged to give up his labors. In this emergency his friends have rallied to his assistance, and hope to raise a fund sufficient to maintain him in comfort.

Messrs. Canary and Lederer have tendered the use of the Casino to the committee, free of cost, and the programme thus far made out promises to make the occasion a memorable one and a source of great enjoyment to the audience. Joseph Jefferson was the first to come forward and offer his services as one of the entertainers, but as the date had to be changed by the committee Mr. Jefferson will be unable to be present. He has offered, however, to substitute another prominent actor in his place.

The committee consists of Joseph Howard, Jr., President of the New-York Press Club, Chairman; C. Maxloth, President of the German Press Club, Vice Chairman; Col. A. B. De Frece, Treasurer; George F. Lyon, Secretary; Roswell P. Flower, Amos J. Cummings, Jacob A. Cantor, Gen. Felix Agnus, Capt. William Fowler, Col. P. A. J. Russell, John W. Keller, Chester S. Lord, Gerge Bartholomew, J. Charles Davis, Richard F. Hamilton, T. Henry French, Walter O. Eschewege, Henry F. Gillig and Thomas B. Sidebotham, Jr.

The committee asks for contributions, which may be sent to the Treasurer, Col. A. B. De Frece, New-York Press Club, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Poor Dog Went to the Almshouse.

From The Philadelphia American.

An incident which would seem to prove that a dog learns to understand the language of his country was related by one willing to vouch for its truth. And this is the story:

A dog had come to be very old in a family in a country village. One of the family remarked on a certain day, as the dog lay in the room:

"I think Sancho ought to be put out of the way. He is only a nuisance now."

That afternoon Sancho disappeared, and as the days passed did not return. In the course of a week a neighbor said: "I see that your dog is up at the poorhouse." On inquiry it was learned that Sancho, having called at the poorhouse and been kindly received, had continued on as a guest. And ever after, although he sometimes made a brief call at his old home, he lived at the town farm, and there peacefully ended his dog's life.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—VIRGINIA EARLE'S STOLEN DIAMONDS.—Virginia Earle was robbed of a diamond pendant, valued at $550, in the Hotel Barthold's New Year's Eve. Detectives have been looking for the thief ever since, and yesterday they arrested George Brown, a negro, thirty-one years old, who has charge of the hallboys of the hotel. The diamonds were found in a Ninth Avenue pawnshop, where $100 had been advanced on them, and the description of the man leaving them so completely covered Brown that he was at once arrested. He said that the diamonds were given him by the actress's young sister, and in the Jefferson Market Police Court, pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny.

—THEATRICAL MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.—The officers of Lodge No. 1, Theatrical Mechanical Association of the United States and Canada, were installed Sunday by Grand President D. Frank Dodge. They are as follows: President—John Palmer; Vice President—John O'Shea; Past President—W. T. Butler; Recording Secretary—E. H. Conway; Financial Secretary—W. T. Mackey; Treasurer—J. E. Eakins; Marshal—George Trautmann; Trustees—William Vall, F. Dorrington, and John Roxbury. The association will have its annual banquet Sunday, Jan. 19.

—SOUVENIRS AT OLYMPIA.—It was a souvenir night at the Olympia Theatre last evening, the burlesque of "Excelsior, Jr.," receiving its fiftieth performance. The theatre was crowded, and every woman in the audience was presented with a pretty little gold-plated clock, with glass sides, exposing the interior movements. The souvenir is one of the prettiest ever given in a New-York theatre, and as the clocks are warranted as timekeepers, they will no doubt be carefully preserved.

—ENGAGED BY MANAGER PROCTOR.—The twin Abbott sisters, who were so popular in "1492," have been engaged by Manager F. F. Proctor for the next week, and will make their vaudeville début at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next Monday. Sherman and Morrissey, with their "Jay Circus," have been engaged to appear in New-York exclusively at Mr. Proctor's theatres for a year, and Sisseretta Jones, the "Black Patti," will sing only at his houses during the present year.

—"TRILBY" IN PHILADELPHIA.—The first week of "Trilby" at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, was the banner week in point of receipts in the history of that old theatre, and also it was the banner week of "Trilby." The receipts for the week were $12,480.50; this was at the regular prices of the theatre, the highest being $1.50. "Trilby" remains in Philadelphia three weeks more.

—MME. DUSE'S PLAYS.—Mme. Eleonora Duse has cabled from Vienna to Congressman H. C. Miner that the first three plays to be presented by her in this country will be "Camille," "Magda," and "La Locandiera," by Goldoni. She will bring all the scenery, costumes, and properties for these productions with her in the Majestic.

—SOUVENIR MATINEES.—A series of souvenir matinées of "The Sporting Duchess" is to be given at the Academy of Music, beginning next Wednesday afternoon. At these performances every woman attending will be given an appropriate souvenir, the nature of which is thus far known only to the management.

—HOLY CROSS LYCEUM.—Holy Cross Lyceum will give its annual entertainment and reception to-morrow evening at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The entertainment will be furnished by a large number of vaudeville stars, and the reception promises to be a brilliant one.

—DRAMATIC RECITAL.—Locke Richardson will give a dramatic recital of Sheridan's brilliant comedy, "The Rivals," at New-Brighton, S. I., next Friday evening. It will be for the benefit of the library of the Staten Island Academy, and under very distinguished patronage.

Wanton Destruction of Lake Fish.

From The Buffalo Enquirer.

The wholesale killing of fish by dynamite in our lakes and rivers should be stopped by vigorous prosecutions of the offenders. Man is in some respects the most short-sighted of animals. No animal known to science is guilty of a wholesale destruction of its food supply when providing for its daily wants, but man, if he can only get what he wants for to-day, is willing to forestall the needs of to-morrow by senseless slaughter. Already Lake Erie is nearly depopulated of fish. Once the richest of waters in food fish, it is now one of the poorest, and the fishermen who use dynamite are fast killing the few left. The fact that large numbers of dead fish have been found on the shores of the lake and river recently has led to the inference that the dynamiters have been very active. Under present conditions, the fish are killed faster than the rate of natural increase, assisted by the Fishery Commission.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 11 West 36th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, not out before, as chambermaid and seamstress in private family; is willing and obliging. Care of Mrs. Ryan, 204 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in small private family; no objection to housework; good reference. 174 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid and do sewing, or as nurse to grown children; excellent reference. 438 West 29th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references from last place; willing and obliging. 884 6th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Portestant girl as chambermaid in small family; good sewer; reference. Mary J. Caldwell, 268 West 53d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamber-work and waiting or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' best reference. M. L., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and maid or as chambermaid and waitress; in private family only; good references. S. W., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid, willing to assist with washing; best city references. 401 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; personal reference. 409 West 48th St., Robinson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class in every respect; best city references; last employer can be seen. 101 West 49th St., 3d bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent German girl as chambermaid; good city reference. G. L., 11 East 33d St.

SWEDISH GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress, private family; city references. Address M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; reference. 209 West 66th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, together or separate; one good plain cook or laundress; other chambermaid or assist with children or waitress; best city reference. 33 East 35th St., between Park and Madison Avs.

COOK.—Thorough; by an Englishwoman; competent in all branches of cooking; takes full charge; dinners and luncheons; marketing; kitchenmaid required; city references. D. L., 146 West 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; has best of city reference from her last place; city or country. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a tidy, willing German, good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, dasserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 71 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Goans, 422 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; experienced in fine cooking and thoroughly understands serving course dinners; city or country. Apply, two days, 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant, just landed, as cook in gentleman's family, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent references. B. M., 332 1st Av.

COOK and BAKER.—By a good cook and baker; good soups, desserts; private family only; country preferred; good reference; wages, $20. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; all kinds of cooking, desserts; good baker; best personal city references. 136 West 52d St., second flat.

COOK.—By experienced young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; three years' best city reference. 314 East 49th St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; city or country; good city reference. G. L., 204 West 60th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 315 West 40th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; thoroughly experienced; understand their duties; good city references. M. E. B., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant; first-class in all branches of cooking; private family; references. Mrs. Wells, 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By young girl to do cooking and plain washing; private family; city reference. 161 East 39th St.

COOK.—Thoroughly capable in every respect of good cooking in private family; excellent baker; best city reference. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; no objection to coarse washing; private family; good references. H., 409 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; laundress; two years' personal city reference. 453 West 50th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman; in small private family; good plain cook, laundress. Call at present employer's, 76 West 89th St.

COOK.—American; excellent laundress; daughter as child's nurse or waitress; city, country. Nelson, 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as excellent cook and baker; no washing. Byrne, 161 West 20th St.

COOK.—Protestant girl; first-class cook; has best city reference. K. F., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; would go out by day or week; reference. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—Will assist with washing; reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; city reference. 321 East 24th St., top floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; cutting and fitting perfect; personal reference; by the day or at home. Miss Dahmer, 783 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKING done at home and out by the day; terms reasonable; highest references. L. Foeri, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; cloaks, wraps, evening dresses; latest styles; also remodels; $2 a day. 158 East 46th St.

DRESSMAKING.—By a young girl to do dressmaking at home or by the day. 8 West 44th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to find a pleasant home for charming young lady who has lived with her as governess for over a year. Mrs. I. L. Ecir, 46 West 73d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined French widow; good manager and cook; in gentleman's or widower's family with children; country preferred. L. C., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl to do general housekork in private family; no cards. E. Anderson, 312 East 25th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; wages moderate; city reference. 280 West 18th St., first floor, rear.

HOUSEWORK.—By two German girls for general housework in private family. 1,445 2d Av., candy store.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl lately landed to do housework. 360 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties as maid, having lived in first-class families; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; several years' city reference from last employer; no objection to wait on invalid. Call, two days, 316 West 37th St., two flights.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, packing; best city references. Parisienne, 209 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish young woman; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; last employer can be seen. 225 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a North German; well educated; good sewer and handy in every way; as lady's maid or to teach children. B., present employer's, 2 West 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; good city references; no cards. 414 West 36th St., janitress.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a first-class American family; first-class reference. 200 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; best city references. K. C., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; eight years' reference from last place; lady can be seen. Call, between 10 and 4, 133 West 60th St., O'Neill's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, will assist in chamberwork, private family; city or country; good city reference. 288 3d Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family; good city reference. 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class reference. 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; first-class references. 309 West 50th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Eight years' experience; best reference; capable, trustworthy; plain sewing. 1 West 39th St.

LADY WISHES TO SECURE PLACE FOR young French nurse. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 323 West 75th St., Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or care for young children; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. H., 416 East